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CEYLON.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

1883.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

PART I.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CUSTOMS REVENUE RETURNS FOR 1883.

THE valuation of the year's trade during 1883 gives —

		Rs	cts
Imports	... ...	48,305,805	13
Exports	... ...	35,529,603	46
Total	... Rs.	83,835,408	59

and deducting specie—

		Rs	cts.
Imports	...	43,115,036	63
Exports		35,213,516	96
Total	.. Rs.	78 328,553	59

The contrast of this last-mentioned amount with the results of commerce during 1881 and 1882 is as follows:—

Imports, less Specie		Rs	cts	*Exports, less Specie.*		Rs	cts.
Decrease, 1881	..	23,817	49	Decrease, 1881	...	441,880	98
Increase, 1882	..	1,353,671	64	Do. 1882		1,126,324	40

IMPORTS.

Arms and Ammunition, compared with 1882, show an increase of Rs. 12,151.

Cotton Manufactures.—Cotton goods, twist, and thread show a total value of Rs 5,133,537, and the sum collected as duty on the quantity cleared from the Customs amounts to Rs. 230,955, which shows an increase of Rs. 18,788 on the amount collected in 1882, and also an increase compared with 1881 of Rs. 7,706.

From the United Kingdom the decrease in the quantity of cotton goods is 103,032 pieces and 194 packages, and an increase in value of Rs. 172,983. The duty collected was Rs 156,386.

From British and foreign possessions in India there is an increase of 213,655 pieces, and a decrease of 663 packages, and an increase in value of Rs. 336,641. The duty collected was Rs. 71,586.

From France, Italy, and Trieste there is a decrease of 60,087 pieces and 16 packages, and in value of Rs. 127,964. The duty collected was Rs. 2,983.

Cement.—Exclusive of the quantity imported at Colombo as Government stores, of the value of Rs 112,580, there is an increase, as compared with last year, to the value of Rs. 5,335, and in quantity of cwt. 1,581.

Coal and Coke.—There is an increase in the quantity imported, being 195,882$\frac{14}{20}$ tons, against 168,244¼ tons in 1882. The landings at the two principal ports are as follows:—

Colombo	... ..	Tons	140,427$\frac{11}{20}$
Galle	... ..	„	55,455$\frac{1}{20}$
		Tons—	195,882$\frac{14}{20}$

***Food Articles*, as compared with 1882, show a decrease on—**

		Rs.		Rs.
Biscuits	**in value of**	**33,049,**	**and in duty of**	**1,490**
Butter	**do.**	**8,804,**	**do.**	**201**

and an increase on :—

		Rs.		Rs.
Beef and Pork, in value of		551,	and in duty of	21
Cheese	do.	7,529	do.	219
Curry Stuffs	do.	26,690	do.	1,860
Fish, dried and salted	do.	275,376	do.	13,091
Flour, wheat	do.	37,360	do.	2,369
Ham and Bacon	do.	6,145	do.	172
Oilmanstores	do.	10,558	do	149
Potatoes	do.	5,182	do.	265

Tea shows an increase in value of Rs. 4,190, and in duty of Rs 448.

Grain.—There is a decline on grain, especially on paddy and rice, resulting in a decrease in the revenue therefrom of Rs. 33,296, and in value of Rs. 379,115.

The following is a statement of the importation of rice for home consumption for the last three years :—

	Bushels.
1881	5,943,579
1882	5,673,138
1883	5,660,650

Live Stock of all kind.- There is an increase in value of Rs. 193,262.

Manure.—There is a decrease in quantity of 861 tons and 14,362 packages, and in value of Rs. 92,804.

Machinery.—A decrease in value of Rs. 2,833.

Malt Liquor. -The decrease in revenue derived from this article is Rs. 3,463. Of 200,174 gallons imported, 121,680 were entered for duty.

Metals and Metalware. An increase in value of Rs. 100,336, and a decrease in duty of Rs. 191, owing to the quantity entered for home consumption in 1882 being in excess of that of 1883.

Opium.—An increase of Rs. 18,744 in value, and of 1,726 lbs. in quantity, thus showing an increase in duty of Rs. 863.

Poonac – An increase of Rs. 65,361 in value, and in duty of Rs. 2,788.

Spirits of all kinds show a decrease of Rs. 66,844 in value, and in duty of Rs. 9,541. The quantity entered for home consumption was 62,343 gallons, against 65,591 in 1882.

Specie shows an increase of Rs. 328,503·50 as follows :—

		Rs.		Rs.	
Increase.					
From British India	...	339,753	0		
China	...	200	0		
				339,953	0
Decrease :					
From United Kingdom	...	9,558	0		
Australia	..	293	0		
Straits Settlements		367	0		
France	..	440	0		
Suez	...	791	50		
				11,449	50
Total increase ...			Rs.	328,503	50

Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff show a decrease of Rs. 85,139 in value, and in duty of Rs. 5,237.

Wines of all kinds show an increase of Rs. 22,949 in value, of 2,288 gallons in quantity, and of Rs. 708 in duty.

There is an increase in the value of imports from the United Kingdom and British and French possessions in India, but a decrease from Australia.

The following is a statement showing the value of imports and specie into each of the Provinces in the Colony:—

		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Value of Imports :					
Eastern Province	...	652,688	34		
Northern do.	...	1,898,842	1		
Southern do.	...	3,509,052	62		
* Western do.	...	37,054,453	66		
				43,115,036	63
Value of Specie :					
Northern Province	...	10,100	0		
Southern do.	...	50	0		
* Western do.	...	5,180,618	50		
				5,190,768	50
Total value ...			Rs.	48,305,805	13

* For 1882, the corrected figures are: Value of Imports 34,642,648, and the Value of Specie Rs 4,640,715.

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports in 1883 is Rs. 35,529,603·46, which has been contributed by the several Provinces in the following proportion, viz. :—

	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts
Western Province ...	32,012,978	42		
Southern do. ...	1,969,882	71		
Northern do. ...	1,423,746	33		
Eastern do. ...	122,996	0		
			35,529,603	46
Less value of Specie, viz :—				
Colombo	309,695	0		
Galle	2,891	50		
Jaffna	3,500	0		
			316,086	50
Total value of Goods ... Rs			35,213,516	96

Of this amount, Rs. 1,770,819·21 should be placed to the account of imports exported, thus leaving Rs. 33,442,697·75 to represent the total value of the export trade of Ceylon produce for the past year; which, compared with that of the two preceding years, shows a decline of Rs. 202,786·52, and of Rs. 695,418·06, respectively; and is attributable chiefly to the falling off in the produce of coffee.

The articles on which export duty is levied from the commencement of the year in aid of the Medical Wants Ordinance No. 9 of 1882 are coffee, tea, cocoa, and cinchona, and the outturn of each of these, with the duty collected on them during the year, is appended :—

	Colombo.			*Galle.*		
	cwt qr lb	Rs cts		cwt qr lb.	Rs cts
Coffee, Plantation ...	290,592 3 1	14,530 53	...	0 2 0	0 3
„ Native ...	14,820 3 10	741 7	..	2 3 6	0 15
„ Liberian ..	1,772 3 24	88 68	.	54 2 0	2 73
Cocoa .	3,376 3 20	168 91		—	—
Cinchona Bark ...	lb 7,489,005	6,691 4	..	—	—
Tea ...	„ 1,649,877	736 91	..	lb. 15,891	7 9
		22,957 14			10 0
	Galle ..	10 0			
		22,967 14			

As has already been remarked, the decrease is chiefly on coffee, which, comprising both plantation and native, was in 1883 less by cwt. 131,574, valued at Rs. 7,851,856, and cwt. 159,286, valued at Rs. 4,463,234, as compared with the years 1881 and 1882, respectively; while Liberian coffee shows an increase of cwt. 1,584, Rs. 52,959, and cwt. 557, Rs. 17,082, during the same period.

Cinchona shows a marked increase over 1881 and 1882 of lb. 6,174,451, Rs. 3,228,788, and of lb. 2,833,061, Rs. 644,232.

It may be observed that the difficulty of showing this article under headings "trunk bark" and "branch or twig bark," desiderated by the Chamber of Commerce, has now been removed by the exporters thereof, on a representation made to them, describing it since October last in the manner required, so that uniformity in this respect may be expected in the return for the current year. However, as far as anything approaching to a semblance of distinction has been observed, it would not be out of place to give here the description of this article for last year. It is as follows :—

	lb.
Cinchona bark ...	4,336,540
Trunk bark ...	2,724,774
Branch or twig bark ...	427,691
Total ...	7,489,005

Cocoa also shows an increase of cwt. 3,094, Rs. 136,556, and cwt. 2,512, Rs. 105,473, as compared with the same period.

Tea, similarly, shows an increase of lb. 1,317,195, Rs. 593,179, and of lb. 968,500, Rs. 324,366, as compared with the two preceding years.

It will be observed that this article has made its way, surely but slowly, to China even, though with 100 lbs. only as yet; and although the bulk of it has gone to the United Kingdom, appreciable quantities also have been drawn by Australia, Mauritius, British India, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and Japan; while Odessa (in Russia) and Suez were not behind in drawing their supplies too, though on a limited scale, from this progressive article of this Island's commerce.

Amongst the other articles which show an increase, mention may be made of the following :—Cardamoms, cinnamon, cocoanuts, coir-fibre, coir-rope, coir-yarn, copperah, cocoanut oil, citronella oil.

Plumbago shows an increase of cwt. 2,864, with an increase of royalty collected thereon of Rs. 665·50; and cwt. 2,067, Rs. 651·91, as compared with the two preceding years.

While the above articles would appear as showing a fair increase, there are unhappily others in the appended list, and foremost amongst them coffee, that show a decline in the year's trade with the different countries of the world.

A fair illustration of the fluctuation of the export trade during the past three years is afforded by the tables appended :—

Articles showing an Increase in quantity and value over 1881 and 1882.

		1881.	Rs		1882.	Rs
Cardamoms	lb.	28 081	46,562	lb.	17 729	37,358
Cinchona ...	,,	6,174 451	3,228 788	,,	2,833,061	644,232
Cinnamon ...	,,	416 594	208,297	,,	243 827	121,913
Coffee, Liberian	cwt	1,584 - 3 19	52,959	cwt.	557 - 0 - 10	17,082
Cocoanuts .	No.	1,735 849*	87,231	No	920,802	45,771
Cocoa	cwt.	3 094 - 0 17	136,556	cwt	2,512 - 0 - 0	105,473
Coir Fibre ...	,,	15 012 - 0 - 0	97,592	,,	10,099 - 0 - 0	75,743
,, Rope	,,	2 232 - 0 - 0	27 669	,,	4,665 - 0 - 0	58,313
Yarn	,,	27,766 0 - 0	166,598	,,	12 154 - 0 - 0	72,929
Copperah ..	,,	116 909 - 0 0	1,130 765	,,	75,211 - 0 - 0	779 405
Oil Cocoanut	,,	146 815 - 0 - 0	1,827 042	,,	137,427	1,710,212
,, Citronella	oz	1,733,846	60 517	oz	1,046,740	67,411
Plumbago	cwt	2,864 - 2 - 13	28,646	cwt.	2,607 - 1 - 23	26,074
Spirits Arrack	gallons	13 403	82,264	—	—	—
Tea	lb	1,317,195	593,179	lb.	968,500	324 366
Satinwood	logs	254	1,002	—	—	—
Timber, Ebony	,,	—	—	cwt	4,155 - 0 - 0	23,742

* And 2 885 bags.

Articles showing a Decrease in quantity and value during the same period.

		1881.		1882.	
Arecanuts	cwt.	41,048 ...	244,290	cwt.	28,388 ..	92,724
Coffee Plantation	,,	116 629 ...	7,284 417	,,	138 610 .	4,091,446
,, Native	,,	14 945 ..	567 438	,,	20 676 ..	371,788
Timber, Ebony	,,	7,040 ...	32 896	,,	— .	—
,, Sapan .	,,	6 677 ...	41,626	,,	2,233 ..	2,076
,, Ironwood	logs	3,936 ...	31,418	logs	2 034 ..	18,889
Tobacco, Manufactured	cwt	1,469	2 748	cwt	10,056 ...	241,619
Woods of sorts		— ..	22,713	,,	— ...	32,078
Oil Essential	oz	— .	—	oz	95,176 ...	8 569
Satinwood	logs	— ...	—	logs 1,477 and cwt. 200	...	11,833

SHIPPING.

Inwards—Compared with 1881, there is an increase in tonnage of 189 742 tons, but a decrease in the number of vessels of 79, and with 1882, an increase of 117,815 tons, but a decrease in the number of vessels of 79 This is accounted for by vessels of larger tonnage than in former years now frequenting the port

Outwards—Compared with 1881, there is an increase of 166,736 tons, but a decrease in the number of vessels of 59; and with 1882, an increase of 96,357 tons, but a decrease in the number of vessels of 112.

In 1883, 110 vessels, aggregating 168,216 tons, called at Colombo to coal, as against 35 vessels of 57,467 tons in 1882, showing an increase of 75 vessels and 110,749 tons as compared with 1882

British vessels *inwards* numbered 715, giving a tonnage of 1,208,686, being an increase of 18 vessels and 116,633 tons compared with 1882

Colonial vessels numbered 2,305, of 212,070 tons, showing a decrease of 104 vessels and 145 tons compared with 1882; French vessels come next, viz, 93 vessels of 175,749 tons, showing a decrease of 4 vessels and 18,781 tons; Austrian ships number 41 (the same as in 1882), but with an increase of 2,259 tons; Italians 30, with a tonnage of 30,956, showing an increase of 7 vessels and 368 tons

The number and tonnage *outwards* are nearly in the same proportion. The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels that entered and cleared in 1883 at the ports of Colombo and Galle are as follows :—

		Steamers		Sailing Vessels		Total	
		No	Ton	No	Ton	No	Ton
Colombo .	Inwards .	722	1,296,681	1,099	110,998	1,821	1,407 679
	Outwards ..	716	1,285,258	1,091	83,464	1,807	1,368,72[illegible]
	Total	1,438	2,581,939	2,190	194,462	3,628	2,776,401
Galle	Inwards ..	142	216,548	52	15,596	194	232 144
	Outwards ..	125	194,390	56	17,909	181	212,299
	Total	267	410,938	108	33,505	375	444,443

Customs, Colombo,
31st March, 1884.

G. W. PATERSON,
Principal Collector and Registrar of Shipping.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1883.

District Reports.

The reports on the Districts of Kandy, Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, and Mátalé are hereto annexed.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The comparative statement of revenue of the Province for 1882 and 1883 is as follows:—

	1882 Rs	1883. Rs
Arrears of Revenue	201,980	168,251
Land Sales	44,249	40,067
Land Revenue	101,772	160,472
Rents, exclusive of Lands	114,245	83,344
Licenses	393,207	384,788
Stamps	140,494	117,796
Taxes	16,135	17,893
Postal	81,035	74,924
Fines and Forfeitures	16,534	14,713
Sale of Government Property	7,089	5,901
Reimbursements	20,660	22,415
Interest	10,378	6,884
Special Receipts	827	835
Miscellaneous	31,542	14,269
	1,180,147	1,112,552
Railway Receipts	1,094,690	921,047
Total — Rs.	2,274,837	2,033,599

It shows in round numbers a decrease in the revenue of Rs. 240,000 as compared with 1882; added to a decrease in the revenue of 1882 as compared with that of 1881 of Rs. 300,000.

As in 1882, the fall in the Railway receipts accounts for the greater part of the decrease; in 1882 for Rs. 200,000 out of Rs. 300,000, and in 1883 for Rs. 173,644 out of Rs. 241,238.

The other principal items of decrease are Rents (exclusive of Lands), Rs. 30,900, showing a falling off in road tolls corresponding with the falling off in Railway receipts; Stamps, Rs. 22,698, showing less trade and dealings in land and loans on produce; and Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 17,273, due to decrease in amount of unclaimed deposits brought to account as revenue, the arrears of some years having been brought to account in 1882.

The expenditure returns call for no special remarks. In the last report statements were given showing the revenue of the Province as raised by taxation and from sources other than by taxation for each of the twenty years 1863—1882. A return since published and laid before the Legislative Council (Sessional Paper XX. of 1883) shows that the published accounts of the Colony do not show from year to year the actual recoveries under the heads Land Revenue, Assessed Taxes, and other heads, owing to the large sums properly belonging to those heads which have been brought to credit as "Arrears." The following statement shows for the years 1871—1883 the land revenue of the Central Province as collected:—

Year.	Arrears	Current	Total
1871	83,466	107,931	191,397
1872	93,707	121,673	215,380
1873	85,431	126,773	212,204
1874	108,690	118,660	227,350
1875	92,273	115,212	207,485
1876	100,031	120,793	220,824
1877	84,787	130,494	215,281
1878	66,407	95,107	161,514
1879	84,552	81,059	165,611
1880	93,541	93,169	186,710
1881	101,907	103,986	205,893
1882	124,731	101,769	226,500
1883	112,752	160,471	273,223*
Total	1,232,275	1,477,097	2,709,372

* Of these amounts, Arrears, Rs. 110,321; Current, Rs. 146,703; Total, Rs. 257,024, are on account of padi commuted; the rest padi rented, &c. This statement embodies all sub-heads under "Land Revenue."

The collections of land revenue of 1883 amounted to Rs. 273,223, and exceeded by nearly Rs. 46,000 those of any previous year, the next largest being Rs. 227,350 in 1874. It was pointed out in the last report that in the period 1871–1882 nearly half of each year's collections of land revenue was brought to account as arrears of revenue, and considerable attention has since been given to the subject. An examination of the accounts for the twelve years 1871–82 shows that 45 per cent. of the land revenue and 45 per cent. of the assessed taxes for police have been collected yearly in arrear on the average of the twelve years, as will be found from the following statements:—

Collections—Land Revenue, 1871–82.

District.	Total Collections.	Collected as Arrears.	Percentage of Arrears to Total Collections.
Kandy .	843,978	230,686	27
Badulla ...	852,120	619,277	72
Nuwara Eliya	378,101	182,917	48
Mátalé . .	361,950	86,643	23
Total ..	2,436,149	1,119,523	45
Taxes, 1871–82.			
Kandy	138,393	62,063	44
Badulla	53,421	27,519	51
Nuwara Eliya ..	62,326	23,309	37
Mátalé ..	49,257	24,534	49
Total ..	303,397	137,425	45

The result of the efforts made in the last two years to collect the revenue punctually will be seen in detail later on in this report. That arrears have in past years been allowed to accumulate in every branch of the provincial administration may be seen from the annexed statement:—

ARREARS outstanding on 31st December, 1881, and on 31st December, 1883, respectively.

	Kandy.	Badulla	Nuwara Eliya	Matalé.	Total.
On 31st December, 1881	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Paddy commutation ...	7,837	138,948	33,488	2,549	182,822
Percentage to one year's revenue ..	13	181	108	10	96
Taxes	6,226	29	4,608	1,872	12,735
Percentage to one year's revenue	67	1	52	49	53
Road Ordinance collections					
Value of labour whether commuted or not ...	7,758	7,355	3,217	3,269	21,599
Percentage to one year's revenue ..	15	22	28	17	19
Planters' contribution to grant-in-aid roads ..	19,224	—	—	—	19,224
Percentage to one year's contribution ...	25	—	—	—	25
Municipal Taxes:					
Police assessment . . .	26,782	—	—	—	26,782
Percentage to one year's revenue .	98	—	—	—	98
Water-rate	24,576	—	—	—	24,576
Percentage to one year's revenue	122	—	—	—	122
Local Board Taxes:					
Local rate paid by assessment and commutation tax for roads . .	1,967	1,591	1,197	—	4,755
Percentage to one year's revenue	49	32	40	—	41
On 31st December, 1883					
Paddy commutation	2,930	82,082	11,923	285	97,220
Percentage to one year's revenue	5	107	38	1	51
Taxes	1,375	671	1,063	1,385	4,494
Percentage to one year's revenue	16	15	16	44	20
Road Ordinance collections:					
Value of labour whether commuted or not ...	5,685	3,724	1,430	1,348	12,187
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	11	11	12	6	10
Planters' contribution to grant-in-aid roads ..	80	—	—	—	80
Percentage to one year's contribution . .	—	—	—	—	—
Municipal Taxes:					
Police assessment	21,875	—	—	—	21,875
Percentage to one year's revenue ..	81	—	—	—	81
Water-rate	14,365	—	—	—	14,365
Percentage to one year's revenue ..	67	—	—	—	67
Local Board Taxes:					
Local rate paid by assessment and commutation tax for roads	637	2,652	470	—	3,759
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	12	60	31	—	33

This legacy of arrears is one which no-one would willingly take up: that the duties attaching to it have been so far satisfactorily discharged is due to the patience and persistence with which those on whom the collection of the revenue devolves have in the last two years discharged the trying and painful duty of enforcing payment of the Crown dues which have been allowed to fall into arrear.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

In continuation of the statements given in the last report, the following will show the progress made in introducing a proper system of collecting the revenue within the year for which it is due.

Collections on account of Paddy Commutation.—The following statements show the state of the collections on account of Paddy Commutation in the years 1882 and 1883 :—

Paddy Commutation, 1882.

DISTRICTS	1882 One year's revenue exclusive of exemptions, &c.	Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1881.	Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue	Collected in 1882	Percentage of collections to one year's revenue	Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1882	Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue
	Rs	Rs		Rs		Rs	
Kandy Proper ...	58,995	7,837	13	61,806	105	5,191	9
Badulla ...	76,702	138,948	181	87,984	114	127,553	167
Nuwara Eliya ...	31,050	33,488	108	36,741	119	27,797	89
Mátalé ...	23,723	2,549	10	23,322	98	2,949	12
Total .	190,470	182,822	96	209,853	110	163,490	86

Paddy Commutation, 1883.

DISTRICTS	1883. One year's revenue exclusive of exemptions, &c	Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1882.	Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue.	Collected in 1883	Percentage of collections to one year's revenue	Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1883	Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue
	Rs	Rs		Rs		Rs.	
Kandy Proper ...	59,016	5,191	9	61,607	104	2,930	5
Badulla .	76,502	127,553	167	122,292	160	82,082	107
Nuwara Eliya .	30,926	27,797	89	46,800	151	11,923	38
Mátalé ...	23,677	2,949	12	26,325	111	285	1
TOTAL ...	190,121	163,490	86	257,024	135	97,220	51

A comparison of these statements shows considerable improvement in 1883. The arrears of revenue under this head at the end of 1881 were Rs. 182,822, equal to 96 per cent. of a year's revenue; at the end of 1883 they were reduced to Rs. 97,220, equal to 51 per cent. of a year's revenue. The total collections in 1882 were Rs. 209,853 and in 1833 Rs. 257,024. Taken as a whole this is a fair approach (considering the large arrears outstanding) towards the only result which can be regarded as satisfactory, viz., the collection of the whole of each year's revenue within the year for which it is due. The Badulla District made the largest collections, equal to 160 per cent. of a year's revenue, but it still has outstanding more than a year's revenue, and out of the total arrears of the Province, amounting to Rs. 97,220, it is answerable for Rs. 82,082.

Collections on account of Taxes (Police Assessment).—The following statements show the state of the collections on account of Police Assessment in the years 1882 and 1883 :—

Police Assessment, 1882.

DISTRICT	One year's assessment tax, 1882.	Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1881.	Percentage of arrears to one year's assessment	Collected in 1882.	Percentage of collections to one year's assessment	Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1882	Percentage of arrears to one year's assessment
	Rs	Rs		Rs.		Rs.	
Kandy ...	9,220	6,226	67	12,390	134	3,096	33
Badulla ...	4,945	29	1	3,140	63	1,805	36
Nuwara Eliya ...	6,441	4,609	52	8,589	133	2,036	31
Mátalé ...	3,174	1,871	49	3,498	110	1,547	48
Total ..	23,780	12,735	53	27,617	116	8,484	53

Police Assessment, 1883.

DISTRICT.	One year's assessment tax, 1883.	Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1882.	Percentage of arrears to one year's assessment.	Collected in 1883.	Percentage of collections to one year's assessment.	Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1883.	Percentage of arrears to one year's assessment.
	Rs	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Kandy ..	8,197	3,097	37	9,919	121	1,376	16
Badulla .	4,435	1,805	40	5,569	125	671	15
Nuwara Eliya ...	6,630	1,963	29	7,528	113	1,064	16
Mátalé	3,096	1,548	49	3,258	105	1,386	44
Total	22,358	8,413	37	26,274	117	4,497	20

These statements show satisfactory progress in 1883. Though the compulsory powers for recovery of police assessment in towns cannot be used, under the existing law, for the fourth quarter of the year until after 31st December (that is to say, for 25 per cent. of the collections), it has been found possible to bring down the arrears from 53 per cent. in 1882 to 20 per cent. in 1883 for the whole Province, and in Badulla to 15 per cent., and in Kandy and Nuwara Eliya to 16 per cent.

Road Ordinance Collections.—The following shows the state of the collections under the Road Ordinance :—

STATEMENT showing Recoveries under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 for 1883.

1883.	Kandy.	Badulla	Nuwara Eliya.	Matale.	Total.
Number of men .	34,791	24,273	8,940	13,712	81,716
Number paid and worked	21,662	18,637	6,223	10,631	57,153
Number exempted, including absentees, committals, &c. ...	4,540	2,353	426	547	7,866
Balance .	8,589	3,283	2,291	2,534	16,697
Percentage of arrears on amount due ..	24	15	25	18	21

The amount stated in money stands thus:—

RECEIPTS of each District from Road Ordinance Collections in Labour and Money during 1883 as compared with 1882.

	Recovered in money on account 1883.	Arrears recovered in money	Value of labour furnished	Total for 1883	Total for 1882.
Kandy	35,411	5,647	9,613	50,670	41,358
Badulla	24,291	2 877	7,038	34,207	32,616
Nuwara Eliya	8,705	774	1,608	11,088	9,912
Mátalé .	17,541	1,725	1,399	20,665	16,122
Total ...	85,948	11,023	19,658	116,630	100,008

Municipal Taxes.—The arrears of taxes in the Municipality of Kandy have given much trouble, owing to the confusion caused by the defalcations of a collector of taxes in 1881, and owing to the persistent refusal of certain persons of some local influence to pay their taxes until threatened with exposure and the enforcement of compulsory measures.

The following return shows a reduction of 29 per cent. in the arrears at the end of 1883, as compared with 1882, but at the end of 1883 no less than 75 per cent. of a year's taxes remained due. It is hoped that in 1884 the remaining arrears will be recovered.

STATEMENT showing Collections of Police Assessment and Water-rate in the Municipality of Kandy during 1883.

	Total of one year's tax.	Arrears on 31st December, 1882.	Percentage of arrears on one year's tax.	Arrears collected in 1883.	Amount collected on account of 1883	Total collections, 1883.	Arrears at end of 1883.	Percentage of arrears on one year's taxes.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Police Assessment ..	26,793	31,050	116	25,103	11,879	36,983	21,875	81
Water-rate ...	21,350	19,216	90	14,218	11,983	26,201	14,365	67
Total ...	48,143	50,266	104	39,321	23,862	63,184	36,240	75

By the Ordinance No. 18 of 1884 effect is given to a liberal concession of the Government by which the interest on the loan raised for the water-supply of Kandy is reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent. per annum including provision for a sinking fund.

Municipality and Local Boards.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of each institution in 1882 and 1883:—

	1882.		1883.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Kandy, General Account ...	62,508	62,121	57,902	59,705
Do. Police ...	19,923	14,332	37,031	47,251
Do. Water ...	33,027	46,698	31,112	16,076
Gampola	4,402	3,863	4,771	3,905
Badulla	7,251	7,996	6,195	6,774
Nuwara Eliya ...	7 064	5,089	4,671	6,526
Total	134,175	140,099	141,682	140 537

To show the true revenue and expenditure of the Province it is necessary to include the accounts of the various local authorities. The accounts stand thus:—

	1882.		1883.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Government accounts	2,274,837	514,839	2,033,599	522,671
Municipality and Local Boards ...	134,175	140,099	141,682	140,537
Road Committees	168,424*	131,467	172,110*	135,017
Gansabháwas and Irrigation Councils ...	7,683	7,930	6,819†	4,972
Total ...	2,585,119	794,335	2,354,210	803,197

Land Sales.

A great deal of work has been done in the past year in the settlement of titles; and there has been a large increase in the number of acres sold, though only a small increase in the amount realized as the prices have been low. The results are shown in the following statements:—

Statement of Land sold from the year 1879 to 1883.

	Extent. Acres.	Amount. Rs.	Average per Acre. Rs.	cts.
1879 ...	5,334 ...	329,688 ...	61	80
1880 ...	7,968 ...	273,953 ...	34	37
1881 ...	3,748 ...	71,529 ...	19	5
1882 ...	2,260 ...	37,968 ...	16	80
1883 ...	3,439 ...	40,471 ...	11	73

Statement of Certificates of Quiet Possession issued from 1879 to 1883.

	No. of Lots.	Extent. Acres.
1879 ...	39 ...	137
1880 ...	123 ...	248
1881 ...	177 ...	920
1882 ...	132 ..	287
1883 ...	346 ...	1,541

Statement showing the Number of Claims enquired into and how disposed of during 1883.

To be granted at Rs. 10 per acre, &c. ...	127
To be granted at half-improved value ...	37
To be granted on certificate of quiet possession ...	537
Recommended for sale	84
Total No. of Lots ...	785

Retail Licenses.

In the past year the number of licenses to retail foreign spirits has been reduced from 66 to 7; and with a view further to check the illicit sale of arrack, the number of arrack taverns has

* Includes balances brought forward.
† Includes an advance by Treasurer to Gansabháwa, Mátalé, Rs. 300.

been increased from 68 to 71. The total number of drinking shops in the Province for the sale of spirits by the glass has been reduced from 134 to 78.

REST-HOUSES.

During the past year much attention has been given to the improvement of the equipment of rest-houses, and to making them more nearly self-supporting than heretofore. Under the rules until lately in force no charge was made for a stay not exceeding three hours. The result of this was that nearly half the number of travellers who used the rest-houses paid nothing towards them. A traveller breakfasted and had the use of the house and servant and equipment free of all charge, and few besides those who passed the night in a rest-house contributed anything to it, as the charge for breakfast is paid to the servant who supplies it. The result was an annual deficit of Rs. 10,640 on account of repairs, servants, and equipment, exclusive of heavy charges for buildings. A small charge of 50 cents is now levied from all travellers who stay 15 minutes, and the result is that the receipts nearly balance the expenses.

COOLY MEDICAL AID ORDINANCE.

Certain recoveries have to be made from the estates under the 15th and 19th clauses of Ordinance No. 17 of 1880 for treatment of coolies in the hospitals (clause 15), and for visits of medical officers to estates (clause 19). These recoveries commenced in March last, and the total recoveries in 1883 were Rs. 7,603, of which Rs. 5,097 70 was under clause 15, and Rs. 2,506·08 under clause 19. They may be estimated at Rs. 17,000 per annum. In this connection it may be noted that it has been lately urged that the estate coolies are rather residents than immigrants: this is hardly borne out by the following particulars furnished by the inspector of kangany lists at Dambulla :—

ARRIVALS from 29th January to 31st March, 1884.

New comers	...	287	9	times	...	2
Once before	...	222	10	do	.	7
Twice	...	142	11	do.	...	0
3 times	..	97	12	do.		1
4 do.	..	56	13	do.	.	0
5 do.	...	22	14	do	.	1
6 do.		12	15	do.	...	1
7 do.	. .	5				
8 do.	...	5			Total ...	860

but it may be observed that if the coolies are not immigrants engaged in agricultural operations, then they are liable under the provisions of the Road Ordinance, No. 10 of 1861, to pay per head Rs. 1·50 a year towards the roads, or give six days' labour to the roads without payment.

Special Information required by Circular of 9th January, 1884.

A.—THE FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE: ITS NATURE—HOW FAR IT IS GROWN BY THEMSELVES AND HOW FAR IMPORTED—ITS PRICE, AND WHETHER IT IS SCARCE OR PLENTIFUL.

In relation to the food supply the population of the Central Province may be roughly divided into two classes :—

(*a*) The peasantry, mostly Kandyan, but including in all the districts a sprinkling of Moors, Low-country Sinhalese, and resident Tamils.

(*b*) The urban and estate populations, including in the former the inhabitants not only of what would be classed as towns, but also of roadside bazars of all sizes.

The former (*a*) grows the bulk of its own food, which consists in the main of rice, kurakkan, and jak fruit; to which are added in various districts other fine grains, Indian corn, amu, minéri and kollu, yams, sweet potatoes and cassava, and in the richer parts cocoanuts.

The prosperity of the Kandyan peasantry may be invariably measured by the proportion which kurakkan and rice bear to one another in their diet, the rice-producing and consuming districts being the rich, and the kurakkan-consuming districts the poor ones—the latter lying mostly to the east of the mountains in what is called generally the Bintenna country, but including the whole of Walapané, which lies among the mountains.

From the padi commutation revenue the produce of the Central Province may be roughly estimated at 1,875,000 bushels of paddy, equal to somewhat more than half that number of bushels of rice. Of this, at least so much is sold by the producers as will pay their tythe, and being purchased by boutique-keepers and others is either retailed again to Kandyans or used for mixing with the imported rice. As the Sinhalese village population numbers at least 300,000, and may be as much as 350,000, this would give them less than three bushels of rice per head per annum; but it is perhaps the case that this is supplemented by some portion of the imported supply.

The price of native padi and of all native produce has ruled low throughout the year; it varies immensely in different parts of the Province, so much so that any quotation of prices would be necessarily misleading The Kandyans usually reckon it as worth Rs. 1 a bushel.

The harvests generally throughout the Province were good, and food more abundant than in ordinary years. There was slight distress just before the harvest in a part of Badulla, and late in the year some scarcity of food in Walapané—the latter a district in which kurakkan is the chief

food of the people, and throughout the whole year that class of the people which lives on daily wages was, on account of the want of occupation, unable to earn sufficient to supply itself well with food.

(*b*) The urban and estate population live well. Their food is principally imported, and consists of Indian rice, dried fish, cocoanuts from the low-country Sinhalese provinces, &c.

The quantity of rice carried on the railway in 1883 amounted to 46,588 tons, equal at 35 bushels to the ton, to 1,630,580 bushels of rice.

Making allowance for some small portion of this rice having been delivered short of the Central Province, this amount, if all consumed by the urban and estate population, would give each five bushels a head per annum.

The price of Indian rice in 1883 averaged Rs. 3·12 per bushel in Kandy, a very low rate; its price was, of course, greater in proportion to the distance of the place of sale from the sea-coast.

Salt is plentiful throughout the Province, but the cost of transport to the remoter villages is very high.

B.—Legislation required for the benefit of the Province and that of the People generally.

Magistrates and Police Courts.—The most pressing reform required is in regard to the magisterial system, the improvement of which is of the first necessity if the great increase in crime and general lawlessness is to be efficiently checked. It has been recently shown that there has been a large increase in the number of serious crimes, the figures standing as follows:—

Aggregate of Convictions and Acquittals in the Superior Courts taken from the Queen's Advocate's latest Reports.

1873		1,444	1878	..	1,728
1874	..	1,728	1879	..	2,181
1875	...	1,860	1880	...	3,538
1876		1,743	1881	...	2,894
1877	..	1,578	1882	...	2,969

It will be seen that for some years serious crime had been fairly steady—sometimes up and sometimes down—and that, in fact, the numbers of cases in 1874, 1876, and 1878 were substantially the same. In connection with these figures it should be noted that Sir J. B Phear became Chief Justice in November of 1877, and after his first year's service serious crime began to increase and has remained high. The cause is not far to seek. Order is maintained mainly by the authority and influence of the Magistrates who come in direct contact with the people, and that authority and influence has been seriously impaired of late years, first, by the increased power given to the Crown Prosecutors, and, secondly, by the action of the Supreme Court. Twenty years ago the Magistrates consulted the Crown Prosecutors only when they thought it necessary, and were the real judges as to committing or not before the higher courts; now, by circulars of Government chiefly, the Crown Prosecutors are made the judges on this point, and though care may be taken not to commit cases in which a conviction is unlikely, there is not the security which there was before, that wrongdoers will not be improperly let off without trial; and the result in lowering the respect of the people for the law and the magistracy, and in rendering them suspicious and prone to believe that influence may be brought to bear to avoid committal, has had a demoralizing effect, and has undoubtedly given encouragement to crime. To this has been added the action of the Supreme Court, under Chief Justice Phear, in interfering with the Police Courts, and in dealing with their decisions in a technical and contemptuous spirit. The remedy is easy:—To restore the relations of twenty years ago between the Magistrates and the Crown Prosecutors; to confine the action and practice of the Supreme Court to what it was in the time of Chief Justice Sir Edward Creasy, and before appeals on facts were allowed; and it might be well to go further and to have grades of Magistrates under the control of one head Magistrate for each Province, thus preventing abuse by young and untrained Magistrates who would be placed under a man of standing and experience, capable on the one hand of training them and keeping them in order, and on the other of standing between them and undue interference by the Crown Prosecutors or by the Supreme Court. Then the Magistrates would be respected and crime would decrease.

Ordinance No. 10 *of* 1861.—The amendment of this Ordinance is rendered necessary by the unequal powers for dealing with cases of non-payment of commutation in lieu of labour and cases of failing to perform labour. The question has been very fully discussed in the report of the Provincial Road Committee of Kandy (not yet published) on the proposals of the Commission which reported on the working of the Ordinance (see Sessional Paper IV. of 1882). The proposals of the Provincial Road Committee are deserving of consideration. As they deal with an intricate and technical subject, it is not necessary to repeat them here.

Crown Forests.—The present law for the protection of the Crown forests in the general interests of the Colony at large is altogether ineffective, and valuable public property can be and is destroyed with impunity and sacrificed to the rapacity and selfishness of a few individuals who obtain for themselves a small present gain at the cost of damage only to be repaired after the lapse of many decads. This evil has been ably dealt with by Mr. F. D'A. Vincent, of the Indian Forest Department, who was lately deputed to report on the Ceylon forests. The following extracts from his report (Sessional Paper No. XLIII. of 1882) may be here quoted:—

"*Convictions for Chena cultivation under the Timber Ordinance are rare.*—Again, if a man makes a chena clearing, no prosecution will lie against him under the Timber Ordinance unless he carelessly cuts (say) a satinwood or an ebony tree. But why should he do this? The clearing of the forest, felling the

inferior trees, and breaking up the soil, is of itself no offence, and the evidence in a prosecution rests, when a chena has been burnt, on the identification of a charred stump. Unless proof is forthcoming that the accused was found cutting one of the schedule trees he cannot be punished. Even then he may say that the land belongs to him, or that the wood was cut to make a plough. Under section 13 the onus of proof that the land was not Crown land lies with the accused, yet by recent Supreme Court rulings the presumption appears to be in favour of the accused, and the most complete proof has to be given by the Crown that the land is not private. So great are the difficulties in obtaining a conviction under the present Timber Ordinance, that many revenue officers are now obliged to seek compensation, not punishment, by means of a civil action. In the latter case, the Crown sues for profits arising from forcible possession of the land, should the defendant set up a claim to the latter, the Crown, as plaintiff, is usually non-suited and directed to institute a land case. How easy it is, in either the criminal or the civil suit, to set up an apparently *bonâ fide* claim to the land, we have seen at the commencement of this chapter."

"*Permit only required when timber is removed from the place of felling.*—But attention to the wording of the Ordinance will show that timber, whether removed from Crown or from private land, only requires a permit if in course of removal from the spot where it was felled If the owner states that the timber was being shifted from some place where it had been stored, the prosecution must show that it was really being removed from the site of felling. Recent decisions of the Courts show that defence such as this is valid, and that if once the timber is removed fifty yards from the spot where it grew, no control over its further transit can be legally exercised!

"A chain stretched across the Kalugangga near Kalutara has for many years been used for stopping timber rafts, to check the permits under which timber is being taken down the river; but by a recent decision of the Police Court, Pánaduré, upheld by the Supreme Court, the further maintenance of a checking station appears useless, for when certain persons were prosecuted for removing timber under the Assistant Government Agent's permit after the time allowed had expired, the case was dismissed, as the court held that the Ordinance only required the removal of the timber within the time allowed—not its arrival at the specified destination. In this particular case the headman, although he acted under the Assistant Government Agent's orders, was sued in heavy damages for illegal detention of the rafts; and whilst the law remains so ambiguous in meaning it is not likely that others will subject themselves to such personal responsibility as a consequence of obeying the orders of their official superior."

"*The law so ineffective that a civil action for damages is often preferred to a criminal one.*—But the number of cases instituted does not by any means represent the number of offences, for some revenue officers now rely entirely on a civil action for redress. In the current year the number of cases instituted will therefore, I understand, be considerably less, although forest offences are not decreasing, whilst the proportion of convictions will be smaller owing to new interpretations of the Ordinance. In the North-Western Province, the Government Agent, Mr. Sharpe, informed me that he finds a civil action the only alternative, when the Ordinance is so ineffective, although how little compensation the ordinary Sinhalese chena cultivator is able to pay as damages in a civil suit, when he has no fixed abode and no property, need scarcely be alluded to. Yet these are the worst offenders, and even if a criminal conviction is secured it is no great hardship to be in jail and to be well fed for two months whilst the chena crop ripens. The inefficacy of the Ordinance is, moreover, notorious, and wherever I have had the advantage of consulting the district officers they have been unanimous in regarding it as inoperative."

"*Failure of the Ordinance in attaining the objects in view.*—The intention in drafting the Ordinance was, as I have already shown, to prevent thefts of timber from Crown land, to check chena cultivation, and to meet the case of timber destroyed for any purpose whatsoever. It appears to have entirely failed in all these objects, especially with regard to chena cultivation. It can be regarded solely as an attempt to protect the interests of the Crown timber monopoly, although practically it gives little assistance in the attainment of this object.

"The Ordinance in a manner attempts too much. In laying down a procedure for protecting the timber in Crown forests by rules regarding the felling, stamping, removal of timber, &c., it enters into administrative details which, as they must necessarily vary from time to time, have always to be left to the discretion of the local authorities and to working rules sanctioned by the Executive Government. What we require is the effectual legal groundwork on which our forest system can be built up. This the Timber Ordinance entirely lacks. The formation of reserved forests plays quite a subordinate part, instead of being the basis on which all proper forest work must rest.

"I do not, of course, wish to imply that the intention of the Legislature is correctly represented by the law as it now stands, any more than the spirit of the Ordinance is believed by many to be correctly interpreted by judicial rulings. If the existing Ordinance has failed in its object, it is not for want of appreciation, on the part of Government of the necessities of the case, but because a law of a tentative character, drawn up without a knowledge of the practical requirements of forest conservancy, had to be enforced in opposition to much older legislation. The latter, dating from the early days of British rule, offered a premium on the breaking up of Crown land, and was directly opposed in spirit to the new Timber Ordinance, yet no means were taken to make the two compatible.

"So incomplete, indeed, is the Ordinance, that various regulations have been found necessary, which, as we have seen, cannot be enforced by legal process. Is it desirable that Government officers administering a province should have to rely on illegal regulations to protect Crown property? The fee which the headmen receive in the Eastern Province, and did until recently in the Southern Province, cannot, under the Ordinance, be legally taken for the stamping of timber felled on private land. The latter constitutes it the duty of the headmen to check such timber without payment, and the taking of a fee might be taken to mean an illegal gratification under section 11. If the present law is insufficient for the protection of Government interests, the omission should be corrected by the Legislature; in every way it would appear inexpedient that Government or private interests should be supported by illegal measures, the enforcing of which depends chiefly on personal influence and on private sympathies." (Paragraphs 38, 41, 47, and 48, pp. 36 and 38.)

The requirements of future forest legislation have been well and fully set out by Mr. Vincent, and need not be dealt with here further than to quote, with approval, his exposition of the position of the Crown in regard to forests:—

"The position of the State with regard to its forests and waste lands is often misunderstood, and the Crown is too frequently regarded as a private landholder, instead of as a trustee with a large and

valuable public property, which it has to manage for the general good, and to protect against the innumerable forms of trespass to which State forest property is everywhere exposed. Such has certainly been the mistaken position assumed in administering the forest law of Ceylon, and although the Legislature may give extensive protective powers, judicial decisions have usually thrown all the advantage on to the other side. In endeavouring to punish forest offences, the courts have regarded the Crown not as a trustee for the whole nation, but as a landholder whose endeavours to protect an unjust monopoly ought to be thwarted in every way. The real object of the State is to administer its national trust to the best possible advantage, to form State forest domains for the permanent public benefit, protecting the public property against individual trespass. We wish to form reserves of timber and fuel, at the same time protecting the property of the nation and improving it. The Legislature has not only in the Timber Ordinance, but in almost every other law, put large powers into the hands of the Executive Government, which it is trusted to exercise with due discretion. The State has a powerful monopoly, which, if not carefully administered and protected, may, as has already to a great extent happened in Ceylon, be gradually broken up and infringed on so as to be of comparatively small value.

"General public interests then suffer to benefit only a few individuals who take advantage of the incomplete state of the law and the ill-defined rights which it confers. The forest question can only receive proper treatment when regarded from the standpoint of a large national property, handed to us by the past generation, and which we are also bound to maintain in unimpaired productiveness for the benefit of the present and future generations." (Paragraph 55, p. 59.)

Police Assessment.—The law on this subject requires amendment to ensure the collection of the taxes in all cases within the year for which they are due, while the share of the tax due from estates can be made payable on the first day of each quarter for which it is due. The tax in towns not under the Municipal Ordinance is not payable until the last day of each quarter. (See Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, clauses 19 and 40–41.)

C.—The Works most required in the Province.

These will be considered under the heads of Irrigation, Roads, and Railways.

Irrigation.

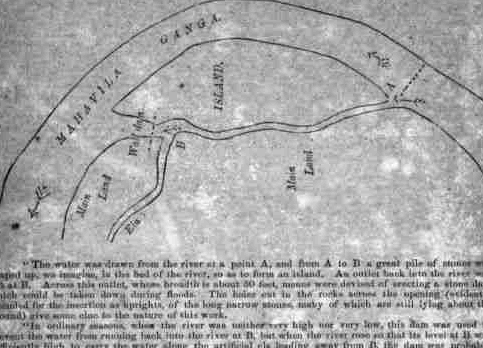
In the present state of the finances of the Colony it is not possible to obtain for this Province any large votes for irrigation, but the Districts of Uva and Nuwara Eliya are intersected in every direction by excellent canals, carried round the hills, for the irrigation of the padi fields which lie in the valleys or are terraced on the lower slopes. These canals are maintained by the fieldowners, but it happens every year that landslips and floods and silt from newly-opened land cause considerable damage, often beyond the means of the fieldowners to repair, because masonry walls to support the banks or works to carry the storm water and silt above or under the canals, or short iron troughs supported on masonry, and the like, are rendered necessary by the making of roads and the opening of the country. A small vote of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 a year for small works of this kind is almost a necessity.

Several of these small works are mentioned in the reports of the Assistant Agents of Badulla and Nuwara Eliya. The raising of the large reservoir in the Barrack Plains of Nuwara Eliya to the height originally proposed, fourteen feet higher than at present, is another work which might be undertaken out of a vote such as above suggested. A work of far greater importance, but at present beyond the means of the Colony, is the restoration of the long line of irrigation works by which the rich land lying between the foot of the hills and the great river, the Mahaveli-ganga, was irrigated in former days. This was the greatest of the irrigation works of the ancient Sinhalese engineers. Beginning on this side of the river, a succession of canals and tanks irrigated for purposes of cultivation the whole of the land—a strip of 3½ to 5 miles in breadth—between the hills and the left bank of the river until, leaving the hills, they placed under cultivation the whole of the broad plain of Tamankaduwa and beyond down to the sea-bord near Trincomalee. The restoration of this great system is a work reserved for the not near future, but there is no reason why it should not be carefully and thoroughly explored and surveys made of its great works and many branching canals, so that at least the magnificence of its conception and the perfection of its details might be known, even if it were not possible little by little to commence its restoration. As far as is known, the head works were where the Minipé-ela commences a little to the east of the junction with the Umā-oya and opposite to the infall of that stream. The following description of this work is taken from the report of the engineers appointed by Sir Henry Ward in 1860 to inspect it :—

"At the point where the Mahaveli-ganga emerges from the mountains into the eastern plains of the island, that river, which has hitherto been flowing over a steep and rocky bed, and in a course circuitous, but generally with an easterly bearing, suddenly changes both its character and direction; turning sharply to the north, it flows for miles between straight banks, in a broad, shallow, sandy bed; on either side are extensive stretches of low lands, once cultivated, but now covered with jungle, except in a few isolated spots, where large open plains vary the dull monotony of the surrounding scene. On the left or western bank, the mountains which, at the turn of the river abovementioned, rise steep from the river's side, below the turn gradually fall away to a distance of five or six miles, so that there is an extensive tract of country between the foot of the hills and the river bank. It was this tract of land, whose cultivation in former times was due to the water led along Minipe-ela

"The water was taken from the Mahaveli-ganga, at a point immediately below which there is a very [illegible] (within a short distance of the mouth of the ela the river falls about fifty feet in a distance of [illegible] yards), and advantage being taken of the head of water thus gained, the ela was led along the [illegible] commanding all the land lying between itself and the river.

"To explain the old arrangement, as far as we could make it out from our cursory inspection, it will be necessary to refer to the accompanying sketch of the country :—



"The water was drawn from the river at a point A, and from A to B a great pile of stones was heaped up, we imagine, in the bed of the river, so as to form an island. An outlet back into the river was left at B. Across this outlet, whose breadth is about 50 feet, means were devised of erecting a stone dam which could be taken down during floods. The holes cut in the rocks across the opening (evidently intended for the insertion of uprights, of the long narrow stones, many of which are still lying about the ground) give some clue to the nature of this work.

"In ordinary seasons, when the river was neither very high nor very low, this dam was used to prevent the water from running back into the river at B, but when the river rose so that its level at B was sufficiently high, to carry the water along the artificial ela leading away from B, the dam was probably removed. Again, when the river fell so low that its level at A was not high enough to carry the water along the ela from B, besides the dam at B, it seems to have been found necessary to erect a similar dam across the whole stream of the river just below A (from bank to bank, a distance that we guess at 120 yards. The existence and nature of this dam at A is proved by the holes still to be seen in the rock.

"As to the present state of the works, both dams are entirely gone; the only remains being some odd stones, which lie scattered here and there. The course of the old ela is still traceable for many miles; we saw it as far as where it crosses the road from Randy to Alimuwara, a distance of 14 miles from the head of supply, and the natives told us that it was carried so far as to form part of a system of water communication with Trincomalee. The excavation appears to be much choked with sand and silt in the whole of its length, but to what depth it is impossible to say without an examination of the line with the level. The bank on the side towards the river is breached in many places; the breaches occur for the most part either near the head of supply, where the channel runs very near the riverside, and along steep ground, and where the floods from the river are most severely felt, or else where some stream from the high mountains to the west crosses the course."

ROADS.

The accompanying map shows the principal roads in the Province. It will be seen that while roads have been liberally carried up every important valley, the only object had in view was to get the produce of each valley down to the port of shipment by the cheapest and most direct route without any thought of making these roads as part of a general scheme for opening up the country and placing its several districts in communication with each other. The result is that one of the great wants of this Province in the matter of roads is the making of connecting roads to take the existing roads out of the *cul de sac* into which they run, and make them through lines of communication. Of these, the most important is a road in continuation of the roads which run up the Aruppotanna and the Dikoya and Maskeliya valleys to the Colombo and Batticaloa road near Belihul-oya through Hakbummulla, and so place these districts in direct communication with the salt-producing District of Hambantota.* Other connecting roads of less importance are wanted, and these the Road Committees with their small means hope gradually to make. It is now in contemplation to connect the Deltota and Ruggumankola roads by 24 miles of new road and then make a circuit of 46 miles. It is also proposed to connect the Madulkele road, 17·25 miles in length from Madawala, and the Hunnagiriya road, 10·25 miles in length from Madawala, by a road five miles in length.

The connection of the existing roads one with another is a matter which will no doubt receive attention when the finances of the Colony are in a better state. There are two roads of pressing importance which the Road Committee are pushing on year by year with such means as they can command, but too slowly to relieve the wants of the poor districts for the relief of which they are required; without them the produce of these districts is almost unsaleable, and

* Before the road was opened from Hakbummulla to Hambantota, salt came to the former place from Colombo and cost Rs. 2 a bushel. Now it comes from Hambantota, and costs Rs. 0 a bushel.

the taxes press heavily upon them. These roads are known as the Uda Dumbara and Nilandahinna roads; the former is being taken from Teldeniya past Urugala down to the river opposite Alutnuwara in Ruwanwella, the latter is in continuation of the road from Haugranaketa past Padiyapelella and Kurunda-oya through Walapane as to Madulla, Dikwella and Badulla. There is also a bridle road which should not be forgotten. The planters of Uda Pussellawa, whose estates are big and the 22 miles of cart road made through that district, have had to contribute their share towards the road, and will get very little advantage from it until it is carried on to Gampola and Kirklees; in the meantime, they have been promised a bridle road provided they give the land on a cart road trace; for this road, by an oversight, no vote was taken in 1883 for the year 1884. The votes asked towards these roads for 1885 are as follows:—

			Rs.
Uda Dumbara road	...	...	5,000
Nilandahinna road through Walapane		...	5,000
Uda Pussellawa bridle road	...	...	5,500

There remain for consideration the roads required to bring produce to the railway at Nanu-oya and Wattegoda. These are chiefly three:—

(1) A road from the Barrack Plains in Nuwara Eliya across to the Dimbula road, to bring the Uda Pussellawa traffic directly down to the railway—about three-quarters of a mile of road.

(2) A road from Maturata vid St. John's on the Uda Pussellawa road, to bring the Maturata produce to Nanu-oya—about six or eight miles in length.

(3) A continuation of the Pundalu-oya road to connect it with Wattegoda station—about nine miles.

To these may properly be added a fourth, which, even if it does not bring much produce to the railway, is a much needed connection between the Haputale and Nuwara Eliya roads, and will be of great service to bullock passengers to the railway—the road from Haputale to Wilson's Bungalow, 18 miles in length, to be converted into a cart road. It is hoped that the first-named road can be made out of current revenue, and that there will be sufficient savings on the railway loan to make the other three roads.

RAILWAYS.

The extension of railways is a question necessarily affecting the whole Colony, not only on account of the importance of this means of communication, but specially because it is on the security of the revenues of the whole Colony that railways have to be made. It is therefore much to be regretted that the existing railways have been made in a piece-meal fashion just as the demand of the day seemed to justify, instead of first laying down a clear and comprehensive plan for opening up the whole Colony by railway, and connecting the Ceylon railways with the Indian lines, and then proceeding year by year, as the finances of the Colony might permit, to gradually carry that settled plan into execution. Even now it is not too late to adopt that course. In the limits of a provincial report a consideration of the best plan for opening up the Island as a whole cannot properly have place, but in the remarks which follow its importance will be kept in view, and the suggestion here offered will be made not in a narrow and provincial spirit, but with a view to promoting the best interests of this Province and with a due regard to the necessity of looking forward to the ultimate extension of the railway beyond the limits of this Province to the districts on the east and south. Now that the railway will be completed in a little more than a year, to Nanu-oya, it is not unnatural that the demand for its extension to Haputale should be renewed. The demand has been renewed, but always as an alleged gain to the existing line and for the relief of Uva, how far the extension of the Nanu-oya line to Haputale may be expected to be a benefit financially to the railway as a whole, and how far it will serve "for the relief of Uva" will be first briefly considered. The following altitudes and distances from Colombo are important to bear in mind:—

			Height above mean sea level.		Distance of railway lines from Colombo.	
			Feet.		Miles	chains.
Peradeniya Railway Station	...	...	1,582	...	70	60
Kandy Meteorological Station	...	...	1,696	...	74	0
Nawalapitiya Railway do.	...	...	1,914	...	82	60
Nanu-oya (centre of railway Station ground)		...	5,290·50	...	128	22·30
Summit Station at Patipola (centre of Station ground)		...	6,218·50	...	140	6·25
Ihalagoldina Gap Station	do.	...	5,195·20	...	149	16·27
Haputale Pass	...	...	4,805·45	...	155	72·03
Badulla ...	...	...	2,172·17	...	182	14·93

In the original calculations on which the line from Nawalapitiya to Badulla via Nanu-oya was recommended, a yield of 5 cwts. per acre of clean coffee was allowed for the whole of Uva and 4 cwts. per acre for all the other districts under consideration; (Sessional Paper No. II. of 1874) and the Commission went on to say:—

"It is considered that the Badulla, Haputale, and a portion of the Moubulana and Hewa Eliya traffic will be forwarded by rail from Haputale Pass, provided the railway rates be somewhat lower than the present charges for transport.

"The question of rates having been carefully considered, the Commission are of opinion that 10½ cents per ton per mile for coffee from Haputale, and 30 cents per ton per mile for rice, 40 cents per ton per mile for first-class goods, 30 cents per ton per mile for second-class goods, and 12½ cents per mile for manure from Nawalapitiya to Haputale, would be fair and likely to attract the traffic of Uva."

The working expenses of the proposed railway from Náwalapitiya to Haputalé were estimated at 12 cents per ton per mile of goods carried. The rate of cart hire with which the proposed railway was to compete was, on an average of three years, 75 cents per bushel of coffee from Badulla to Colombo (Sessional Paper No. IX. of 1872, page 4). The final rates per ton proposed from Haputalé to Colombo were as follows :—

		Rs.	cts.
Coffee ...	...	27	30*
First class	...	61	0
Rice ...	...	44	50
Second class	...	44	50
Manure ...	...	24	0

These rates were estimated to yield, as against 6 or 6½ per cent. as the charge for borrowed capital, a profit of 7·33 per cent. based on a yield of 5 cwts. an acre in Uva and rates per ton somewhat lower than the then charges for transport ; and a Commission reported that these rates might be imposed without fear of competition with transport by cart *viâ* Ratnapura, and considered that when the whole line was completed these rates might be safely reduced (Sessional Paper No. XIV. of 1878). Whether the calculation of 12 cents per ton per mile for the working expenses on a line of 5′ 6″ gauge with gradients of 1 in 44 and curves of 5 chain radius is sound, experience will show when the railway is opened to Hatton.

The present conditions are far less favourable than when the several Commissions made their reports. The yield per acre has fallen from 5 cwts. to 2 or 3 cwts., and the rates of transport have fallen 33 per cent. With the assistance of the leading planters of Haputalé and Uva, whose kind co-operation is here gratefully acknowledged, these points have been fully and carefully investigated. The information received is tabulated below :—

I.—What is the cost of transport to Colombo, in 1883, and how does it compare with 10 years ago ?

District.	Year	Coffee.	Tea	Cinchona	Cacao.
Badulla†	1873	From 62 to 92 cents per bushel	—	—	—
	1883	From 44 to 60 do	—	—	—
Haputalé	1873	75 cents a bushel	—	—	—
	1883	From 43 to 53 cents per bushel	None	2½ cts. per lb.	None
Madulsima	1873	75 cents per bushel	"	—	"
	1883	62 cents per bushel	"	Rs. 1 per cwt.	"
Monarágala‡	1873	—	—	—	—
	1883	Rs. 1 per bushel	None	None	Rs. 3·25 per cwt.

II.—What is the Production of 1883 ? and how does it compare with 1873 ?

District.	Year.	Coffee	Tea.	Cinchona	Cacao.
Badulla	1873	288 600 bushels	—	—	—
	1883	149,650 bushels	—	—	—
Haputalé	1873	Not given	None	—	None
	1883	do.	—	—	—
Madulsima	1873	80,000 bushels	None	None	None
	1883	40,000 bushels	"	250,000 lbs §	"
Monarágala	1873	—	—	—	—
	1883	9,000 bushels	None	None ready	200 cwts.‖

III.—What is the quantity of Land under cultivation ?

Badulla	1883	6,134 acres coffee only 6,502 " coffee and cinchona	133 acres	1,002 acres	145 acres
Haputalé	1883	9,105 " coffee only 7,633 " coffee and cinchona 269 " coffee and cacao	45 acres	1,129 acres	115 acres
Madulsima	1883	3,676 " coffee 4,193 " coffee and cinchona	—	1,506 acres	147 acres cacao and other products¶
Monarágala	1883	1,050 acres	None	250 acres	500 acres.

IV.—Whence are procured Rice, Salt, and Manure ?

Badulla	Rice and manure principally from Colombo.	A large quantity of salt from Hambantota viâ Buttala.
Haputalé	Rice and manure principally from Colombo.	A large quantity of salt from Hambantota.
Madulsima	From Batticaloa.	
Monarágala	From Batticaloa	

* The weight of parchment coffee may be taken as follows :—1 bushel = 35 lbs.; 60 bushels with bags = ½ ton ; 1 ton at 45·5 cents per bushel = Rs. 27 30.

† Cost of transport varies according as despatch is made from beyond Badulla, Badulla or Demodara.

‡ This district has not been ten years in existence.

§ Production of cinchona is increasing every year.

‖ When the total acreage planted with cacao is in bearing the amount of yield will be about 2,500 cwts.

¶ The figures are taken from Ferguson's Ceylon Handbook and Directory.

The replies as received from Badulla and Kandapalla are given in full to place this question beyond doubt:—

From Badulla.

No. 1.—CART Hire rate per bushel Parchment.

	1873—74.		1883—84.	
	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.
	cts	cts	cts	cts
No. 1—Passara Store ...	92	75	60	56
„ 2—Debedda „ ...	94	71	56	54
„ 3—Uvah Co. Store ...	78	60	56	54
„ 4—Demodara „ ..	75	62	50	44

No 2.—COFFEE Crops from Badulla District

Estate.	Crops in 1873-74.	Crops in 1883-84.	Estates.	Crops in 1873-74	Crops in 1883-84	Estates	Crops in 1873 74.	Crops in 1883-84.
		Brought forward—		79,900	41,400	—	208,100	102,500
No. 1	1,000	A.	No. 28	5 000	A.	No. 55	14,000	2,000
2	500	—	29	50,000	22,000	56	3,500	1,600
3	5,000	100	30	F	F.	57	F.	300
4	500	100	31	8,000	4,000	58	2,500	800
5	F.	1,500	32	12,000	7,000	59	5,000	1,500
6	1,000	500	33	100	50	60	100	100
7	40,000	20,000	34	F.	600	61	F.	A.
8	100	50	35	F.	1,000	62	6,000	3,500
9	1,000	500	36	F.	A	63	2,000	300
10	7,000	3,000	37	F.	500	64	1,000	3,000
11	F.	50	38	100	50	65	100	500
12	100	50	39	F.	1,000	66	35,000	25,000
13	3,000	1,000	40	F	350	67	F.	100
14	17,000	5,000	41	10,000	6,000	68	300	500
15	F.	1,400	42	500	200	69	500	600
16	2,500	A.	43	6,000	1 500	70	F.	A.
17	500	A	44	4,000	1,000	71	F.	50
18	100	1,400	45	8,000	1,500	72	F.	1,500
19	F.	3,000	46	3,500	2,000	73	1,000	500
20	500	500	47	F.	400	74	500	2,000
21	100	50	48	F.	A	75	F.	F.
22	F.	700	49	F.	100	76	F.	A.
23	F.	300	50	12,000	6,000	77	6,000	2,200
24	F.	1,500	51	F.	1,500	78	3,000	500
25	F	700	52	9,000	4,000	79	F.	600
26	F.	F.	53	F	250			
27	F.	F.	54	F	100			
—	79,900	41,400	—	208,100	102,500	—	288,600	149,650

A = abandoned ; F = forest not opened.

No. 1.—What do you now pay for transport of coffee to Colombo, and how does it compare with the rates paid ten years ago ?

The rates are on sheet No. 1, and are given from the books of the four largest stores in the district. Demodara store is the nearest to Colombo, and, taking its rates, you have 75 cents to 50 cents and 62 cents to 44 cents ; or, the rates now ruling are some 33 per cent. less than those of ten years ago.

No. 2 —What do you estimate the coffee production of Badulla now, and how does it compare with ten years ago ?

The number of estates and crops are shown on sheet No. 2 for Badulla in the years 1873–74 and 1883–84. "estate year" running from June to June.

To the total of crops in 1873–74 we must add about 10,000 bushels—the crops from native gardens and small holdings ; nothing can be added from this source to the crops of 1883–84, for little, if any, is now picked from gardens, and whatever is gathered is sold locally.

The crops then for 1873–74 may be put down at 300,000 bushels of parchment or 60,000 cwts. of coffee, and are now some 150,000 bushels of parchment or 30,000 cwts. of coffee, showing a fall of 50 per cent. during the last ten years.

No. 3.—Is there any material quantity of cinchona or tea or cacao now produced, and what does it cost for transport ?

No tea or cacao as yet, nor will there be any for four years.

The estimate for cinchona bark crop this year is from 125,000 lb. to 150,000 lb., and will be larger next year. The rate of transport is 2 cents per pound for cinchona bark.

No. 4.—Where do your supplies of (*a*) rice, (*b*) salt, (*c*) manure chiefly come from ?

Rice and salt chiefly from Colombo ; rice is also brought from Batticaloa, and salt from Hambantota. Manure, the little that is brought, is entirely from Colombo.

From Kandapalla.

Koslanda is 119 and Lémastota 116 miles from Colombo. In 1874 all supplies came from the Colombo side, and Lémastota was the principal village. All this has changed, and Koslanda is our post town police station; &c.

No. 1.—In 1874 hire on coffee from Lémastota to Colombo was 82 cents; in 1879, 68 cents; and in 1883 from Koslanda it costs from 50 to 54 cents per bushel.

No. 2.—The coffee of Haputalé is now producing at least a third less than in 1874—perhaps a larger percentage would be nearer the correct figure.

No. 3.—There is a good quantity of cinchona (hire to Colombo Rs. 2 per cwt.), and very little tea or cacao. The latter is being planted pretty liberally, and tea nurseries are in course of formation this year.

No. 4.—Rice and manure comes from Colombo; salt-fish, &c., from Hambantota.

Nearly all our coffee goes in fifteen days to Colombo *via* Ratnapura and Kalutara.

These statements show that the production of coffee has fallen in the last ten years in Haputalé and in Uva generally by 33 to 50 per cent., and that the rates now ruling for transport are about 33 per cent. lower than those of ten years ago; that a considerable quantity of cinchona is now produced where there was none ten years ago; and that but very little tea or cacao are as yet produced; that salt is now brought from Hambantota; and that a considerable quantity of rice supplies is drawn from Batticaloa.

These facts show that it is impossible, in the present conditions, to adopt the calculations on which it was reported in 1874 and 1878 that the railway from Nánu-oya to Badulla would pay the interest on its construction and its working expenses. It is still more certain that the calculations then made cannot be adopted to justify an extension from Nánu-oya to Haputalé.

Haputalé is in the extreme corner of Uva, 4,695 feet above the sea, and to what extent with present rates of transport the principal districts of Uva would use a railway from that point would be a matter for careful enquiry before an extension from Nánu-oya to Haputalé was undertaken as a wise financial proceeding. Even at somewhat greater cost than the rates by cart a railway would probably be used for coffee on account of the saving in time and the security afforded by railway as compared with carts. It would be used for manure, which is to be carried practically without profit, if not at a loss. It would only be used partially for rice, as Batticaloa and Hambantota can compete with Colombo. Rice at Koslanda is Rs. 3·25 a bushel and at Badulla is Rs. 3·50 or thereabouts. How far the railway would be used by the Kandapalla produce which comes into the main road some four miles on the Colombo side of the Haputalé Pass is also a matter of doubt. The line as far as Haputalé goes along the face of the wind-blown wilderness of the Totapola range, is for nearly the whole distance more than 5,000 feet above the sea, and runs for 23¼ miles out of 25½ miles through Crown land, not one acre of which can be sold. The following information has been furnished by the Surveyor-General:—

MEMORANDUM of Properties belonging to the Crown and Private Parties which may be required for an extension of the Railway from Nánu-oya to Haputalé.

No. of Title Plan.	Name of Property	Name of Owner	Approximate mileage		Approximate mileage.	
			M.	C.	M.	C.
97332 ..	Edinburgh .	Messrs. Cross and Ballardie ..	0	40	—	
93877 ..	Dessford	" J. & G. Smith & J. A. Mann	0	9	—	
97325 ..	Abbotsford ..	Mr. A. M. Ferguson ..	0	45	—	
	Elk Plains .	The Crown ...	—		5	78
	Do	—	—		13	0
55867 .	Idalgashena ...	Mr. A. Gibson	0	56	—	
	Haputale	The Crown .	—		0	32
59792 .	Beauvais .	Dr. Boyd Moss	0	10	—	
	Haputale .	The Crown ..	—		2	56
64131 ...	Blackwood	Mr. G. S. Duff ...	0	24	—	
	Haputale	The Crown ..	—		1	24
			2	24	23	30*

That this land, so far as it remains to the Crown, must be reserved will be seen from a perusal of Mr. Vincent's report (Sessional Paper No. XLIII. of 1882), which is as follows:—

"*None of the large central reserve block should be sold.*—After considering the question with the Surveyor-General, we came to the conclusion that it would be very inadvisable to sell or to lease any of the great central reserve of 90,000 acres †

"*The whole will be required for railway fuel.*—The demand for fuel that must spring up immediately the railway is opened to Nánu-oya and possibly extended to Haputalé, affords a new and additional reason for retaining all the forest south of Nuwara Eliya, including the Elk Plains and Horton Plains, and also the whole of the great western block. The forest at over 5,000 feet elevation is much wind-blown, and the trees are short and slow-growing. It therefore will require the most careful treatment as mittel wald or jardinage, when timber is being cut, to maintain a constant supply of fuel, and it is essential to have a very large area at our disposal. The forests I have mentioned do not appear too large, when to ensure proper reproduction and to run no risk of delaying the natural reproduction, the rotation should be as long as possible.

* Total, 25 miles 54 chains.

† Garden plots might be leased when the railway opens, but only under certain conditions regarding cultivation; in cases of non-compliance, for Government to have the power of resumption.

"*Sale of land in the Ohiya valley would be inadvisable.*—Regarding the sale of land on the Ohiya valley, which forms the extreme easterly portion of the Horton Plains forest, the same reasons must hold good. Apart from climatic influence, the forest in this valley being the source of a valuable irrigation stream, the sale of forest abutting on the railway trace would be most injudicious. The nearer the fuel can be had, the cheaper it must be, a consideration that those who would have all Crown land sold indiscriminately do not often remember. From the Ohiya valley eastwards there are, I believe, no Crown forests left in the vicinity of the railway trace, except a small plot of about 200 acres between Haputalé and Roehampton."—(Paragraph 119, p. 73.)

That Haputalé is not a suitable terminus for the railway, no one who knows the country will doubt; nor is the extension to Haputalé seriously advocated except as a stepping stone to Badulla,* and the question is whether the Colony is justified in making 53¾ miles of railway such as has been designed at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,504,362,† through an extremely difficult country far above and removed from the villages and centres of population until it comes down close to Badulla. That Badulla is the point to which the railway should be brought if real benefit is to be conferred on Uva, there can be no doubt. This was urged by all the Unofficial Members of the Commission which sat in 1874—Mr. William Bowden Smith, Mr George Wall, and Mr. J. T. White. Mr. White says:—

"The terminal point fixed by the survey which the Commission have had before them is at the top of the Haputalé Pass, separated from Badulla by a rough and in many parts impracticable country of twenty-five miles or more in extent. The terminus at this point will not provide the facilities to which Badulla is fairly entitled, and it will not be of any great value to Haputalé, as this district already enjoys cheap and easy transport by water from Ratnapura. Under these circumstances, I think it would be unwise, without further enquiry, to adopt the only line which has been surveyed, while it is possible that a better line of general utility, and offering greater advantages to Badulla, may be found in some other direction.

"With this view I make bold to recommend that Government be requested to survey the line of country between Kandy and the town of Badulla, passing through the districts of Héwáheta, Maturata and Walapané direct to Badulla The distance of this road does not exceed fifty-four miles from town to town, whereas the survey line through Dikoya and Dimbula and along the lofty spurs of the Totapola range is seventy five miles in length, and then stops at a point twenty-five miles distant from Badulla

"On further survey, it may perhaps be found advisable to promote an extension of the present line as far as Hatton and Rosita for the benefit of Dikoya and Dimbula with an independent line between Kandy and Badulla. At all events the Commission will have before them every possible information, and Government will be able to decide which line will best serve the Badulla District and the general interests of the country."—(Sessional Paper No. II. of 1874, page 9.)

These were sound views fairly and clearly stated. That the question of how to provide direct communication between Kandy and Badulla was not properly investigated must always remain a subject for extreme wonderment. The late Colonel Fyers submitted a memorandum on it, stating that Mr. Tottenham's road trace, 72 miles in length, would be 100 miles in length for a line with gradients of 1 in 45, and he quoted Mr. Molesworth's report of 1866. Mr. Molesworth, who was Director-General of the Railway in 1866, was directed by Government to report upon the feasibility of a light railway to Badulla. In his letter No. 61 of 5th March, 1866, he stated:—"Having generally examined the country between Badulla and Kandy, and *more particularly the district through which Mr. Tottenham's trace passes*, I am of opinion that the construction of a railway through that district is not practicable except at a cost which would not be justified by the traffic to be developed by its construction" Mr. Molesworth went on to recommend a line from Gampola to Ramboda and up the Kotmalé valley to Lower Dimbula. This has developed into the railway viâ Náwalapitiya to Nánu-oya. Nothing however was done after 1866 in regard to the direct route, and no attempt was made to make even a reconnaissance and rough topographical sketch of the country. The influence of the sister districts, Dimbula and Dikoya and Maskeliya, was too strong; now that they are fully served it is hoped that the interests of Uva and the districts beyond will be considered on their own merits. It certainly is not fair to Uva to saddle it, for at any rate many years, with the cost of sending its produce to Colombo by a route 182 miles in length, up a line rising from 2,173 feet to 6,218 feet and then down to the sea, with gradients of 1 in 44 and 5-chain curves, rendering it one of the most expensive lines in the world to make and to work; this is not fair until it has been found impossible to make a direct line to meet its wants. That this is impossible is far from being ascertained. With a road-trace of 50 or 60 miles in length even though the gradients be steep, it is reasonable to expect that a shorter line can be found for a railway, for the railway trace from Nánu-oya to Háputalé with gradients of 1 in 44 is 25½ miles in length, and the road trace with gradients of 1 in 20 is 30 miles, 2 furlongs, 65 yards. When Mr. Molesworth reported he never contemplated a railway costing upwards of £20,000 a mile, and it is certain that it may be reasonably expected that a line can be found from a point near Kandy, 1,600 or 1,700 feet above the sea, to Badulla, 2,173 feet above the sea, which will require no curves or gradients of extreme severity, and not be very costly to construct. The line suggested for examination is from a point on the Mátalé line on the Kandy side of Katugastota, down the

* I would express the earnest hope that the next contract let beyond Nánu-oya may *not* terminate at Haputalé, but extend to Badulla (53¾ miles), so as to reach with the least possible delay the terminus always contemplated for the extension, and thus give to the important districts of Uva the facilities and advantages as regards agriculture, commerce and public convenience, which can be obtained only by railway accommodation.—(*Report of Mr. Mosse, M.I.C.E., Sessional Paper No. XIX of* 1879.)

† Nánu-oya to Haputalé,	25 miles	39·20 chains,	Rs 6,888,676
Haputalé to Badulla	28¼ „		„ 6,615,686
	53¾ „		Rs. 13,504,362

right bank of the Mahaveli-ganga, round the east side of Diyatalawa across to the Umá-oya, near the point where Mr. Tottenham's trace crosses it, thence by Bógoda and Dikwella to Badulla. This low-level trace would open the lower parts of Héwáheta and Maturata, and Walapané; would serve Madulsima and be on the right road for extension in that direction and onwards to the east and south; and it would serve Kandapalla (by a road viâ Liyangahawela) and Haputalé by a station at Dikwella. If a line 60 miles in length can be found, then Badulla will have a comparatively cheap line to Colombo of 135 miles in length, as against a line of 182 miles, the working of which for 53 miles will be exceedingly costly. The real want is "adequate means of relief for the transport to the port of shipment of the produce of the Uva districts." And this relief can probably best be afforded by an extension of the railway from Kandy direct to Badulla, if on an examination of the country it is not found to involve long tunnels or other heavy works which would make it more costly, taking construction and working expenses into account, than the line viâ Háputalé. (See letter from Mr J. T. White, Sessional Paper No. III. of 1875, page 6.)

It may be well to anticipate an objection that the valley of the Mahaveli-ganga is unhealthy. If the line can be taken by the route here suggested there is no reason to fear any serious difficulty on account of sickness. To open new land in the tropics near a river always involves some risk as in the case of the Maha-oya valley on the Colombo and Kandy line, where the difficulty was overcome and nothing is now heard of special sickness. It is found that when land is opened and drained it soon ceases to be a cause of sickness. Trincomalee may be taken as an instance. In 1860 a Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the Army in India and Ceylon reported of it: "The district in which the station is situated is considered to be one of the most unhealthy in Ceylon," but "the reports of late years from Trincomalee have been as good as from any station in Ceylon;" and "the reports of sickness from Trincomalee during the past five years contrast favourably with the former years." (Letter from Surgeon-Major Greenhill, Principal Medical Officer, 1884.) In the same way, Dumbara, Kurunégala, Ambagamuwa, and other parts once called unhealthy are now healthy.

The question of railway connection with Uva has been here considered without discussing the financial ability of the Colony to undertake it,—a question beyond the scope of this report.

JOHN F. DICKSON,
Government Agent.

Kandy, 28th April, 1884

REPORT ON THE KANDY DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1883.

THE revenue collected at the Kandy Kachchéri again shows a considerable decrease, distributed under every head except Reimbursements and Sale of Government Property:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue of the Kandy District for 1881, 1882, and 1883.

	1881. Rs	1882. Rs.	1883 Rs.
Arrears of Revenue ...	81,001	80,316	55,157
Land Sales .	14,869	9,594	7,449
Land Revenue	57,106	61,806	61,601
Rents exclusive of Land	107,845	111,156	75,811
Licenses . .	422,668	393,207	384,788
Stamps ...	116,203	106,055	83,427
Taxes ..	2,982	6,881	6,842
Postal and Telegraphs .	75,546	68,912	57,413
Fines and Forfeitures .	10,414	10,807	8,786
Sale of Government Property...	8,481	3,966	4,350
Reimbursements	15,829	12,080	13,528
Interest ...	9,817	10,278	6,868
Special Receipts	859	390	181
Miscellaneous	26,720	23,227	5,523
Total ..	950,358	898,675	771,724

Land Sales.—The amount realized by sales has dwindled to an insignificant sum, but the land settlement work done in 1883 has been greater than in any preceding year:—

STATEMENT showing the Number of Claims enquired into, and how disposed of, during the years 1882 and 1883 in the District of Kandy Propor.

	1882.	1883
To be granted at Rs. 10 per acre, &c.	38	125
To be granted at half-improved value ..	21	37
To be granted on certificate of quiet possession . .	355	418
Recommended for sale	56	84
Total number of lots	470	664

The practice followed with respect to plans sent into the office by the Surveyor-General is to refer each for report to the Ratémahatmayá of the division within which the surveyed lots lie. The Ratémahatmayá visits the lands and ascertains the names of claimants, nature of the plantations on the land, &c., and makes his report to the office. Unclaimed lots—that is, lots the

undisputed property of the Crown—are at once advertised for sale, and notices to produce the deeds on which they found their titles are served on the claimants of the others under the Ordinance No. 1 of 1844.

The claim to every lot is enquired into at the Kachchéri or sometimes in the village by one of the Government Agent's Assistants, and on the enquiry so made the Government Agent decides whether to allow certificate of quiet possession against the Crown under the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, or to grant the land on terms to the claimants, or to offer it for general sale. The number of lots awaiting settlement in 1884 is very large, and it will not be possible for this Department, with its reduced staff of Assistants, to maintain the same rate of progress for the future. The satisfactory result in 1883 has been in great part due to the assistance of Mr. Lee, who has courteously placed his spare time at the disposal of the Government Agent for the purpose.

Land Revenue.—The state of the collection of the paddy tax commutation is shown in the annexed table. The outstanding arrears are almost entirely on account of the division of Uda Dumbara.

Paddy Commutation, 1883.

One year's revenue, exclusive of exemptions ...	... Rs. 59,016
Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1882 .	... „ 5,191
Percentage outstanding on 31st December, 1882 ...	... 9
Collected in 1883	.. Rs. 61,607
Percentage of collections to one year's revenue ...	... 104
Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1883 .	. . Rs. 2,930
Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue ...	.. 5

Licenses.—The arrack rents of Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Mátalé are all paid into the Kandy Kachchéri. They sold for 1883-4 for Rs. 279,050, as against Rs. 401,500 for 1882-3, in spite of a small increase in the number of taverns, which now stands at 71 as against 68 in 1882.

The consumption of arrack in the Central Province may be tested by the railway traffic returns of arrack carried on the line. In the last half of 1882 545 tons were carried, in the first half of 1883 532 tons, and in the last 501 tons, showing a steady decline. A slight increase in the number of arrack taverns, as shown above, has been allowed where the existence of illicit sale of arrack showed that a real demand for this spirit existed; but in the course of the past year a large reduction has been effected in the number of drinking shops by reducing the number of licenses for the retail of foreign spirits by the glass from 66 to 7.

Police Assessment.—The following statement shows the position of the Police assessment collection; it shows satisfactory progress in the reduction of arrears, and greater punctuality in the collection of the current taxes.

Police Assessment, 1883.

STATION.	1883. One year's assessment tax.	Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1882.	Percentage of arrears to one year's assessment.	Collected in 1883.	Percentage of collections to one year's assessment	Arrears outstanding on 31st December, 1883	Percentage of arrears to one year's assessment.
	Rs. cts	Rs cts		Rs. cts		Rs. cts	
Dikoya . . .	1,041 92	157 91	15	1,171 26	112·25	28 57	2·50
Maskeliya .	500 61	89 72	17·75	533 70	106 50	56 63	11
Deltota	738 37	26 39	3 50	737 52	99·75	27 24	3 50
Náwalapitiya	2,001 72	661 56	33	2,319 20	115·75	344 8	17
Kadawala	340 20	156 40	45 75	423 70	124·25	72 90	21·25
Kadiyandena	668 40	180 11	26 75	703 91	105·25	144 60	21·50
Pussellawa	1,172 40	673 10	57·25	1,710 67	145·75	134 83	11·50
Gampola	1,733 6	1,151 26	66 25	2,318 9	133 50	566 23	32 50
Total . .	8,196 68	3,096 45	37 75	9,916 5	121	1,375 8	16 75

Medical Aid.—The collections on account of medical aid were Rs. 7,693·78 only. There is a considerable sum outstanding as arrears, the debts due by estate owners being in the form of such small sums as to be very irksome to persons who usually make all their payments by cheques, and who in consequence usually prefer to wait until a sum of at least Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 has become due.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE, KANDY.

The revenue of the Committee for 1883 was Rs. 61,261·28, as against Rs. 46,883·40 in 1882. The increase is in rest-house receipts, which rose from Rs. 3,906·40 in 1882 to Rs. 5,093 03 in 1883, due to the introduction of new rules which levy a small charge from all persons who use the rest-houses for breakfast as well as from those who dine and sleep in them; to a slight increase of Rs. 550 under the head "arrears of former years"; to a recovery by the Committee of labour of road defaulters to the value of Rs. 9,612 75; and to an unusually large refund by the Director of Public Works of unexpended two-thirds commutation. On the other hand, there was a slight falling off in the recoveries of commutation, probably due to the acceptance of labour in kind.

An improvement has been effected in making the collections from the estate population. The chairman of the local road committee of Maskeliya collected from that district himself, and the proceeds were devoted to a ferry boat. This Committee appointed a collector for Dikoya, who

made a fair collection, but the Committee find it necessary to pay him 25 per cent. commission as against 7½ per cent. to the village division officers. Preparations have been made to collect from all the planting districts in 1884. This is the first year since the passing of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861 that this Committee has been paid in the form of labour. In July the commutation collections at Rs. 1·50 and Rs. 1·75 being closed, it was calculated that 25 per cent. of persons liable to pay road tax had failed to pay at either of those rates, and it appeared likely that some 8,000 to 9,000 persons would have to go to jail in default during 1884. It was therefore proposed to the Raṭémahatmayás that the alternative should be put before their people of working on the minor roads for six days instead of going to jail for six days, and a very large number (7,800) agreed to do so. Of these, 6,400 worked in 1883 for the Committee; some paid at the double rate at the last moment, sooner than keep their promises, and a few were prosecuted under the 54th clause of No. 10 of 1861 for non-attendance An appreciable number expressed their deliberate preference for going to jail, where they are accordingly being sent The result has been a considerable increase to the revenue of the Committee, which has enabled it to commence the construction of several new cart roads, while the division officers' accounts of 1879, 1880 and 1881, which were still open when the change was made, have been closed.

It is however more than doubtful whether the Committee will be able to obtain so much labour in 1884 The work that commutation labourers do is task-work, and they are not supplied with food while doing it They have to turn out in all weathers to work a whole six days, and if they fail to attend on notice, or to complete their tasks, or are disobedient to their overseer, they are liable to a fine of from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each, equivalent in the case of a person who cannot pay to at least one month's imprisonment at hard labour; and this penalty, in order to ensure work and honesty, the Committee is obliged to enforce.

The road defaulter, however, who neither pays nor works goes to prison for at the outside 4½ days, often for as little as 3 days, he gets abundant food, he does scarcely any, and that the easiest kind of work, he sits under a verandah and does nothing if it rains, and if he is so fortunate as to live at an exceptional distance from Kandy is rewarded with 25 cents on his leaving for home. It is not to be supposed that the ordinary villager fails to see how unfairly the man who works or pays to keep out of jail is dealt with in comparison, nor a matter of surprise that the natural result follows.

The Committee has in fact found that the people who have tried both courses prefer jail. In Udunuwara, for instance, the number of persons who have elected to work this year is very small, the curious reason being assigned "that the people are too respectable to work on the roads." A respectability which prefers six days' idleness in jail to six days' work outside is one of the results of the premium which the difference of the punishments under No. 10 of 1861 and No. 5 of 1866 puts upon idleness and dishonesty, and those benevolent persons who grieve at the hardship and disgrace inflicted on defaulters who are imprisoned because they cannot pay Rs. 1·50, should clearly understand that within the Kandy District that hardship and disgrace are deliberately chosen by the persons who suffer it.

The expenditure of the Committee was Rs. 67,314, as against Rs. 62,305 in 1882. The result has been a further diminution in the cash balances to the Committee's credit, which now stand at Rs. 14,000, as against Rs. 16,900 at the end of 1882, and Rs. 33,883 at the end of 1881. The Committee has spent considerable sums in money and labour in the construction of cart roads this year. It has finished nine miles of the road from Galagedara to Rambukkana, a work to which the Western Province Committee contributed, paying the cost of the section of about half a mile within its boundaries. The road will be completed by this Committee in 1884. The Committee has also opened a cart road from Léwella to Madawala in Páta Dumbara, 2¾ miles in length, and has completed the earth-cutting of a cart road from Katugastota to Haloluwa, 3 miles long, while it has commenced roads from Gampola to Paṛanapattiya through parts of Uḍapaláta and Udunuwara, from Nánu-oya to Daulagala in Udunuwara, from Kadugannáwa road to Siyambalágoḍa in Yatiṅuwara, from Walala to Wáwinna in Páta Dumbara, from Talátu-oya to Hanguranketa in Héwáheṭa, and a bridle-path from Kalugalla to Laxapanagala in Uda Bulatgama, in all of which considerable progress was made by Road Ordinance labourers.

The Committee employed the Road Ordinance labour of Uda Dumbara on the road from Galmal-oya towards Wéragantota, a road for which they have solicited and been promised the assistance of Government. All the minor road upkeep in the latter half of 1883 was done by Road Ordinance labour.

Grant-in-Aid Roads.—The Committee collected Rs. 45,488 on account of grant-in-aid roads, as shown in the following table. The arrears were on 31st December under one per cent. of a year's collection :—

	1882. Rs.	1883 Rs.
Amount due	67,092	34,956
Amount collected	56,478	34,875
Arrears of 1881 collected	19,224	—
Arrears of 1882 collected	—	10,613
Percentage of one year's collection collected within the year	109·20	115·77

REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.—*Kandy District.*

	Kandyan Marriages under No. 8 of 1870	Marriages under No. 13 of 1863.	Births.	Deaths.
1881	416	237	6,240	7,146
1882	925	237	5,420	5,560
1883	1,802	244	6,001	5,181

DIVORCE UNDER ORDINANCE No. 3 OF 1870.

	1883. Cases.	1882. Cases.	1881. Cases.
Pending on 1st January ..	87	.. 179	... 159
Instituted ...	52	... 78	... 65
Divorce allowed ..	11	.. 27	... 15
Divorce disallowed ...	4	... 23	... 14
Cases dismissed ...	88	... 103	... 20
Cases settled	9	... 17	... 10
Pending on 31st December ...	27	... —	... —

There is a very great increase under the head Kandyan marriages, due to the efforts of the Ratémahatmayás, on whose attention the subject has been pressed during 1883. The average number of Kandyan marriages during the five years ending 1880 was only 353. In 1883 *the* number was 1,802.

The average number of divorces since 1870 is a little over 2 per cent. on the total number of marriages registered. The roll of divorce cases showed 27 only as pending on the last day of 1883.

GAṆSABHÁWAS.

The Gaṇsabhá of the two Dumbaras spent a little more, and that of Uḍunuwara a little less, than the income of the year. A further reduction in the cost of the staff of the former has been made.

In addition to the ordinary communal works, the table of which is annexed below, the Gaṇsabhúwa of Páta Dumbara assisted in two considerable irrigation schemes, the improvement of the Uḍugoḍa Baṇḍára-ela, and the re-opening of the Wérapitiya Maha-ela. For the former of these the irrigation headmen collected, chiefly through the Gaṇsabhúwa, about Rs 400, which is to be expended in the current year by the Public Works Department. To the latter the Gaṇsabhúwa Irrigation Fund contributed Rs. 100, and an irrigation meeting under the Ratémahatmaya having voted the labour, the President took charge of the work and re-opened about four miles of a channel which had been blocked for years, and which used to irrigate a very large area of land.

The destruction of the latter work had been due to the silt from two coffee estates through which the ela passed, and which had been sold by the Crown without a reservation along the ela, and it was only when the estates were finally abandoned that it was found possible to re-open the channel.

The repair of Anglo-vernacular schools, of which there are several in the two divisions, and the care of some purely village paths have also in the course of the last two years been thrown on the Gaṇsabhúwas.

RETURN of Communal Works done under the Gaṇsabhúwas of Kandy Proper, Central Province, for 1883.

DISTRICT.	Number of roads repaired	Number of ambalams repaired.	Number of wells and spouts repaired	Number of édandas and bridges repaired.	Number of schools repaired
Uḍunuwara	118	16	14	8	6
Lower Dumbara .	117	52	28	5	8
Uḍa Dumbara ...	8	10	0	1	3

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The maha harvest was the best that has been known in the Kandy District for years; the yala was a medium crop, but was not harvested in good condition on account of rain. The chena crop was fairly good.

There was a serious outbreak of cattle disease in Uḍa Bulatgama, which was not put down without considerable trouble and loss to the people. The health of the people generally was good, though there were a few cases of chicken-pox in all the divisions.

Pressure was put on the people to plant cacao, and a good deal of seed for the purpose has been distributed.

JOHN F. DICKSON.

Kandy, 28th April, 1884.

REPORT ON THE BADULLA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1883.

REVENUE.

THE annexed is a comparative statement of the revenue collected in the Uva District during the past two years. The figures for 1883 are not reassuring, although there is an increase of Rs. 7,197·86 on the entire revenue. This is wholly due to the increase under the head Paddy Commutation, in consequence of rigorous measures for the recovery of dues.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue collected in the Badulla District during 1882 and 1883.

Heads of Service.	1882.		1883.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Arrears of revenue of former years ..	96,101	19	85,278	24	—		10,822*	95
Land sales ...	17,015	9	8,742	62	—		8,272	47
Land revenue commuted ...	722	86	40,664	30	39,941	44	—	
Paddy rented	1,026	67	3,116	63	2,089	96	—	
Fine grain	893	22	183	57	—		709	65
Sundries, rent of Crown garden, &c. ...	181	38	173	95	—		7	43
Rent exclusive of Land.								
Tolls	24,927	44	19,782	5	—		5,145	39
Rent on Government buildings and houses .	1,147	50	758	0	—		389	50
Licenses.								
Arrack, rum and toddy . ..	61,426	12	58,476	81	—		2,949	31
Stamps.								
Revenue stamps	19,103	48	10,113	98	—		8,989	50
Judicial stamps	4,731	35	10,310	76	5,579	41	—	
Postage stamps	11,914	16	11,165	57	—		748	59
Taxes on immoveable property within towns ...	3,138	98	3,776	13	637	15	—	
Fines and forfeitures	3,102	59	2,497	64	—		604	95
Sale of Government Property.								
Timber	1,365	50	17	7	—		1,348	43
Sundries	68	80	49	5	—		19	75
Reimbursements.								
Repayment of Government loan ..	4,006	85	994	81	—		3,012	4
Survey fees	1,493	50	1,593	21	99	71	—	
Sundries	1,186	96	1,401	0	214	4	—	
Miscellaneous	6,054	99	7,801	89	1,746	90	—	
Interest	358	16	240	88	—		117	28
Special receipts	244	39	270	88	26	49	—	
	260,211	18	267,409	4	50,335	10	43,137	24
Deduct Decrease ...					43,137	24		
Nett Increase ...					7,197	86		

Arrears of Revenue of former years.—There is an apparent decrease of Rs. 10,822·95. This is due to credit having been taken in 1882 for a paper transaction, the price supposed to be paid by the Crown for fields taken over for its arrears, amounting to Rs. 13,289 19. The actual collections in cash during 1883 were therefore really greater than in 1882. The figures are—for 1882, Rs. 82,812; 1883, Rs. 85,278·24; showing an increase in 1883 of Rs. 2,466·24.

Land Sales.—This branch of the revenue, from being the most important, demanding directly and indirectly the greatest share of the Assistant Agent's time and attention, has fallen within the last three or four years to a position of insignificance. Not, however, until 1882 was the decline a sudden one. Until then the failure of European coffee interests only moderated the eagerness of purchasers of land in Uva. The crisis was slow in becoming realized, and the demand survived longer here than in any other part of the Central Province, as the following figures will show:—

	Badulla.	Kandy	Matalé	Nuwara Eliya.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879 ...	339,445 ...	9,929 ...	5,569 ...	4,039
1880	227,317 ..	35,914 ...	5,791 ...	115
1881 ...	47,373 ...	14,869 ...	7,476 ...	8,369
1882 ...	17,015 ..	9,594 ...	3,870 ...	7,443
	631,152	70,307	22,708	19,966

the rates being 63 : 7 : 2¼ : 2. The figures are limited to the years of depression.

In 1883 the land sales fell to Rs. 8,742·62, showing a decrease of Rs. 8,272·47. The reason is, of course, to be found in the failure of European enterprise.

Land Revenue commuted.—There is an increase of Rs. 39,941·44 due to the Assistant Agent's being able to deal with sales in execution personally.

Paddy rented.—The increase of Rs. 2,089·96 is accounted for through a large area of land having passed from the commuted to the uncommuted heading through the purchase in 1882 of fields by the Crown for arrears, which were afterwards rented out.

Fine Grain.—There is here a decrease of Rs. 706·45. In the chena harvest of 1882 an unusually large area of land was cultivated. When chenas were being prepared for 1883's harvest,

heavy rain fell at the time of burning off the clearings, and many had to be abandoned. Drought in the early part of 1883 destroyed a good deal of the crop before it ripened.

Tolls.—The decrease of Rs. 5,145·39 was, of course, due to the tightness of the local money market in consequence of general depression. There has been a steady fall in the last three years, the figures being:—

1881	.	Rs. 22,432 94
1882	...	24,927 44
1883		19,782 85

Licenses, Arrack and Toddy.—There is not such a marked decline under this head.

Stamps.—Here is apparently a decided increase in the sale of judicial stamps, and a small decrease in the sale of revenue stamps.

In the first half of 1882 revenue stamps were used for judicial purposes. There is not, therefore, so marked an increase in the sale of stamps for court use. The increase, such as it is, registers financial failures. There were some heavy foreclosures upon bonds.

This is a large decrease in the sale of postage stamps since 1881, the falling off amounting to Rs. 1,476.

Sale of Timber.—There was no demand in 1883, timber being procurable at a cheaper rate in the market than from Crown lands The depression has led estates and other landed properties to look to their timber produce for some temporary income.

Repayment of Government Loans.—The decrease under this head is due to the repayments on one large work having been brought to a close in the previous year.

The differences under headings not commented upon are either inconsiderable or are due to accidental causes.

PADDY COMMUTATION TAX.

It will be observed that a considerable sum was collected, both as arrears and current tax, during the year. The sum in actual cash was Rs. 122,292, as compared with Rs. 74,695 in 1882 and Rs. 75,718 in 1881. It amounted to by far the largest collection on record, being nearly double the average of twenty years back.

The practice adopted in 1881 and 1882 of purchasing for the Crown fields in arrears, for the amount of tax due upon them, where bidders were not forthcoming, was in no single case resorted to in 1883. It was tempting to get rid of arrears by so simple a process, but the measure is highly impolitic and not to be adopted except under very exceptional circumstances. It was found that, so far from breaking down combinations to prevent a sale, the system actually gave rise to a combination of a peculiar sort—a combination to let the Crown purchase, those who would have otherwise been bidders perceiving that a purchase by the Crown would be the best thing that could happen to the debtor, because they foresaw he would probably not be disturbed in his possession, would get rid of his debt, and gain a protector against other creditors in the person of the Crown. There was, further, reason to believe that he would probably be able to buy in the rent of the fifth share of his crops (viz., the share leviable by the Crown for the future, instead of one-tenth as hitherto) when it was put up for sale (the land would be treated henceforward as uncommuted), at a price not much greater, if not actually less, than the originally assessed value in the commutation register. Again, the system re-acts injuriously upon neighbouring proprietors. In many cases fields so purchased are left uncultivated, and they are thus unrepresented in the communal agricultural operations of the village. The irrigation resources, of course, chiefly suffer.

Lastly, the system brings about inconvenience and loss to the Crown, which has the trouble thrown upon it of guarding its rights over so many fields widely dispersed, while when the rents at one-fifth are put up for sale they do not invite competition.

The case of Nuwara Eliya may be quoted: "In Walapané, the rent of 76 fields was put up for sale. In 62 of these cases no bid at all was received." (*Vide* Administration Report for 1882.)

During the last two or three years it was possible for the Assistant Government Agent to give considerable personal care to this department of his work, through his being relieved of the offices of Deputy Fiscal and Assistant Postmaster-General, through his attention being released from the business of bringing land into the market, checking encroachments, and dealing with many questions affecting European interests, which have now, unhappily for the progress of the district, no place in the daily transactions of the Kachchéri, and because extra assistance, often vainly entreated for during 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880 was at length accorded him. The work was greatly facilitated by the introduction of an improved system of receipts, and by firmness of policy at headquarters.

In 1881 the serious state of the arrears in Uva attracted the attention of higher authority, and a grievous difficulty began to be swept out of the way, after a three years' pendency of the question. Relief was at last afforded in cases of gross and unreasonable increase of taxation, which had been during 1878, 1879 and 1880 successfully resisted by the taxpayers, the example encouraging others to resist, and the conviction that Government must give relief affording hope to others that there would be a general revision of the commutation agreement which, it will be remembered, began to have effect in 1878.

No one who had not seriously considered the question, and acquainted himself with the condition of the people, could form a proper estimate of the demoralization which this unsettled condition of things brought about. The commutation agreement was upon the basis of a highly prosperous state of affairs—the zenith of Uva's prosperity, in fact, as it was the zenith of the prosperity of all Ceylon—but, even so, there were numerous cases of over-assessment through

corruption among the native writers of the registers,* while considerable increments were made designedly through a mistaken understanding of the Crown's policy in regard to the treatment of royal villages (Gabadágamas), from the tenants of which it was sought to exact what was considered to be the money equivalent of services of purely Oriental ceremonial long since fallen into disuse.

The difficulty in recovering the arrears is considerable, and consumes much of the time of the Assistant Agent, who must hold sales in execution in person. Headmen cannot safely be entrusted with this work. Work done by them had often to be undone, much time was consumed in enquiring into complaints, and confidence in sales was shaken, so that to secure bidders was more than ever difficult.

The poverty of the people is great, and their apathy prevents their procuring means to pay their taxes from unusual sources. Consequently, little of the arrears is to be recovered except by distraint, and when distraint is put in operation and property put up for sale, there is great difficulty in procuring bidders. This difficulty, when the Crown is not a bidder, is not the result of combination. It is either because of absence of money in the district, or because of the actual valuelessness of the land, as compared with the yearly tax it has to pay. Most of the cases that come to the hammer are where the field has been only seldom cultivated (in many cases not at all, latterly) for several years in succession, and upon which, therefore, the owners may be supposed *not* to have been depending for livelihood. To this should be added cases where the land has already passed into the hands of mortgagees, the usual condition of a mortgage being that the mortgagee cultivates for interest.

Where there has been unreasonable increase of taxation, or where cultivation has been hindered by misfortune (ruin of irrigation means, or diminution of the field's area through river deposit or scour, for instance), silence among bidders has come to the rescue (if rescue it may be termed) of the owner, and no sale has been possible. Here is fair occasion for the Crown to step in and purchase.

It is probable that few sales will result in much change for the worse as regards the owners, while the good of the greater number will, there is reason to anticipate, be advanced. A section of the community composed of pauper proprietors, who are unable to cultivate their lands for want of energy and want of means, and who instead of benefiting their neighbours are a positive burden to them, will be got rid of. If they behave like sensible people, they will see the necessity of working for hire, and will thus become of much more use to themselves and to the community in their changed circumstances. There is plenty of work for them, if they chose to seek it.

There are some large items for arrears due upon Crown fields, originally so. These are cases of peculiar difficulty. They are commuted at one-fifth, and therefore usually owe large sums. The holders are practically paupers, and cultivation has been abandoned because of infertility, or difficulties in the way of cultivation.

These fields should never have been put on the commuted list, because of the manifest insufficiency of security for the payment of tax. They should have been let out on the usual licenses for a period of years, in consideration of the payment of a share of every crop actually raised. The present holder is in many cases the man who opened the land and provided it with a water supply, or the descendant of that man. The position of one who signed the commutation agreement for Crown fields and one who declined to do so presents a strange anomaly. The former may be reduced to beggary by process of distraint, and perhaps put in prison after all his property has been discussed, while the latter is daily gaining claim to a grant of the holding upon payment of Rs. 15 an acre and survey fees. Meanwhile, the apparent Government dues go on accumulating, and the land lies fallow, often much to the detriment of fields in the same range.

These lands should be forthwith taken off the register and given to persons who can afford the means and labour to cultivate them. This step need not await the result of execution against the present holder.

Much pains was taken during the year to secure that lands should not be seized and sold for arrears while moveable property was available. With this end in view the Assistant Agent traversed the district in long and detailed circuits. The headmen, to save themselves trouble and the odium and indignity of seizing household property or cattle, far too frequently proceeded at once to seize the fields, reporting that no moveables were available. In consequence of the careful measures adopted, not more than a dozen cases occurred in which cultivators lost their fields in course of process of distraint. The paucity of cattle sold bears out the remarks made under the head "Condition of the People." Nevertheless several thousand fields were put up for sale. The impression that the Crown would purchase being abroad, no bidders were forthcoming. Had the system of purchasing for the Crown been pursued as in 1881 and 1882, matters were at such maturity by the end of the year that all arrears to date could have been got rid of with a stroke of the pen. The arrears wiped off by this process during 1881 and 1882 amounted to Rs. 13,289·19.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The year was a healthy one.

The financial depression, traceable in all its ramifications to leaf disease in coffee, has been steadily growing greater and greater since 1878.

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* What was taken off the tax of those who tendered the required bribe was added to the tax of the obdurate.
* Thus the totals passed muster.

In the case of native agriculture and native trade generally, the fall was very abrupt in 1879 and 1880. The villager was speedily reached. With those who have little to lose, the transition from a state of narrowed means to one of actual poverty is by but one step, while a condition of positive impecuniosity can be maintained pretty steadily for a long time where nearly everything wanted is home-produced. The native cultivators of the peasant order are now extremely poor, but it is doubtful that they are much poorer than they were when the crash first began to be felt. It is otherwise with European proprietors and the larger Kandyan landowners: they have been feeling the pressure of the times with increasing intensity in every succeeding year. For them the year under review has been one of extreme financial embarrassment.

The decrease in the price of all local produce raised by natives since 1877 is remarkable. Padi in the market in Badulla has fallen from Rs. 3 to Rs. 1 a bushel; in rural places the fall is from Rs. 1·50 to 50 cents, and even 37 cents. Kurakkan has fallen from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1 a bushel; Indian corn from Rs 1·50 to Rs. 1; mungta, much used in native curries, from 18 to 12 cents the seer.

Some articles of food have cheapened to the detriment of small native shop-keepers, and little to the advantage of the Kandyans *en masse*, as only two items, salt and dry-fish, are largely consumed by them.

Indian rice has fallen from Rs 7 to Rs. 4·50* a bushel; salt from 24 cents to 12½ cents a measure; pepper from 20 cents to 12½ cents a pound; dry-fish from 37 cents to 25 cents a pound; cocoanut oil from 62 cents to 37 cents a seer; cocoanuts from Rs 6 to Rs. 4 a hundred.

In an old Administration Report we find the then Assistant Government Agent writing:—"The opening of the Nuwara Eliya road and the establishment of coffee estates trebled the price of every description of produce." This is interesting when we consider the parallel retrogression now going on. At the period referred to padi was rated in the commutation agreement at from 52 cents (maximum) to 16 cents (minimum) a bushel, a reduction of 25 per cent. being allowed in cases of payment within the year. The rate varies, in the present commutation, from Rs. 1·50 to 25 cents a bushel

Distress in Udukinda.—In the early part of the year a famine of limited effect broke out in Udukinda

The subjoined extracts from letters addressed to the Central Kachchéri will give some idea of its nature and the measures adopted to meet it. Except in cases of children at the breast, there was not an instance reported of death from absolute starvation. It is wonderful, however, upon how little nourishment Kandyan villagers can support life: the fruits, leaves, and roots of indigenous vegetation will always suffice for a time.

"(On Circuit) Fort MacDonald, 18th July, 1883.

"I HAVE the honour to report as follows in reference to the distress in Udukinda, as far as my personal observation has up to the present gone.

"I have in the course of the last nine days, while walking through villages of Gampaha and Medapaláta for the purpose of seizing property for arrears of paddy tax, seen much of the state of things in this respect in these two Koralés. I have visited a great number of the distressed families in their homes, and found them all in similar condition—without any food except the leaves, fruits or roots of wild plants Many persons were utterly prostrate from want of food or from disease supervening the want of food—the very young children especially. All were greatly emaciated. I learned that several infants had died in Tuppitiya through their mothers being unable to afford them natural nourishment, and I saw several children in an advanced stage of decline from this circumstance. Arrangements were made by me for supplying them with cow's milk.

"Upon my arrival here, being beset by a number of applicants for relief, I started a relief kitchen on the evening of the 16th instant with the intention of supplying cooked food morning and evening There have been now four distributions of food under my personal observation

"The number of applicants has gradually increased from 16 to 150, and I am told, as I write, that applicants are still flocking in, chiefly women (widows as a rule) and children. All the men, except two or three whom I have required to work for their food, are sick and incapable of work—most of them very old men. All these persons are from villages within a radius of two or three miles of this place The greater number of them say that they have left members of their families at home too weak to be removed I am now considering how best to relieve the wants of these.

"As the treatment of this distress, which I am told by the Ratémahatmayá prevails to a nearly similar degree in four other kóralés, will require more time than I can give to it without great prejudice to my other work, I beg to suggest that the duty be handed over to the Superintendent of Police for the district, or that some other officer be specially detailed for the purpose. The business of my present circuit is just now greatly hampered through my having to pay so much attention to this matter"

Clauses 1 and 2 of the Badulla Assistant Government Agent's Letter to the Hon. the Government Agent, Kandy, No. $\frac{871}{705}$ of the 30th August, 1883

"1. The cause which led to the existing distress:

"The villagers of Udukinda shared in the depression under which Ceylon generally has been suffering since 1878. Abatement of activity in European enterprise and in native trade led, as might be expected, to a fall in the prices of native produce, and threw many villagers out of employment which they were accustomed to benefit from more or less permanently. The coffee in native gardens was a total failure during those years. Its success in the first few years of his cultivation of it had spoiled the Kandyan villager, led him into comparative extravagance, and caused him to rely too exclusively upon it for the means of paying his taxes. Padi also failed to yield its usual return from unfavourableness in the seasons, while the average area was not cultivated owing to disasters to irrigation works, neglect on the part of the

* The price here quoted is the bazaar price. Estates purchasing in large quantities pay in Badulla and its neighbourhood about Rs. 3·50 or from Rs 3 25 to Rs. 3·87 a bushel.—*J F D.*, 28-4-84

people to keep them in order (their constitutional apathy being no doubt increased by the dispiriting influence of their circumstances), or want of seed padi. There was a similar failure in other produce, such as potatoes, yams and onions

"Uḍakinda does not afford a field for chena cultivation as an alternative resource in any adequate degree, and thus, while the circumstances of the people of Uva generally have been gradually growing worse and worse since 1878, this division, not long ago fitly described as the "flourishing district of Uḍakinda," suffered most severely.

"It was particularly unfortunate for the people that just at the time the general depression in the agriculture and trade in general of the district began, their liabilities were increased by the new commutation. Though relief in many instances was given, it was not until two or three years had elapsed, and there still remain many cases of over-taxation, while the rates generally, being based upon the value of padi estimated in a year of prosperity, are now considered and felt to be too high.

"In their straitened circumstances the villagers were compelled to mortgage their fields (soon after the crash it was impossible to raise anything upon coffee gardens), and, in the end, many lost them altogether, in execution by process of court, or through action for recovery of padi or road tax, not always fair or judicious, I fear, being carried out usually by headmen

"More industrious and provident people than Kandyan villagers might have resisted these influences to some extent by engaging in work for hire, but, as a rule, this course was never dreamed of as long as any property whatever remained. A circumstance which greatly helped their impoverishment was that most of the men insisted upon commuting their labour, due under the Thoroughfare Ordinance, in spite of their condition presenting no prospect of their being able to pay. But the improvidence and indifference of the people requires no further illustration than for me to state that there are at this moment many families in the division finding their only food in what the jungles spontaneously afford, whose men will not voluntarily offer their work upon the minor roads for the ordinary market value of their labour.

"2. Present condition of affairs:

"As regards the present condition of affairs, there is still a great deal of poverty in the division, and it is very difficult to form any idea as to how long it is likely to last. The extent of it cannot be measured by the numbers attending the relief kitchen at Paranagama These are chiefly widows or deserted women with their children, and old or sickly men—all incapable of earning a livelihood by their labour, at all events at present. There are large numbers who are suffering distress, besides, because their natural foodwinners will not work

"Want has dispirited and demoralized the sufferers, and agriculture and communal works do not receive proper attention in consequence. Some irrigation works of importance are falling into disrepair on this account, as well as because lands under them that have been purchased by the Crown at execution sales for arrears of tax have no working representatives.

"Numbers of persons who have commuted to pay under the Thoroughfare Ordinance are incapable of paying, and are already so reduced in circumstances that, if execution proceed against them, they must be rendered utterly destitute. I have no means at present of consulting figures, but there must be several thousand such persons in Uḍakinda."

Relief works were established on the Umá-ela (water-course) and on the Diwumuwewa and Punawewa tanks, which were after some time well attended, but not without pressure having been brought to bear upon the people by the headmen.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

The following is a comparative statement of births, deaths, and marriages in 1882 and 1883:—

			1882.	1883.
Marriages under Ordinance	No. 3 of 1870	.	337	908
Do.	13 of 1863	.	30	25
Births ...	...	.	4,972	5,160
Deaths ...	...		4,128	4,326

Matrimonial Courts.—The following is a statement of the work of the Divorce Court in 1883:—

Suits pending on 31st December, 1882	...	10
Instituted in 1883	..	16
Divorces allowed ...	...	Nil
Do. disallowed ...	..	2
Cases settled ..	...	4
Struck off for default of appearance	...	8
Suits pending on 31st December, 1883	..	12

VILLAGE TRIBUNAL.

There is only one native magistrate in Uva with jurisdiction over the division of Uḍakinda. The working of this court during the year has been satisfactory.

The condition of the people was not favourable to the undertaking of any new communal work, but there was fair attention to the upkeep of village paths, drinking and bathing-places, &c.

It is greatly to be desired that a Gansabháwa court should be established in the remote divisions of Wellassa and Bintenna. The appointment of one native magistrate with head quarters in Wellassa would suffice. Parts of Wellassa are thickly populated as compared with other lowland divisions of Uva, and the Badulla courts are some forty miles away from the nearest centre.

CRIME.

As regards crime, the district was, on the whole, quiet. There were, however, two or three bad murders.

INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture: Estate Coffee.—The year was no better than its precursor for estates. Looking to the whole area of coffee in European hands, there was less crop gathered in 1883 than in 1882. In 1883 the higher estates did not yield as well as in the previous year.

Cinchona flourished, but there was no market for it.

Cacao, especially in Mausagala district, was encouraging.

Liberian Coffee may be said to be defunct.

Rubber.—Rubber trees are not sufficiently grown to admit of fair test of the success of their cultivation.

Padi.—As regards native agriculture, the area cultivated under padi was less than in 1882. This is, perhaps, chiefly accounted for by the poverty of the people and want of seed padi, in consequence of the headmen having neglected to apply for it in time. The crop produced was good.

The idea is pretty general that the Kandyan cultivator wants nothing beyond his own labour to bring his field into cultivation. This is incorrect. He requires cattle for ploughing, and must pay for their hire either in money or in padi. The number of cattle has decreased immensely in recent years, and they are now only possessed by the few. Disease and cattle-stealing have gone on thinning their numbers in successive years, and many have been sold into other districts.

The cultivator, therefore, when he wants to plough his field, has usually to go far to find an owner of buffaloes. Having found one, he has to make him a present (kăḍăkkattuwa) either of boiled rice and curries, or sweetmeats. Then he has to pay hire at the rate of from 50 cents to one rupee a day for each pair of buffaloes, and he has to feed the drivers of the buffaloes while they are engaged in working for him. Besides all this, the hirer is usually bound to help the buffaloes' owner afterwards in his field work.

Chena cultivation.—As regards dry cultivation, only a small proportion of the chenas sown produced crop. Heavy and continuous rain interfered with their being burnt off in proper time, and, when the crop was ripening, uninterrupted dry weather burnt it up. The outturn was therefore small.

Cultivation also suffered for want of manure, cattle being scarce.

Native Coffee. As for coffee, its cultivation by Kandyans may be almost said to have ceased altogether in Uva. In most of the gardens the trees are bare of leaves, and to all appearance dead. Still, whereas there was no crop whatever in 1882, there was a little gathered in 1883.

CATTLE.

Disease visited the cattle and committed considerable ravages in low-lying kóralés. It also occasionally presented itself for short periods in Uḍukinda and Yaṭikinda.

IRRIGATION.

In the course of the year, work on the Galoya-ela, in Wellassa, was brought nearly to completion. The improvement of the bund of the Kudáwewa (tank), by which its capacity is to be increased so as to supply sufficiently the wants of land already opened for padi, and to bring some more land into cultivation, was commenced, but the work was interrupted towards the end of the year by bad weather and because of fever having broken out among the labourers. Sluices were built in the bunds of Ekkiriyankumbura and Telulla village tanks. An anicut and headworks were provided for a water-course at Dikwela. As relief works in the distressed koralés of Udukinda, some improvement was effected in the Umá-ela, and the restoration of the ancient tanks of Diwurunwęwa and Punawęwa, in Dambawinnapaláta, was commenced.

The works proposed for the present year are the following :—

(*a*) Sluice and headworks for the Diwurunwewa tank, the bund of which is being restored as a relief work.

(*b*) Sluice and headworks for Punawęwa, the bund of which is being restored as a relief work.

(*c*) The formation of a tank for supplying the Balagala fields (near Paranagama), earthwork to be executed as a relief work.

(*d*) The construction of an anicut across the Kumbalwela-oya to feed the Idamé Maha-ela.

(*e*) Restoration of the bund of the old tank of Hinguruganuwa in Dambawinna, to be undertaken as a relief work.

(*f*) Construction of a sluice and aqueduct for Dunumewéwęwa village tank.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal roads were kept in fair order during the year, except portions of the road between Lémastota and Nahavilla, which were starved by the contractor. The sum contracted for was admittedly too small. The following casualties occurred through heavy rain :—

Two brick arch bridges on the 105th and 106th miles at Haldummulla were carried away. They are being replaced with iron of greater span, admitting of greater waterway.

Portions of a culvert and retaining wall were also carried away at the same time on the 108th mile, Ratnapura road.

Numerous heavy landslips also occurred between Halpé and Haputalé, one of which, at the 103rd mile, carried with it a set of cooly lines and a portion of the Kalupahana water-course. The Halpé slip requires constant attention in keeping it clear and properly drained.

A large culvert was carried away on the Nahavila–Wellawáya road.

Irrigation works completed, in progress, and proposed, are noted in another part of this report.

The headworks for the supply of the Badulla hospital with good drinking water were completed, and the extension of the scheme whereby the town generally shall benefit from this long-desired supply was in progress before the end of the year.

The rest-house at Wellawáya was almost entirely rebuilt, undergoing thereby considerable improvement.

As regards minor roads, the chief new work was towards the construction of a bridle path, on a cart road trace, from the Umá-oya bridge into Uḍa Pussellâwa. The greater part of the earthwork was done during the year. Three streams are yet to be bridged, and a number of culverts provided. Unfortunately there is a difficulty about carrying the road through estates, compensation being pressed for. It is to be hoped that this work will be well advanced during the present year. The granting of funds rests with the Provincial Road Committee.

With respect to minor works, the only important new work to be noted is the bridle road in course of construction from Passara into the Madulsíma district, which the District Road Committee is assisting with a contribution of Rs 1,000. This desirable road would have been completed before the end of the year had it not been for one or two estates through which it must pass insisting upon compensation.

The minor roads in charge of the District Road Committee give a length of over 500 miles. The sum available for their upkeep is little over ten rupees a mile, and it can easily be understood that little permanent improvement can be effected with such narrow resources. All that can be said is that pains were taken to maintain the entire length of each road in a tolerably uniform state of repair; but it is necessarily the case that any unusual damage in one road involves sacrifice somewhere else. The roads which have always chiefly invaded the District Road Committee funds are those from Wilson's Bungalow to Haputalé, and from Welimada to Bandárawela and thence towards Koslanda. These are maintained chiefly in the interest of coffee estates, which, for their area, contribute less towards the funds of the Committee than any other part of the district, estate labourers being exempt from taxation.

The receipts in labour and in money under the Road Ordinance were—In 1882, Rs. 27,404·79: in 1883, Rs. 29,566·61

FORESTRY.

Attention is directed to the following remarks in the Administration Report for this District of 1879:—

"The remoteness of the forests in the District from the highways, and the very high rates at which royalty is fixed, almost prohibit the purchase of timber from Government. It is found much more economical to buy from private parties, who, however, doubtlessly supply themselves not unfrequently from the Crown jungles in spite of all precautions. It would be wise to reduce the royalty rates.

"I would here remark upon the desirability of enabling Foresters to turn their attention and services to the planting of trees. There should be nurseries established in desirable situations, a suitable staff of coolies being maintained for the purpose of taking care of them; and much might be done in the way of planting up patanas and other Government lands in places of easy access from main roads There is no regular Forest Department in the Island, and much is lost by there not being a properly trained person to direct proceedings and organize an uniform system.

"I would call attention to the success with which teak, mahogany, the inga sáman, and red gums have been grown in the town of Badulla.

"The inga sáman thrives well on patana soil, and has the advantage of being a fast grower.

"I would suggest that a sum be allowed each Superintending Officer of roads for the purpose of planting trees on Government lands bordering the high roads, and looking after them until they may be safely left to take care of themselves The cost would be trifling, and the road officers would have peculiar facilities for carrying out such a measure."

The inga sáman is now to be met with on several estates in the district.

Encroachments upon Crown land, requiring such vigilance in former years, are now of very rare occurrence. They have fallen off with the demand for land.

SURVEY WORK.

Government survey officers now experience some difficulty in finding work to do. Their attention should be directed to the survey of lands held under occupancy tickets, Crown padi lands, and native claims, with the view to permanent settlements under these several heads.

The padi fields purchased on behalf of the Crown for its arrears of tax should be surveyed. They would then be more likely to attract bidders than if offered for sale without a survey. There are so many lying waste that it is desirable that they should find their way into the hands of persons of tolerable means as soon as possible.

The writer of this report resumed charge of the district on the 15th of May, 1883, after an absence of two years on leave.

ÆLIAN A. KING,
Assistant Government Agent.

Badulla, 5th April, 1884.

REPORT ON THE MÁTALÉ DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1883.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue credited to the Mátalé District in 1883 amounted to Rs. 91,440·16, or Rs. 9,223·59 less than in 1882. This decrease, however, is not real; for the Mátalé arrack rent for 1883–4 having been sold at the Kandy Kachchéri, with other arrack rents of the Central Province, the proportion paid by the renter on account of the Mátalé District cannot be stated. The amount recovered on account of the 1882–3 rent in the first half-year was Rs 17,500 If it be supposed that a similar amount was the proportion paid on account of Mátalé for the second half-year, the revenue may be put down at Rs. 108,940·16, or Rs. 8,276·41 more than in 1882

The expenditure in 1883 exceeded that in 1882 by Rs. 1,134·05.

I annex a comparative statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the two years. (Appendix A.) *

It is satisfactory to notice the increase of Rs. 2,185·91 on account of land revenue. Ninety-nine per cent of the commuted paddy tax for 1883 was collected within the year, with 12 per cent. of arrears, making a total of 111 per cent. on a year's revenue, and leaving only one per cent. of arrears on the 31st December, 1883. This improvement, which began in 1882, is due partly to the increased exertions of the headmen, but chiefly to the improved method of collecting on receipts written in the Kachchéri from the commutation registers—a method which makes it impossible for the revenue collectors to omit any item or to recover the wrong amount.

Under the head *Land Sales* there was a large increase of Rs. 10,381, and a consequent corresponding increase in *Reimbursement* and *Special Receipts*. This was caused by the demand for land near Nálanda, on the North road, for the extension of the cultivation of new products.

The increase of Rs 469 in *Miscellaneous Receipts* was caused by the transfer to revenue of lapsed deposits, and by the collections at the new slaughter-house.

The only large decrease is under the head *Rents*, which gave Rs. 3,400 less than in 1882. This source of revenue depends chiefly on the sale of the toll rents.

The apparent decrease under the head *Licenses* has already been explained.

The increase in *Provisional Salaries* was caused by the payment for the whole year of the shroff and counter, who were only employed for a part of the year 1882, after the withdrawal of the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

There was a small increase in *Police Services*, and a larger increase, of Rs. 1,924, under the head *Revenue Services*, caused by the more punctual collections by the revenue headmen of the tax for 1882, and the consequent earlier payment of commission.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

It is satisfactory to note that the commuted tax collected in money by the District Road Committee in 1883 exceeded that received in 1882 by Rs 3,500; and that the value of the uncommuted labour performed in 1883 exceeded that in 1882 by Rs. 600. The expenditure in 1883 was Rs. 1,800 more than in 1882. The recoveries for 1883 were 75 per cent. of the amount due. A better account would have been given but for delay occasioned by a transfer of the work of executing warrants against defaulters from the Fiscal to the Assistant Agent.

The labour of efficiently working the Thoroughfares Ordinance can hardly be over-stated. Constant and unremitting attention is required to prevent evasion by the taxpayer and neglect by the collectors. There is no doubt that the present system of making each A'rachchi division officer for the villages in his charge is a great improvement on the old plan of having only four division officers in the whole district—one for the town and one for each revenue division—and that the increase of office work, great though it is, is fully balanced by the benefit to the people and to the Committee of more speedy collections.

I have quite made up my mind that the Ordinance is an excellent one as it stands, and that it would be a mistake to alter it except to increase the term of imprisonment of defaulters, and to simplify the procedure in procuring their arrest.

It is the practice in this district, after everything has been done to enforce payment, to give defaulters who are reported to have no property the opportunity of working on the minor roads in satisfaction of their debt; but a very large number openly say that they prefer to go to jail.

Of the work done by the Committee during the year I have little to say. The principal works on hand are the Yatawatta road, which gives the shortest route to Kurunégala, and the Galewela road, which runs from the Yatawatta road to Galewela, on the road from Kurunégala to Trincomalee, through well-populated and cultivated villages. Further advance was made on both these roads, and I hope by the end of 1884 to have the former open as a driving road to my boundary, and the latter as a good cart road to within four miles of Galewela. The minor road to Elkaduwa was further improved by the construction of some cross culverts, and by the end of 1884 will be open throughout as a cart road. On the other minor roads good work was done, my attention being given to the execution of something permanent in the way of culverts, drainage, and the like, rather than to the temporary patching up of long stretches of road with an inadequate sum per mile. This, I think, is the only way to do real good with limited means.

* Cf Appendix to Part I (A 1 & A 2) and similar statements published last year

GAṆSABHÁWAS.

The work done by the village tribunals in 1883 was as good and evidently as satisfactory to the people as in 1882. Against the decisions on evidence of the President of Mátalé North there were only 3·7 per cent. appeals in civil cases, and 4·3 in criminal cases. Of the former, ·77, and of the latter ·43, succeeded. There was one appeal to the Governor in Executive Council, which failed. In Mátalé East there were 3·31 per cent. appeals in civil cases, and 3·22 in criminal cases, of which ·86 civil and ·99 criminal succeeded. There were two civil and one criminal appeal to the Governor, all of which failed.

It has, I am sorry to say, not yet been possible to take advantage of the recent legislation giving increased powers to the inhabitants to make additional rules for certain useful purposes—I mean the Ordinances of 1880 and 1882. The Gaṇsabháwa of Mátalé East is still without rules, though after much correspondence, extending over four years, rules most carefully considered and framed in the light afforded by the Legal Adviser of the Crown were forwarded for approval in August last. The last information I have received on the subject is that the consideration of the rules had been deferred until the receipt from the Queen's Advocate of a set of type rules which he had under consideration. This was in September last. I do not understand the object to be gained by having a set of type rules, or how it is possible to frame them so as to suit the circumstances of the various districts, in which—and, indeed, in the subdivisions of which—peculiarities and customs widely different exist. It appears to me also that for the Attorney-General to draw up a set of type rules is opposed to the principles of the Village Communities Ordinance, which gives the inhabitants of each subdivision the power to make rules subject to the approval of the Governor in Executive Council.

Mátalé North suffers less from this delay than Matalé East and Mátalé South, for in Mátalé North there are some rules in force, though until a decision has been arrived at with regard to the rules submitted for Mátalé East the Committees have deferred the framing of additional rules under the late Ordinances. For the same reason no rules have yet been framed for Mátalé South.

I am particularly anxious to have rules in force for the making of 12-foot natural roads by communal labour. This most valuable addition to the powers of the Gaṇsabháwa will do more, except perhaps irrigation, to improve the condition of people than any other which could be made, and it is much to be desired that no time may be lost in giving it effect.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

The people of the district were better off in 1883 than in the previous year. They appear to have to some extent recovered from the sudden loss of their coffee crops, on which a great part of the district was dependent for money to pay the taxes, and to have exerted themselves to extend the cultivation of paddy. In several places new terraces of paddy may be seen in place of defunct coffee. The failure of coffee under these circumstances cannot be looked upon as an unmixed evil to the Kandyan. He naturally preferred his coffee garden which he weeded once a year, and which cost him no other labour than picking the crop, as in many villages he prefers where he can to cut down good jungle and sow his kurakkan, which will give him a large crop without trouble, to the labour of getting water by means of artificial channels to additional paddy land: but it is better for him to be obliged to cultivate as much paddy land as possible and to have to exert himself for the purpose

The people had a sufficiency of food during the year. In the greater part of the district it consisted of rice pounded from paddy grown by themselves supplemented by vegetables raised on their chenas. In the remote parts of Mátalé East, however, and in some places in Mátalé North, where the population is sparse and irrigation impossible for want of labour, kurakkan and other grain form a large part of the food of the people, and in a few villages the inhabitants get nothing else. I believe this dry grain is nutritious if properly cooked, and if not eaten as the only food, but the people generally eat it imperfectly prepared, and the result is apparent in the unhealthy condition of the people in some of the remote villages, especially the children who are not strong enough to digest it.

There is almost no food imported for consumption by the people of this district, the rice which comes in in large quantities being for the immigrant labourers on the estates and the coolies employed on the Public Works and the Railway. Even the well-to-do Kandyans prefer their own rice to that imported from India.

The past year was a very favourable one for the cultivation of paddy, the seasons having been regular and the rain sufficient. This is, however, far from being always the case, and it is much to be hoped that before long funds will be available for the construction and repair of some irrigation works

It is sad to see the immense tracts of abandoned paddy land in Mátalé East between the last range of hills (Elawanakanda) and the Mahawelí-gaṇga—evidence of a once prosperous and well-populated region, which even now might be resuscitated by gradual expenditure on irrigation.

There are two great irrigation works in Mátalé East to which I have officially drawn attention—the Elahera canal and the Daskiri amuna and ela. The latter, an ancient Kandyan work on the Kalu-gaṇga, about twenty miles east of Mátalé, has been partly inspected by a professional officer and an estimate made for the construction of the anicut across the Kalu-gaṇga; and the land irrigable has been surveyed and part of it cut up into blocks for sale (a premature expenditure of public money); but I believe the number and size of the breaches in the ela, and the consequent probable expense, caused the indefinite postponement of the work. I recommend, however, that the ela be professionally inspected and reported on in order that the cost of the whole work may be accurately estimated.

The Ęlahęra work is more simple. It lies on the Amban-gaṇga, the largest river in the district except the Mahawęli-gaṇga, about fourteen miles north-east of the 34th mile-post on the North-road. At this point Prákkrama Báhú I. built an immense dam, the ruins of which are well worth looking at, across the river, and formed a great lake in the basin within the hills. This lake had its outlet by an artificial canal cut from a point above the dam for several miles, and eventually, it is supposed, falling into the great tank at Minneriya. The banks of this canal are to be traced for a long way in the forest between Ęlahęra and Tamankaḍuwa, and the fact that the land through which it passed was well populated is shown by the numerous ruins along its course. This original canal now forms a branch of the river, having forced its way back to the river a little way below the great dam.

A modern irrigation channel has been taken from the original canal, and by its means a large extent of paddy land is irrigated. There is, however, much more land immediately irrigable if the volume of water were increased, and it is to this that I recommend attention.

In order to get water down the ęla two amunas have to be constructed and kept in repair by the people—one on the river near the original great dam to raise the water in the original canal, and another on that canal to turn the water into the ęla. The actual residents in Ęlahęra are insufficient in number to do the necessary work, and it therefore follows that in years of plentiful rain like 1883, no help being afforded by the neighbouring villagers whose fields depend on the rainfall, the amunas are either not constructed or are imperfectly made and give way, and the greater part of the land is left uncultivated. In this year, on the contrary, the great drought having rendered the cultivation of fields in adjoining villages impossible, their owners have come to Ęlahęra, the amunas have been substantially constructed, and the whole available land is being cultivated as far as the water will go.

If permanent masonry anicuts were constructed, the residents in Ęlahęra would never be unable to cultivate their fields, and I have no doubt that the necessity for labour on the amunas being removed, cultivators for the remainder of the irrigable land would be found without much difficulty.

My proposal, therefore, is to build permanent anicuts across the river and across the ancient canal so as, if possible, to double the volume of water in the ęla. The present position of the Maha-amuna is suitable for the work, and would, I think, present no difficulties. The site of the Kudá-amuna is unsuitable for masonry, but there is a convenient place near the head of the ancient canal, where the stream passes between two large rocks, and above which a channel could be cut falling into the present ęla. Some minor work would of course be necessary on the ęla.

If the whole of this proposal cannot be carried out at one time, the work might be divided. The new Kudá-amuna and ęla might be first built, the dam being so made as not to endanger the Maha-amuna as at present constructed by the people, but in such a way as to be capable of being raised when funds are available for the permanent Maha-amuna. The ęla to be cut wide enough for the proposed increased volume of water. Afterwards the permanent Maha-amuna might be built and the Kudá-amuna raised so as to fill the ęla. In this way regular cultivation of the present fields would be immediately ensured, and afterwards all the irrigable land might be reclaimed.

In Mátalé North, also, there is much to be done in the way of irrigation. As it is, the people keep in repair several village tanks, where the weight of water is not so great as to prohibit the cutting of the bund to get water, but there are other tanks which require permanent sluices and spills, and I hope it will not be long before it is decided to take up the repair of one or two of these.

The two tanks in Mátalé North which I would first recommend for notice are Roṭawęwa and Bellanoyawęwa. Both these tanks are situated in Inámalawa Kóralé. All the land under them is Crown property, and I have no doubt that I could get cultivators for the irrigable land. An irrigation officer reported on Roṭawęwa in 1879, and proposed merely to repair the bund at its existing level, the cost of which he estimated at about Rs. 800. On the matter being referred to the Director of Public Works, however, an estimate was made amounting to Rs. 5,160 for raising the bund so as to hold up 12 feet of water, and for a permanent sluice and spill. The extent of land irrigable, according to Mr. Brunton's report in 1879, was 100 acres. The tax on this at 25 per cent. of the crop per annum would only give about Rs. 2,000 in ten years; but if the amount of water were increased as contemplated by the estimate, it is probable that much more land would be reclaimable, and to ascertain this point a contour survey is desirable.

Bellanoya tank was reported on by Mr. Brunton at the same time. The work required here is only a spill to protect the bund. The flood-water now goes over the bund and frequent breaches are the result. A permanent spill would, I suppose, not cost much, and would make it possible to raise the bund. I hope this suggestion may be scientifically reported upon.

It is generally objected to proposals for irrigation that there is a want of sufficient population to cultivate an area large enough to remunerate the Government for the first outlay, and there is a great deal to be said for the objection. But in considering the reason for that want of population, chena cultivation and irrigation must be thought of together.

The great bar to extended irrigation is chena cultivation, and the principal cause of chena cultivation is the want of irrigation works.

I believe that in the time of Kandyan Kings no one, except on the authority of a royal sannas, was allowed any chena land. It was after the cession of the Kandyan Provinces to the British Crown that chena cultivation first commenced, and it has gradually become the custom to recognize a sort of right in every owner of paddy land to have a certain amount of high land as its appurtenance. The maximum appurtenance allowed is three of high land to one of paddy land. If it is necessary to supplement the food of the people, further land is allowed for chena cultivation, selected under the direction of the revenue officer, on payment of a tax to the Crown.

If this rule could be carried out, no harm would result, but, as a matter of fact, it cannot be properly enforced under existing circumstances. In the mountainous Kandyan country it is impossible for a revenue officer, however frequently he may travel, and however he may vary his route, to see all the forest land in his district; and it must therefore be left to the activity and honesty of the headmen to carry out the orders of Government; and as they are themselves interested in the avoidance of the rule, it is obvious that it must be often broken. When a case is discovered, as many cases are, steps of course have to be taken to assert the right of the Crown; but the uncertainty of the law, the impecuniosity of the people, and the indifference of the unpaid headmen to dismissal, render it impossible in most cases to impose any deterrent penalty.

The practical result of this state of things is that the people cannot be induced to move from a village where they cannot raise sufficient food on their fields and recognized appurtenances, to another village where facilities for paddy cultivation are offered to them, but which is to them a new country—not theirs by association, not that in which their fathers lived. If the rule regarding chenas were rigidly enforced, it would follow that they must move or starve.

To remedy this state of things it is advisable steadily to proceed to settle the chena question village by village. It is being done in this district, but it is impossible for the Assistant Agent, with so many subjects to occupy his attention, to proceed with the work except very slowly, and at the present rate I am afraid to say how many years it will take to attain the required result.

I recommend the following course:—Survey every village: the fields in block, the old gardens and the village proper in block; chena land, excluding patana and uncultivable land to the extent of three times the paddy land, in block; nothing outside this to be given to the villages. Lands included in a royal sannas or Crown grant would, of course, have to be excepted, and certain modification would be necessary in gabodágam. The chena land so surveyed for the village should be treated as Crown land, which it is under the provisions of Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, and handed over to the village as common property to be apportioned, according to the extent of the paddy holdings, by the village council or other recognized local authority. The boundary of the Crown land should be well defined, and it should be the duty of the village to keep that boundary open.

If some such course as this were adopted, it would soon be possible to break through the Kandyan prejudice against migration, and provide a working population where required. To carry out this idea would no doubt cost money, but it would save from destruction much land which I am persuaded was intended for a better purpose than the growing of kurakkan. Irrigation, however, must be increased as chena cultivation is stopped, or licenses to chena Crown forest cannot be rigorously refused.

CATTLE DISEASE.

I regret to have to report a serious epidemic among cattle in ten kóralés out of seventeen. The disease, commonly called cattle murrain, first made its appearance in Mátalé North, and was supposed to have been imported by tavalam cattle from the Eastern Province. Every effort was made to check the spread of the disease and with a certain amount of success, but where buffaloes are allowed to roam about at large all through the non-cultivation season, it is impossible to guard against infection. Even elk have been found dead with all the appearance of having died of cattle murrain, and wild pigs largely caught the infection, probably from eating the flesh of the dead buffaloes. The epidemic was most severe in Mátalé North, where 368 buffaloes and 84 other cattle died. In Mátalé East the deaths reported were respectively 319 and 85, and in Mátalé South 105 and 18.

I am strongly of opinion that the only effective way to treat cattle murrain is to kill every animal immediately it is attacked. I am sure that in the end this course would cause the people as a whole less loss than they now usually suffer. The present rules are excellent as far as they go, but they do not go far enough.

NEW PRODUCTS.

The cultivation of new products by European planters is steadily progressing, and it seems probable that in a few years Mátalé will be one of the most prosperous districts in the Island. In a few cases natives have planted cacao with success, but it is difficult to get them to take the necessary care in planting and in the rearing of the young plants until they are strong enough to take care of themselves. An attempt is about to be made to give an impetus to cacao cultivation by natives with the aid of the Gansabháwas.

CRIME.

There was not much serious crime in the district in 1883. One large gang robbery took place at an isolated village near the Tamankaduwa boundary, in which men from various parts of the Island appear to have taken part. Several men were put on their trial, but unfortunately the case, which was a true one, broke down owing to the stupidity of the witnesses, who would not content themselves with the mere truth. Many true cases are lost in consequence of native want of reliance on the truth. An extra false witness is brought forward to supplement the truth under the impression that the case is not strong enough, and such doubt is raised in the minds of the Magistrate or Jury, as the case may be, that the whole story is discredited. "No lie, no victory," is, I am told, a Kandyan proverb.

H. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1883

REVENUE.

THE revenue collected at a District Kachchéri seldom fully represents what should be credited to that district. This is the case in regard to the Nuwara Eliya Kachchéri, which receives no part of the sums derived from arrack and toll rents within its district, and only part of the amount arising from land sales.

The result is that only very incomplete deductions and comparisons can be drawn from the district revenue as a whole, and that—since also many of the large heads of Government expenditure in the district do not appear at all in the Kachchéri accounts—the proportion between the revenue of the district and the expenditure on it, which is attempted to be shown in the table annexed to these reports, is really of no practical significance

The revenue collected at Nuwara Eliya during the past three years has been as follows:—

1881.	1882	1883
Rs. 56,196	Rs. 75,329	Rs. 89,842

It has been possible in former years to take account of sums received at the Kandy Kachchéri for licenses (arrack rents) in the Nuwara Eliya District; Rs. 148,340 was thus received in 1882 But for 1883, the rent having been sold in conjunction with others in other parts of the Province for a lump sum, it is not possible to say how much of it should be credited to Nuwara Eliya, but the figure is probably not less than Rs. 164,000, most of the increase being derived from this district.

The amount received at Kandy for tolls was Rs. 4,015, as compared with Rs. 6,953 in 1882, the decrease being of course due to the falling off in traffic, owing to short crops and general depression.

To revert to those heads of revenue, the whole of which are generally collected at Nuwara Eliya. On the whole, the revenue of 1883 shows an increase over that of 1882 of Rs. 14,513·02. The increase under Land Revenue alone accounts for more than this difference.

Arrears show a falling off of Rs. 6,590·56, but this is only due to the more prompt recovery of revenue. The chief heads of arrears are Paddy commuted and Taxes; under both these heads the amount collected within the year (arrears and current together) exceeded the amount of one year's tax.

Land Sales show an increase of Rs. 2,603·93, but this is only casual. There is little or no sale of waste land in this district at present, and the sums received are chiefly on account of lots already occupied and granted at a valuation.

No less than Rs. 5,495 out of the total Rs. 9,639 under this head was received on account of a single block known as Kikilimana adjoining Oliphant estate. This was granted to the occupant at Rs. 10 per acre. Though it had been in private hands for some years, it had never been regularly alienated by the Crown.

Land Revenue shows the increase of Rs. 14,711·22 already referred to Further details will be given as to this when the subject of paddy commutation is touched on, as the bulk of this is under that head, but it may be mentioned here that under other subheads there is an increase of Rs. 1,010, chiefly due to chena collections and rents of uncommuted fields, to which more attention has been paid than formerly.

Taxes (Police assessment in the planting districts and Nuwara Eliya town) show an increase of Rs. 1,077, due to more prompt recoveries.

Under *Stamps* (general) there is a falling off of Rs. 1,687, nearly one-third, while for judicial stamps there is an increase of Rs. 270. It is difficult to reconcile these figures. I might attribute the decrease partly to the discontinuance of the vendor at Maturata, but that would not account for so large a falling off for general stamps, and if it were the sole cause the receipts for judicial stamps should also have shown a diminution, which is not the case. I can assign no cause for the decrease except general depression, which, however, I think would not cause so large a fall.

Under *Postal* there is the large increase from Rs. 6,966 to Rs. 11,726, and the latter sum by no means represents the whole amount paid for postage stamps in the district, for several of the postmasters obtain their supplies of stamps from other Kachchéries. It may be mentioned here that the sales of telegraph stamps were as follows for the past three years:—In 1881, Rs. 3,406; in 1882, Rs. 3,964; in 1883, Rs. 2,343; showing an unaccountable falling off, such as was noticed in the receipts at Kandy for the previous year.

Under *Fines* the receipts for the past three years have been very nearly the same, and under *Sale of Government Property*, though there is a slight decrease on the whole, the receipts for timber sold show an increase. The Crown, however, does not derive the benefit it should from the forests, and there is absolutely no system at all for their proper conservation.

Reimbursements show an increase from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 2,324. This is due notably to a large increase under hospital dues and dispensary collections—from Rs. 259 to Rs. 1,021—received from hospitals and dispensaries in the planting districts, which, I am glad to find, are resorted to by the villagers, when within reach, to a considerable extent. They were thrown open to the public last year when the management of the medical aid to estates was placed under the direct control of Government.

There is a decrease under *Miscellaneous*, which is owing to a reduction in the unclaimed sums in deposit, which periodically become available for transfer to revenue.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure was Rs. 33,151·59, as against Rs. 32,271·21 in 1882, an increase which calls for no comment.

ARREARS OF REVENUE.

The most important part of the revenue collected at the Nuwara Eliya Kachchéri is that from paddy commuted.

The collections in 1883 compare with those in 1881 and 1882 as follows:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Arrears ...	19,514	24,124	20,083
Current .	10,029	12,531	26,233
Total...	29,543	36,655	46,316
Forming a total percentage on one year's tax of	95 5	118 5	149 8

which shows that the process of clearing off the arrears begun in 1882 was continued more rapidly in 1883, when a year and a-half's tax in all was collected.

The total reduction in the balances due amounted to 151 per cent., taking into account certain exemptions and errors not previously allowed for. The arrears vary in amount in the several parts of the district, and stood as follows at the end of each of the past three years:—

	Percentage outstanding at end of		
	1881.	1882	1883.
Kotmalé .	67	26	5
Uda Héwáheta	82	84	28
Walapané	166	140	73
Total for District .	108	89	38

This shows that in Kotmalé alone, as a whole, were the collections brought at all near the desired degree of punctuality, which has been the object kept in view during the past two years. In only one of the Kóralés of Kotmalé, viz., Pallépane, were the accounts fully closed, there being nothing outstanding for it on account of any year. In one Kóralé of Uda Héwáheta, viz., Kohoka, the outstandings were only one per cent. of a year's tax. Kotmalé, however, was weighted with a less load of arrears than the other divisions, and the people moreover are much better off and more able to respond to the demands made on them to pay up their arrears than the people of Walapané and the parts of Uda Héwáheta where arrears are heaviest. Walapané, it will be seen, has paid no less than 293 per cent. of a year's tax in the two past years, and Uda Héwáheta 254 per cent. Very large recoveries were made in December on account of the current year's tax, about 50 per cent. of it having been got in in that month. This was in anticipation of defaulters' sales, and the readiness with which money was forthcoming to pay the tax leads me to the belief that there is not really the extreme difficulty in raising means that the people represent to exist.

The necessity for resorting to sales was confined to a few cases. The total amount recovered is satisfactory, but the progress made in reducing the arrears of the earlier years of default was not equally so.

There is still a small balance due from Walapané for 1878, and for subsequent years the amounts are larger.

The following shows what was outstanding at the end of 1883:—

	Kotmalé	Uda Héwáheta	Walapané.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878	—	—	63	63
1879 .	—	54	636	690
1880 ..	39	782	1,035	1,856
1881 .	247	577	1,450	2,274
1882 ...	—	744	1,573	2,317
1883 ...	106	1,395	3,193	4,694
	392	3,552	7,950	11,894

In Walapané, special efforts were made to recover the earlier arrears by distraining any available property, the interpreter of the Kachchéri being engaged in the district for several weeks in supervising and directing the work, but the measure met with only partial success as the above table discloses, and I much fear that there is a residuum of arrears which will be irreducible in the ordinary manner.

From various causes there are many fields in Walapané which have gone out of cultivation. Such fields are unsaleable at any price, the villagers not having means even if they wished to become purchasers, and the outside speculators, who buy land at defaulters' sales, not caring to invest except in regularly cultivated land from which they may be sure of a profit.

In many cases the owners of these uncultivated though commuted fields have left the district, and there is therefore no means whatever left of recovering the tax due.

Only in the very last resort should the expedient be adopted of the Crown buying in fields on account of tax, but in the case of many fields I confess I see no other course at present open. No decision has as yet been come to, as it is intended to continue the efforts for recovery of the tax, the headmen being only too ready to extend and acquiesce in the course of buying in the land for the Crown which would save them much distasteful work in distraining.

IRRIGATION.

Apart from the question of recovery of the tax, the state of the field cultivation, and the failure of the people, especially in Walapané, to cultivate all the land they once used, are subjects deserving of careful attention.

A good deal of the abandonment of land must be attributable, I believe, to the neglect to maintain water-courses in proper order and to enforce the rules made under the Irrigation Ordinance. The existing rules were made in the time of Mr. C. Liesching. The apportionment of the labour to be contributed for the upkeep of ęlas and the general enforcement of the rules is vested by them in the Village Council. The general supervision of each ęla is vested in an ęla-vidáné.

The office of ęle-vidáné is at present fully recognised and maintained, but as no remuneration is attached to it, the holders not being allowed exemption of their lands from tax and not receiving any fees, it is not surprising that they seldom display zeal in performing their duties. This is the weak part of the system.

Provision is made for the enforcement of the rules by the appointment, under section 12 of Ordinance 2 of 1873, of an officer in each division known as the chief irrigation officer. He hears cases and enquires into complaints. In 1883 the return of work done by these officers was meagre, viz.:—

Cases instituted		13
„ amicably settled	..	3
„ dismissed	...	8
„ heard, fines imposed	...	2
Amount of fines	...	Rs. 3

But, besides the defects of the system for the upkeep and repair of channels, which it is in the power of the people to maintain, there is no doubt that much is required to be done which is beyond the unaided power of the cultivators. I have by chance referred to Mr. Hartshorne's report on this district for 1873, written just ten years ago, and find his concluding remarks still so applicable that I quote them here:—

"Irrigation is the most important question in the Nuwara Eliya Sinhalese district, but it is unfortunately one which has remained in the same condition for many years. There is much to be done and nothing has yet been accomplished. Vast tracts of fine land lie waste, while large mountain streams are wasting themselves in ravines, and the people are poor and in some cases next door to starvation with the means of affluence close at hand. It will be a great work to restore them to something like the prosperity which their forefathers enjoyed, and I hope that it may be my fortune next year to record the initiation, if not the completion, of some of these much-needed undertakings, which would insure not only an increased source of revenue to the Crown, but a permanent addition to the comfort and happiness of a long-suffering and deserving people."

The only expenditure by Government on irrigation works for the benefit of this district since the time the above was written, up till 1883, was a sum of Rs. 1,900 spent in 1877 and 1878 in constructing the anicut for the Kurundu-oya ęla, a most important channel; and this neglect was not due to want of attention to the subject on the part of the Assistant Government Agent. Mr. Cameron wrote in June, 1880, to the Hon. the Government Agent asking for the systematic examination and repair of all irrigation works in the district, and continued:—

"Out of all the works which I have of late from time to time brought before your notice there is not one, I think, which calls for any large outlay from Government, the repairs needed consisting chiefly of earthwork which the villagers are ready and eager to undertake. What they require is scientific direction and moderate assistance in respect of masonry work, and this I very earnestly beg may be accorded to them without delay. I would venture to submit that there are few districts in the Island which have participated less in the large irrigation votes taken annually by Government, and few in which nature offers so many opportunities for obtaining large results in return for a small outlay."

But, as said before, no Government money was spent on this district during the ten years, 1873–1882, even during the most prosperous years of the Island included in that period, except the item of Rs. 1,000 already mentioned.

In 1883, however, a beginning was made, and this district was allotted a share of the vote of Rs. 10,000 allowed for irrigation in the Central Province. The only work actually undertaken, however, was the repair of the Mulhal-ęla, which is fed by the Kurundu-oya and supplies the fields of Kumbalgomuwa with water. It is a most important ancient channel, but had gradually reached such a degree of disrepair that the temporary expedients for keeping it in use resorted to by the cultivators were no longer sufficient. The necessary expenditure for the construction of proper masonry at the head of the channel and the upper part of its course was sanctioned, and subsequently, I am glad to say, further provision was made so as to make a complete restoration of the whole of the ęla. The several estimates for this work amounted to Rs. 4,250, the final one for Rs. 2,250 being sanctioned in February, 1884.

There are several similar works of repair and restoration waiting for attention.

Slight repairs to the Kurundu-oya ęla were sanctioned towards the end of 1883 at an expenditure of Rs. 900. The two channels next in importance requiring repair are the Má-ęla, which is fed by the Mul-oya at Rahatungoda estate, Uḍa Héwáhéṭa, and the Eráulla-ęla in Stafford estate, Walapané. The thorough repair of both these channels will, I hope, be carried out in 1884.

In Kotmalé the repairs that are required are not at all of so much importance, but two instances in which Government aid is necessary are receiving attention, viz., the Mákandure-ela at Métagama, and the Puna-oya ela at Malhéwa.

The restoration of existing channels to proper working order will absorb the votes which can be allowed to this district for some time to come. There are, however, certain proposed new irrigation works and restorations of abandoned works which should not be lost sight of, and there are certain parts of the district in which cultivation constantly suffers from the precariousness of the water-supply though no definite plan of improving it is at present in view. I will mention what I refer to under these heads.

Of new works, the Happawara channel mentioned in last year's report would be most beneficial, and would afford relief to one of the poorest and most neglected parts of the district—the Gangapaláta of Uda Héwáheta—which I shall have to refer to further on in connection with the food supply of the people.

In July, 1883, the Government announced that they could not undertake the work I am still, however, making enquiries regarding the amount of earthwork that might be done by the persons who may become purchasers of the Crown land which the channel, if constructed, would serve to irrigate. There is at least 250 acres of such land. The cost of making the channel is estimated by the Public Works Department at Rs. 14,240, Rs. 3,240 of which is on account of earth-cutting, and this latter part of the work it is expected would readily be done by the land-owners, leaving Rs. 11,000 as the Government expenditure.

Calculating that the whole land irrigable will be brought into cultivation, the return to Government in the shape of tithe alone would amount to about 5½ per cent. on the outlay, setting aside the returns from sale of land.

There is one matter to be borne in mind in regard to the land under this proposed channel, and that is that what appears to be a most unfounded private claim has recently been set up to part of it. The claimants, among whom are certain headmen, have instituted legal proceedings against the Crown.

Another proposed new work was also mentioned in last year's report, and consists of a scheme for bringing water from the Mul-oya stream viâ Rahatungoda and Amunumulla estates into Kohoka Kóralé. A trace has been made, and it is found to be perfectly feasible to get the water to the gap in the ridge which it would have to cross.

This would be an entirely new demand on the water of the Mul-oya, which has to supply the Má-ela a little lower down, and other channels, and it must of course be placed beyond a doubt that the water-supply is more than sufficient to meet all existing claims before any of it can be allowed to be diverted to a new object. But I have very little doubt that the water-supply is ample. If thought necessary, however, provision might be made for letting back into the Má-ela a portion of the water of the new channel by the construction on the ridge of a little masonry work adapted for the purpose. The question of the construction of this new channel is one which I hope will be settled very shortly.

The channel would bring water into Kohoka Kóralé, where it is much required, and would supersede the restoration of the Dehigollewewa, an ancient work which is no longer of any service, and the repair of which, while very expensive, would not provide for a constant or sufficient water-supply.

Another new work that has been proposed, but which I would postpone to the Happawara scheme, is a channel from the Gerandi-ela near Ramboda. This would afford irrigation to about 40 acres of new land, besides benefiting existing fields, and the cost is estimated at Rs. 3,030, part of which (about Rs. 500) would be contributed by the people in labour.

It is in the Gangapaláta of Uda Héwáheta that the water-supply is so insufficient. The Happawara scheme would benefit one part of this Kóralé. At the other end of it the people have lately asked for the aid of Government in obtaining a supply of water for the Malulla tank. This tank is a small one. It has been surveyed and declared to have too small a drainage into it to be worth repair. But the recent request was that water should be brought from Udawatta from another valley. I have been informed, however, that the storage capacity of the tank being so small, it would not be worth while for Government to take up any scheme in connection with it. Nevertheless, I should thankfully see something done for the benefit of irrigation in this part of the district.

ROADS.

Of other works which are required, the chief are the extension of certain district roads, so as to afford cart traffic means of access to places now beyond the reach of it, and to provide through communication between different parts of the country. I would recommend the construction of a road from Pundalu-oya to the Dimbula extension of the railway at Watagoda. This would at the same time secure through communication for wheeled traffic between the Ramboda district and Dimbula.

The extension of the Deltota cart road so as to join the cart road at Rahatungoda leading into the district of Maturata has recently been determined on by the Provincial Road Committee, and a good trace has been decided on and surveyed under the directions of Mr. Mantell, Chief Surveyor.

The cutting of the earthwork by Road Ordinance labour will, I trust, commence shortly, but in Lúlkandura and Gonavy estates there will be some difficulties of construction and expensive work to be encountered.

During the past year a beginning was made by the District Road Committee with the extension of the cart road from the Kurunda-oya towards Nildandahinna, and culverts and bridges were erected. I hope to see this work gradually continued as funds permit. With the restricted means of the District Road Committee the progress can only be slow, however.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Regarding the food supply of the people, the population of the Nuwara Eliya District may be divided roughly as follows:—

Estate population	..	50 000
Nuwara Eliya town	.	2,000
Villages and bazaars	...	42,000
		94,000

It is not necessary to give information regarding the first two, the sources of supply of food to the estate population being well known. The rest of the population is distributed thus:—

Kotmalé, including road and railway population in Dimbula		...	15,200
Uḍa Hewahęṭá	...	...	16,000
Walapané	...	.	10,800

In Kotmalé, the people are, as a rule, well off. There is a sufficient supply of food grown in each village, and it is the exception for any of the villagers to subsist on other food than rice. Those who have not means of growing their own food are able to obtain employment readily.

In Uḍa Héwaheta, the people generally are not so well off. Rice, however, is the principal food in the several Kóralés, with the exception of Gangapaláta. In this Kóralé, with a population of about 2,000, fifteen per cent of the people have no paddy, and they subsist on kurakkan grown by themselves. There is always a marked difference between the appearance of people who live on this food and that of those who live on rice. They do not look so healthy, and, as a matter of fact, are not so. But besides the fifteen per cent of the population of Gangapaláta who grow no rice and have no means to buy it, there are many villages where the supply of food is deficient though rice is cultivated. The villages mentioned by the Ratémahatmaya as being so situated are fourteen in number, and contain 60 per cent. of the population. With regard to these, the Ratémahatmaya's report is that "the people have paddy, kurakkan, and other food, but not sufficient for their wants, and they have no means to buy food elsewhere. In some of these villages there are two or three families who can lend paddy, kurakkan, &c., to others to some extent. The majority of the people are in the habit of borrowing food from neighbouring villages to be returned at harvest time." The people, I am aware, make a bare subsistence, and have no means to fall back upon when a slight failure of crop occurs. So far for the Gangapaláta Kóralé. In other Kóralés of Uda Héwáheta there is similar poverty, but not among so large a proportion of the population, nor are there any people who are entirely without rice. The figures given by the Ratémahatmaya show that there is an insufficient food supply for

26 per cent. of population of Maturaṭa, numbering	...	5,400
17 per cent. in Kohoka numbering	...	2,900
4 per cent. in Gannęwé, numbering	...	2,780

He further states "that when people are pressed for the taxes they are obliged to sell their paddy, kurakkan, &c., that they have for their own consumption at a low rate and then starve. In the whole district there is not a single village where more paddy is grown than is necessary for the wants of the people, and almost all the villagers are reduced to poverty by the annual sale of their crops for default of taxes, and owing to the failure of coffee for the last seven years." In Walapané, the people are poorer even than in Uḍa Héwáheta. Out of the total population of 10,800, 9 per cent. have no rice to live upon. The detailed figures are: 13 per cent. in Medapaláta, with a population of 4,300; 8 per cent. in Uḍapaláta, population 3,600; 4 per cent. in Oyapaláta, population 2,900. Not only have these people to depend on kurakkan and other food than rice for a subsistence, but their recent crops of kurakkan have turned out very badly and they have hardly any means of procuring food elsewhere. Those that had such articles to spare were selling fowls, eggs, Indian corn and straw at very low rates indeed in Uda Pusselláwa and Nuwara Eliya to raise a little money. Yet it is such people who, on account of the heavy arrears, had to be hardest pressed to pay up their paddy commutation, and who did pay up a larger proportion than any other part of the district. In the poorer Kóralés of Walapane it is only very few people who grow more paddy than is sufficient for their own wants.

The people of Walapané generally are sunk in great poverty. It is not easy for them to obtain employment on account of their isolated position, though a good many of them went and worked on the railway extension in Dimbula, about thirty miles from their homes.

The price of paddy in the villages varies considerably from time to time. In Walapané, for instance, when the people are selling their paddy immediately after harvest to raise money to pay taxes, they do not get more than 75 cents a bushel for it, while at the present time as much as Rs. 1·75 is demanded for seed paddy, the crops having failed in several villages.

The ordinary price in Walapané may be taken at about one rupee, in Uḍa Héwáheta Rs. 1·12, and in Kotmalé Rs. 1·25. The prevailing distress in Walapané has been aggravated by failure of the recent kurakkan crop on an extensive scale in almost all the villages where that crop is grown, and also by partial failure of the paddy crop in a few places; but in other parts of the district where poverty exists, viz., in Uḍa Héwáheta, there was no such immediate cause of destitution. The crops in 1883 were good. The people throughout the district have suffered by failure of their coffee crop for several years, and though there was a hopeful improvement in the last crop gathered towards the end of the year, it is not likely they will ever again reap the same benefits from this cultivation that they once used to do.

They are slow to turn to the cultivation of any new product, though cacao, for instance, is one which they might adopt successfully. Cardamoms, however, are a good deal cultivated by the villagers in Kotmalé.

HEALTH, &c.

The health of the people generally throughout the district was very good during the year, there being no appearance on any noticeable scale of fever or other epidemics.

The year was a drier one than its predecessor, and the seasons appear to be reverting to what they used to be eight or ten years ago: and the prospects of the next coffee crop have greatly improved, presumably in consequence of these climatic changes.

CRIME.

In regard to crime the state of things on which I commented last year has not altered for the better. The villagers of Maturata have maintained their notoriety as thieves, and it was by them that the serious robbery in May of the store on St. John's estate, Uḍa Pussellâwa, was committed, involving the death of a cooly from the shot of a gun, and the wounding of several others in the conflict which ensued. Of six men put on their trial for this robbery, two were convicted and were sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment at hard labour.

The district of Maturata has always had a reputation for crime, and no doubt petty crime is encouraged by the absence of a resident Magistrate. The two Gaṇsabhâwas were working well from the time they were placed under new management—that of Kotmalé, from 1st August, under Weligedara P. Banda, late Raténmahatmayâ of Kotmalé; and that of Uḍa Héwâheṭa and Walapané, from 1st September, under T. B. Rambukwella. The latter officer is especially doing well.

I need not give statistics of these tribunals here as they are published elsewhere.

The following were the communal works executed in 1883:—

	Kotmalé.	Uda Héwâheṭa.	Walapané.
New roads opened	—	—	1
Roads repaired	60	15	2
Ambalams repaired	5	11	—
Edandas repaired	2	2	—
Schools repaired	1	3	1
Spouts repaired	6	1	—
Tanks repaired	2	—	—
Elas repaired	7	—	—
Gaṇsabhâwa court repaired	—	1	—

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

No particular work was undertaken by the District Road Committee during the year, but the funds available were utilized, as far as possible, in maintaining the large number of bridle roads which are in charge of the Committee.

A statement of receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee is annexed.

A special collector was appointed for the planting district of Dimbula, with an appreciable benefit to the funds of the Committee. The balance of the funds at the end of the year shows a considerable saving, but it will not be more than sufficient to provide for certain heavy works that have to be undertaken in 1884.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

The returns of births, deaths, and marriages will be found elsewhere, but I may mention that the number of Kandyan marriages was 67, as against 27 in 1882 and 81 in 1881. In this matter, as in most others, the people will not take action even for their own benefit without the stimulus of "orders" or of the "influence" which reaches them in the form of orders of the Assistant Government Agent.

The following are the particulars of applications for divorce of Kandyan marriages:—

Pending 31st December, 1882	1	Divorces allowed	4
Applications received during 1883	6	Applications refused and dismissed	2
		Pending 31st December, 1883	1
	7		7

LOCAL BOARD.

The operations of the Local Board of Nuwara Eliya were more extended than those in 1882. Indeed, it was in 1883 that the first new works for the benefit and improvement of the bazaar were undertaken. A new latrine for the main bazaar, commenced in March, was completed in June, and was in December provided with a shed for the storage of dry earth, and the working of the dry-earth system at a total cost of Rs. 1,448·87. The slaughter-house previously completed was brought into use and worked successfully and at a profit.

Brick side-drains were constructed on both sides of Cross-street, the length of which is about 200 yards, at a cost of Rs. 1,380, including extra works in shape of crossings under three roads, spill-waters, &c. A permanent flow of water is secured by means of these drains for use at the latrine.

The roadway of Cross-street was levelled and much improved, and side footpaths provided at a cost of Rs. 540.

James-street was also raised and made a thoroughfare of instead of a *cul-de-sac*.

* *Vide* Blue Book for 1883, pages 82 and 83.

The Board took steps to provide for the widening of Lawson road, repaired the road to the top of Pidurutalágala at a cost of Rs. 162, the Lake Bund road and New Bazaar road at a cost of Rs. 209·35. The former road is not entirely within the Board limits, and the two latter had never formerly been maintained by the Board. On an application being made to Government to have the Board's liabilities in regard to the upkeep of roads legally defined, a Proclamation dated 4th October, 1883, was issued, consigning to the care of the Board from 1st January, 1884, not only the two roads above-mentioned, but also the Moon Plains road and the road from Scandal Corner round the north side of the lake, both hitherto maintained at Government expense.

It is to be hoped that the application which has been made to Government for help towards the upkeep of this great length of new road (upwards of five miles) may meet with success. The Local Board of Nuwara Eliya still carries the distinction noticed by Mr. Cameron some years ago, of never having received any grant-in-aid from Government for any purpose, though the population within its limits is less than half that of any other Board, and its area greatly exceeds that of any other, except Puttalam, as is shown by table at page xix. of the Census Report of 1881.

There is a net work of roads to be maintained, and the Board has not the means, unaided, to undertake the laying on of a water supply, which is the most pressing want of the town.

During the year the Board decided on the advisability of appointing a separate officer who should undertake the duties of Secretary, Inspector, and Superintendent of Works, at a salary of Rs. 1,200, and Mr. J. A. Smith was chosen for the office in September. No other clerical assistance is paid for, and it will be seen that though the salary seems high, the charge for establishment does not exceed that in other Boards, while the arrangement works well, the Board having secured an officer competent to discharge all that was required of him.

The Government building known as the Jymkhana room was handed over by Government to the Board for their use as an office from 14th November, 1883, the condition being that they should maintain it in repair and allow part of it to be used as a Reading-room.

At the election of members held on 1st December, 1883, for the years 1884 and 1885 the outgoing members, Messrs. McLaren, Bartholomeusz, and Cotton, were re-elected without opposition.

The statement of the Board's accounts for 1883 will be found as usual in the Blue Book.

Brewery Company.

The Brewery which made a favourable commencement, as noticed last year, unfortunately failed to maintain that success which it should have done, it having been proved that there is nothing to prevent good beer being made in Nuwara Eliya. The cause of this failure is chiefly due to the want of skill on the part of management to manufacture the kind of beer which would meet the public taste. At the present time the Brewery has ceased operations, and it is not known what course the company will take.

Encroachments.

During the year certain encroachments on land reserved for the protection of streams in estates about Kandapola and Uda Pussellâwa were dealt with, and were resumed by the Crown except where the occupants agreed to pay rent at Rs. 10 per acre per annum for them. For the settlement of this and similar matters the Assistant Agent at Nuwara Eliya, with his judicial and many other duties which are constantly increasing, has not the proper time to spare, and the necessity for affording him assistance in some way, often urged before, has again lately been more directly brought to the notice of Government, and I trust that some means of relief may shortly be found.

G. A. BAUMGARTNER,
Assistant Government Agent.

Nuwara Eliya Kachchéri, 9th April, 1884.

ERRATA.

In Statement of Outstanding Arrears printed on page 6 A, *for* "Rs. 2,662," and "60" per-cent. as amount of and percentage of Local Board Taxes outstanding at Badulla on 31st December (third column, last two lines), *read* "Rs. 1,260" and "30" per cent., respectively.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, GALLE, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

As I only took charge of the Province on the 15th December, I shall, on this occasion, confine myself to the usual statistical returns, with a few remarks on wants and requirements which have become known to me during my first circuit.

REVENUE OF 1883.

The following is a statement of revenue for 1883, compared with that for 1882, with note of increase or decrease under each head :—

	1882	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Arrears of former years	16,048 62	13,873 94	—	2,174 68
Customs	205,393 79	180,432 54	—	24,961 25
Port and Harbour Dues	48,142 4	33,876 66	—	14,265 38
Land Sales	16,801 15	23,311 70	6,510 55	—
Land Revenue	164,106 10	186,021 57	21,915 47	—
Rents exclusive of Land	33,662 17	31,035 2	—	2,627 15
Licenses	150,579 31	125,998 13	—	24,581 18
Stamps	97,928 76	96,414 17	—	1,514 59
Taxes	1,387 68	1,249 67	—	138 1
Postal	19,502 46	17,268 89	—	2,233 57
Fines, Forfeitures, Fees of Court	5,944 46	5,669 24	—	275 22
Sale of Government Property	166,251 66	153,113 16	—	13,138 50
Reimbursement	22,690 19	21,462 4	—	1,228 15
Interest	3,883 65	2,330 52	—	1,553 13
Miscellaneous	9,699 1	7,953 28	—	1,745 73
Special Receipts	444 36	620 94	176 58	—
Total	962,465 41	900,631 47	28,602 60	90,436 54

Remarks on Revenue.—The revenue of the Province for 1883 thus amounted to Rs. 900,631·47, which, contrasted with that of 1882 (Rs. 962,465·41), shows a decrease of Rs. 61,833·94 ; but out of this ought in fairness to be deducted the decrease under Customs, Rs 24·961·25 ; Port Dues, Rs. 14,265 38—total, Rs. 39,226·63—as due to the deliberate policy of Government in transferring so much provincial revenue from Galle to Colombo. The deficit would then be reduced to Rs. 22,607 31.

The decrease under Licenses (chiefly arrack farms), Rs. 24,581·18, is also no doubt in great part due to the removal of mail steamers from Galle to Colombo, where I presume there will have been a corresponding increase.

Under Sale of Government Property (*i.e.*, Salt) there is a falling off from receipts—

		Rs. cts.
In 1882	...	166,251 66
To in 1883	...	153,113 16
	Namely,	Rs. 13,138 50

But here, again, as pointed out by my Hambantota Assistant, there is to be taken into account the value of 7,600 cwts. = Rs. 17,936 for salt removed without payment from this Province by orders of Government for sale in the Eastern Province. If this sum were added, our receipts would show as Rs. 171,049, the largest revenue in one year since 1878, as will appear from the following statement :—

		Rs.	cts.
1882	...	166,251	66
1881	...	146,210	62
1880	...	146,076	2
1879	...	135,867	59
1878	...	182,665	84

Under Land Sales there was an increase of Rs. 6,510·55, due to the steady applications for lands suitable for native purchasers in Galle and Mátara.

Increase in Land Revenue.—The increase of Rs. 21,915·47 under Land Revenue was due to the large extent of paddy cultivated in consequence of favourable weather.

The decrease under the following heads :—

	Rs.	cts.
Rents other than Land ...	2,627	15
Stamps	1,514	59
Taxes	138	1
Postage	2,233	57
Fines	275	22
Reimbursement ...	1,228	15

must be regarded as due to the financial depression of the Island.

The others, namely, Interest (Rs. 1,553·13), Miscellaneous (Rs. 1,745·73), may be regarded as casual.

Total Revenue including items under the head Local.—But the total revenue must be increased by the following additions from local taxation and rates:—

			Rs.	cts.
Galle Municipality ..			44,260	47
Mátara Local Board ...			5,910	32
Road Ordinance Funds :—				
Commutation paid	Rs. 56,749	66		
Value of labour	„ 42,850	50		
			99,600	16
		Rs.	149,770	95

which, added to the abovenamed revenue proper of 1883 (Rs. 900,631·47), gives a total of Rs. 1,050,402·42, contributed by a population of 433,520 persons, or Rs. 2·42 per head per annum.

EXPENDITURE.

The statement of expenditure under each head for the year shows a total of Rs. 368,785·19, or about 40·94 per cent. on the revenue proper.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The following statement gives the vital statistics of the year, or the registrations actually made on the abovenamed population :—

	Population on 1st Jan., 1883	Births	Deaths	Population on 31st Dec., 1883
Galle ..	208,551	6,130	4,021	210,660
Mátara .	151,701	5,056	2,795	153 962
Hambantota ..	71,542	2,708	1,550	72,700

The marriages registered were as follows :—Galle, 1,675 ; Mátara, 1,024 ; Hambantota, 318 ; and of those noted in the Galle District, twenty-one were marriages under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance (No. 1 of 1870) in the Kandyan portion of the Hinidum Pattu. There were no divorces.

CROPS IN 1883.

The year was, as regarded weather and crops, most favourable. The maha crop of paddy was exceptionally large, and the yala was very good. A larger area than usual was cultivated, and many new lands were brought under cultivation for the first time. This was due in part to the fine weather, but no doubt also in part to the encouragement given by Ordinance 11 of 1878 exempting such lands from payment of tithe until the end of the commutation term.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health was good, though there was in the early part of the year some small-pox in Bentota-Walalláwiṭi Kóralé with 12 deaths out of 46 cases ; and also some dysentery in Gaṇgaboḍa.

There was little cattle murrain.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The sugar industry in the Gangaboda Pattu continues to thrive, and is extending steadily in the villages about Baddégama ; not only Messrs. Bowman but a native headman at Nágoda with steam mills receives the sugarcane, and converts it into more or less refined sugar. The alternation of crops, sugar, citronella, and paddy, is making decided way ; and thrift, energy, and intelligence characterize all the population about Baddégama.

The various products of the cocoanut—coir, arrack, and oil—give much occupation along the line of coast, where the cocoanut is extensively planted from Kosgoḍa to Taṇgalla.

Distilleries for arrack abound in Bentoṭa and Weḷlaboḍa Kóralés.

Yams and breadfruit are largely cultivated in the Galle District.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The sea gives an abundant supply of fish along the coast from the north-western to the eastern limit of the Province.

Hén Cultivation.—Hén cultivation is quite uncalled for in the prosperous divisions lying within the beneficial influence of the south-west monsoon, and has almost entirely disappeared in most parts of the Galle District. In the poorer divisions of Mátara and throughout Hambantota it is allowed under careful control and supervision, and not only provides a large quantity of kurakkan and other cereals for the population of those districts—who have a scanty and precarious supply of rice from their fields—but enables them by bartering to procure other produce and necessaries of life. The revenue from hén credited in 1883 was:—

		Rs.
In Galle District	... ..	475
Mátara District	.	3,117
Hambantota District	...	10,190
	Total .. Rs	13,782

so that the value of the whole crop would be at least Rs. 137,820, which, at 25 cents a bushel as average value on the spot, would, I think, represent a total produce of 551,280 bushels of dry grain.

Rice imported.—The quantity of rice imported in the year at Galle was 500,000 bushels.

Rice grown.—The quantity of rice produced may be estimated from the paddy tythe which realized

		Rs
In Galle District	..	62,802
Mátara District	..	79,938
Hambantota District ...	..	26,269
	Total ... Rs.	169,009

representing crops at least worth Rs. 1,690,090, which, taking an average of 75 cents as value of a bushel of paddy in the field, would give a total of 2,112,612 bushels of paddy, or 1,056,306 bushels of rice This gives a total of cereals of 2,107,586 bushels for a population of 433,520 persons.

ROAD-ORDINANCE FUNDS.

The balances of the several Committees on 1st January aggregated Rs. 4,085·44, the receipts under the Ordinance No. 11 of 1861 in the year amounted to Rs. 99,600·16, making a total of Rs. 103,685·60; and the expenditure was:—

		Rs.	cts
On Principal Roads and Rest-houses	..	33,327	0
Minor Roads, &c.	.	39,591	12
Establishment, Commission, and Miscellaneous	.	26,845	20
	Total ... Rs.	99,763	32

leaving on the 31st December, 1883, balances which aggregated Rs. 3,922·28.*

Galle District, Minor roads.—The minor roads in the Galle District are about 240 miles in length, from which the District Road Committee of course only make a selection of those of which the claims are most urgent.

Principal Roads in the Province.—Of principal roads in the Province, I find the following classification:—

	Length in Miles		Yearly Expenditure per Mile Rs.	cts.
First Class.				
Bentota to Goyyápána (exclusive of Municipality) .	43	..	857	76
Goyyápána to Kemegoda	30	...	700	0
Piyadegama to Galupiadda (within the Municipal limits)	4¾	...	1,052	63
Mátara-Hakmana .. .	16	..	456	25
New entrance to Mátara . .	1¼	..	800	0
Second Class.				
Galle—Imadúwa	12	...	541	66
Imadúwa—Wiháhéna (Morowak Kóralé) ...	42	..	392	85
Kemegoda—Hambantota	33	...	575	75
Hambantota—Tanamalwila	28½	...	315	78
Inferior.				
Hambantota—Búndala	8½	...	156	94
Gravelled.				
Dodandúwa—Baddégama	7	..	285	71

* *Vide* statement in Blue Book for 1883, "Local Revenues," pages 78, 79.

Expenditure in 1893 by Public Works Department.

		Rs.	cts.
1.	Roads upkeep, including Bridges	121,151	59
2.	Repairs and upkeep of Buildings	9,277	94
3.	Construction of		
	(a) Works	419	90
	(b) Bridges and Roads	1,320	0
	Total ... Rs.	132,169	43

Roads and Bridges Upkeep.

	Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts
Government Money	89,307	93		
Commutation do.	31,843	66		
			121,151	59
Buildings (new)...	419	90		
Repairs	9,277	94		
			9,697	84
Irrigation Works (new)	25,904	44		
Do. (maintenance) ...	12,301	62		
			38,206	6
Salaries of Office Staff	3,178	0†		
Supervision, being salaries of Provincial Assistant and three Superintending Officers ...	17,250	0		
			20,428	0
Total ... Rs.			189,483	49

Irrigation.

The irrigation system of the Mátara District is now almost complete; every stream and watershed available for paddy cultivation is economized and made use of to the utmost, and two crops a year are ensured where one used to be but precarious and uncertain. The works in the Giruwá Pattu of Hambantota are also very satisfactory. The Tissamaharáma scheme in the Mágam Pattu is now approaching completion, and will provide a much-needed centre of cultivation in that long-neglected region, to which it is to be hoped that population will gradually move, attracted by the rich alluvial soil, from the more densely-peopled parts of the Giruwá Pattu.

My Hambantota Assistant submitted last year a valuable and exhaustive report on the then condition and requirements of Tissa, which, on the occasion of my first inspection, I found with the appended plan to be quite a handbook to the tank. It is a striking proof of the judgment and thoughtfulness and good sense of that report, that every suggestion made in it by Mr. Williams has been provided for, and is being carried out by Mr. Parker under the supplementary scheme sanctioned last year—a result for which we are much indebted to the loyal and cordial co-operation of the Provincial Assistant, Mr. Arneil.

I would call attention to the remarks in the Hambantota report on the proposal to utilize the surplus water of Tissa at Mágama.

New Works wanted.

The wants of the Province are many indeed, in consequence of financial depression having for several consecutive years compelled the postponement of every work which could be postponed without danger, but at present I will only mention two :—

1.—The substitution of an iron bridge at Polwattemodara, on the Coast road, nine miles this side of Mátara, for the existing pile bridge, which is, I believe, unsafe ; and

2.—The completion of the Udakirawela irrigation scheme, in the Giruwá Pattu, by the construction of two new subsidiary anicuts across two streams, and the cutting of a short canal, the whole cost of which could be provided, I believe, out of the annual apportionment to this Province from the irrigation vote, and for carrying out of which Mr. Parker's services might be made available as soon as he is set free from Tissamaharáma. These works would supersede the native dams now in use with considerable risk to the existing works, and make perfect the supply of water to the fields.

Road Contract System deprecated.

I must deprecate the application of the contract system to our Coast road. It has been attempted to be introduced, but with signal want of success. Not a single man who tendered, I believe, completed the required security, and meanwhile the road has been getting into disrepair, and the Provincial Assistant has had to take it in hand. The unsatisfactory condition of the Morowak Kóralé road is referred to in the report of my Mátara Assistant.

Flood Outlets, Galle.

The physical conditions along the coast at Galle are very similar to those at Colombo, and some provision for flood outlets, and for improving the outfall of the canals is urgently

* This item includes a sum of Rs. 1,487·41, being commutation money for upkeep of rest-houses

† The salaries of three Superintending Officers' Clerks are included, amounting to Rs. 1,565.

wanted in the interests of the population of the home district, who have for years past contributed largely to the revenue of the Central Government without sharing in the grants so liberally allowed to other districts.

RETIREMENT OF MR. W. W. HUME.

Mr. William Walker Hume, the Government Agent of this Province since 1878, went home on leave in June (Mr. Allanson Bailey acting for him), with a view to retiring on pension, which he did in December.

The reports of my Assistants on the Hambantota District and the Mátara District are annexed.

W. E. T. SHARPE,
Government Agent.

Galle, 28th April, 1884.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOṬÁ DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1883.

A DANGEROUS illness, which entailed my absence from the district for nearly half the year, has interfered with the completeness of this report, preventing me, as it has done, from making those tours of inspection throughout the pattus which are necessary to a proper knowledge of their wants—a defect which I have felt the more, as I only resumed the administration of Hambantoṭa, after an absence of nearly two years, late in the year 1882.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The returns of revenue and expenditure for the past year show that the collections fell short of those of the previous year by Rs 9,756, while the expenditure was greater by Rs. 17,039. The whole revenue for the year was Rs. 225,088, and the expenditure Rs. 95,457.

Very little time could be given to the settlement of land claims, and there was consequently little income from Land Sales, but I hope the year 1884 will show a better result, as more can be done in the way of settlement. The claims in the Giruwá Pattuwa are numerous and by no means easy to decide upon, but the necessity for settlement becomes daily more pressing, and it will be imperative upon the Assistant Government Agent to devote a considerable portion of time to this duty.

The variation in the Tolls does not call for notice.

The Arrack Rent produced Rs 1,800 less than in the preceding year, the sale for 1883–84 having been for a lower price than for 1882–83. There is very little competition for this rent, and the fluctuation is never very great.

The revenue from Stamps shows an increase of Rs. 1,045, probably owing to increased work in the Taṇgalla Courts, owing to the appointment of a resident Judge. The large increase in the number of judicial stamps sold is, however, not all due to this cause, but partly to the fact that in the course of the previous year was made the separation between revenue and judicial stamps, judicial stamps for the first part of that year having been sold as revenue stamps; and this also of course accounts for the comparative apparent decrease in the number of the latter kind sold.

The Postal revenue shows a singular agreement with that for 1882, being Rs. 1,359, compared with Rs. 1,357, a difference of only Rs. 2.

An increase of Rs. 545 under the head Fines and Forfeitures is no doubt due to the greater activity in the Taṇgalla Police Court.

Under the head Re-imbursement the increase is trifling, but it is encouraging to notice that the receipts from out-door dispensaries have risen from Rs. 141 to Rs 267, representing an increase of no less than 89 per cent.

The principal sources of income in this district are Land Revenue and Sale of Government Property, and in these important items there is a marked variation from the collections of 1882. The amount of Land Revenue (Rs. 36,513) shows an increase of Rs. 3,860, partly owing to the fact that more land was under cultivation than in the previous year, and partly to the immediate neighbourhood and expected advent of the Grain Tax Commissioners, who were engaged during the year in the assessment of the neighbouring district of Mátara. It was the last opportunity of the professional renter, and prices ran high in consequence

Sale of Government Property means, with a few trifling deductions, sale of salt, and here was a falling off of about Rs 12,000, owing chiefly, I believe, to the weather. The force and constancy of the easterly winds from January to May, and from October to December, rendered the season an exceptionally bad one for dhonies. It is only during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon that dhonies come to Hambantota, as they cannot beat back to Galle or Weligama against the westerly winds from May to September. The masters avail themselves of the north wind off the land at night to come eastwards, anchoring during the day, and find no difficulty in running home before the wind in the day time.

But during last year the land wind seemed to fail, and a more or less constant and strong easterly wind continuing had its effect upon the number of voyages a vessel could make. With all this, however, if to the salt sold be added, as is undoubtedly just, the value of the salt sent without payment to the Eastern Province, amounting to Rs. 17,936 for 7,600 cwts., the deficiency under

this head will be more than made up, the real value of the salt issued from the stores being Rs. 109,015, bringing up the total revenue to Rs. 243,024, and making a corresponding difference in the percentage of expenditure to revenue, reducing it from 42·41 to 39·32. Moreover, this, the proper mode of reckoning, shows the true revenue to have been Rs. 8,180 in excess of that of 1882, instead of Rs. 9,756 below it.

Turning to the table of expenditure, the increase of Rs. 17,039 is almost entirely due to Salaries, Revenue Services, and Prison Services. The increase under the head Salaries is explained by the full salary of the District Judge (Rs. 7,200) being paid by this Department and appearing on the schedule of this Kachchéri. The reason for the greater expenditure on Prison Services was the difficulty in obtaining a contract for supplying provisions. The lowest tender for 1883 was so high that it was only accepted for six months, and during that period the expenditure was in excess of that of the last six months by Rs. 1,671, the total difference for the year being Rs. 1,753. I am glad to be able to report that the rates obtained for the rest of the year were exceptionally low. The increase under the head Revenue Services admits of very satisfactory explanation—a collection of 92,175 cwts., against 8,783 cwts. for the preceding year. The average cost of production, including salaries, was 39 cents per cwt. The operations for the year resulted in an actual profit of Rs. 114,950, and the stock in hand on December 31st was 82,249 cwts., worth Rs. 309,057.

Revenue and Expenditure of District Road Committee.

The cash account shows revenue Rs. 7,020, expenditure Rs. 6,760, leaving a balance of Rs. 260 at the end of the year. Besides this, however, 7,699 men contributed labour, representing Rs. 11,548; the real amount of revenue, therefore, amounted to Rs. 18,493, as the work of the year was begun with a balance in hand of Rs. 75.

The total local revenue of Hambantota District for the year 1883 is from this seen to stand at Rs. 261,517, of which amount only Rs. 225,088 are accounted for in the general revenue of the Colony as being collected at Hambantota, as the value of the salt referred to above sent to Batticaloa, and no doubt sold there, will appear as revenue of the Eastern Province. I venture to suggest that a truer view of the revenue would be obtained if payment to Hambantota for salt supplied were made. The real yield of this district would then be shown, as also the actual deficit at Batticaloa, where salt was bought, and to which place it was transported at some expense. The explanation will no doubt appear in the Administration Report of the Eastern Province as well as in this, but the tables as printed are misleading.

Food Supply of the People.

This is principally rice and kurakkan; bread is only eaten by Europeans and a few Burghers; nor do the Sinhalese for the most part consume animal food except dried fish, which perhaps is more a condiment than a food. I mean the general population of the rural districts, though the residents of villages near the sea get a considerable amount of fresh fish both from the sea and lagoons, and a few fish are obtained from the tanks and streams. The Giruwá Pattuwa is regarded as fertile, and produced last year 138,741 bushels of paddy (estimated) to a population of 65,489 persons. This at half a bushel of rice to one of paddy represents 69,370 bushels, or rather more than a bushel of rice per head. The estimate is probably too low; but more fine grain than rice is eaten. A large amount of kurakkan is also grown, and on the whole the food supply is sufficiently plentiful to allow of exportation of rice and dry grain from the pattuwa. Indian corn, jakfruit, and sweet potatoes are also eaten, and when procurable are sold at cheap rates; they cannot be considered as forming part of the food staple of the district.

The amount of grain production in the sparsely-populated Mágam Pattuwa, extending for a distance of about seventy miles from the Walawé river to the Kumbukkan-áru, the boundary of the Eastern Province, is very small. The country is mostly forest and low jungle, infested by wild animals, and fever-haunted. The production of grain is, however, sufficient for the population except that of the town of Hambantota itself. Some rice comes in dhonies, part of which is sold by the boutique-keepers and part is carted to Wellawáya for the consumption of Tamils employed in Haputalé.

The average price of rice would not exceed Rs. 3·25 a bushel in the Giruwá, and Rs. 3·25 to Rs. 3·75 in Mágam Pattuwa. Kurakkan would very seldom cost more than 75 cents a bushel in either pattuwa. Kurakkan is esteemed the best food for labourers, and rice for persons employed in sedentary occupations. The dry grain is considered to have greater power of sustentation, but to be apt to create indigestion unless accompanied by active exercise. There has been no scarcity of food in the past year nor indeed for many years in any part of the Hambantota District. The difficulty of obtaining cultivators for the land under Tissa Maharáma tank is of itself a reasonable proof of the sufficiency of the food supply. No doubt there are villagers in the Mágam Pattuwa whose food is poor, and to whom bad seasons would bring scarcity, but they prefer the free life of the jungle—héna cultivation with its comparatively easy labour and independence—to the laborious toil of the paddy field, even where, as will now be the case at Tihówa, the construction of irrigation works has rendered cultivation easy and affords sure promise of a rich harvest.

In connection with this subject I should note that the year under review (1883) was the last in which the grain tax was farmed out. It is impossible at present to give any opinion as to whether the result will be a gain or the reverse to the revenue. But in justice to a class very generally ill-spoken of, I must say that I have been aware of little or no hardship to the cultivator under the old system. The renters and the rice-growers were both well aware of their rights, and few complaints were made. Very rarely indeed were cases instituted in the courts. The people were adverse to the introduction of commutation when first the subject was discussed, and I am not aware that public opinion has changed. The result of the current year's operations under the new Ordinance must be waited for before a certain judgment can be pronounced.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

In this district the first question that suggests itself under this head is naturally the advisability or disadvantages of the introduction of Gansabháwas. The people do not want them, but the people are not always the best judges. The facility with which communal works, such as roads, ambalams, and other minor works, can be executed is a great recommendation. The relief afforded to the Police Courts I am not so certain of, though there must be a certain reduction in the number of cases brought before the Court of Requests. The Magistrates are not overworked, and there is no doubt that cheap justice is brought reasonably near to all. The supply of intelligent men qualified to act as jurors is limited, nor would those who are qualified come forward with willingness. I am disposed to think that no urgent necessity exists for its introduction of the system into a district where it would not be welcome, and where the materials for working it to the greatest advantage are not readily available. By means of the Road Ordinance and the Paddy Lands Irrigation Ordinance a good deal in the way of minor works can be done. Considerable improvement in the village paths apart from the regular minor roads has been effected in the past year.

I am very decidedly of opinion that the Road Ordinance itself requires amendment, especially those clauses under which defaulters are punished. At present a premium is offered to shirkers. It certainly is pleasanter for a man, and pays better, to work four days at light labour, enjoying food far superior to that procurable at home, than to work on the roads, providing his own food, for six days. And this is what may happen, and frequently does come to pass. Paupers elect to commute with no intention of paying, and looking forward with security to a short and not unpleasant detention in jail.

Not many months ago inquiries were made as to the working of the Cattle Trespass Ordinance—a law which, in its present form, is open to considerable objection on the ground of want of simplicity. I think, too, that compulsory folding of cattle at night in places proclaimed by the Government Agent is much required. The system of cattle vouchers drawn by headmen upon Government paper is admirable as far as it goes, but is neutralized to a great extent by the practice in vogue amongst notaries of writing deeds of conveyance for bullocks as though they were parcels of land. This practice should be stopped. The issue of Government cattle vouchers, whilst it is permitted, is like providing elaborate locks to the door while leaving the window open.

A late circular seems to provide evidence collected by Mr. Saxton of the necessity for some amendment of the Vagrant Ordinance, if it is seriously intended that gaming should be repressed. The difficulties in the way of obtaining a conviction under the Ordinance as interpreted are such that it can hardly be expected that any prosecutions will be instituted.

Convictions under the Timber Ordinance, too, are so difficult to obtain, that something should be done.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

First at Hambantota itself. What is obvious to every one, resident or visitor, is that unless the advance of the sand-hills is arrested, half the town is doomed at no distant date. This has formed the subject of correspondence, and I believe that Mr. Boake's letter and the reports and plans sent in by the Superintending Officer, Public Works Department, and myself, have placed the Government in possession of the facts. The work of planting and fencing is still going on at the date of this report, and though I cannot of course predict absolute success until the effect of the south-west monsoon is known, there can be no doubt that what has been done must have a considerable influence in at least retarding the onward progress of the dunes; but it is necessary to recognize the possibility that work on a considerable scale may be required to save the town.

The improvement of the léwáyas near the town is also no new subject, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate the suggestions which have lately been submitted for approval. Mr. Boake, while in charge of the district during my absence owing to illness, took great interest in this question, and proposed to lay down iron pipes for the purpose of ensuring a certain supply of sea water to the lagoons. Mr. Grant, the Superintending Officer of the Public Works Department, displayed great zeal and energy in taking levels and in making observations, which resulted in a report containing proposals which I trust may be carried into effect, calculated as they are to increase materially and at a small cost the yield of the Maha Léwáya. Mr. Grant also submitted a plan for the improvement of the large Karagan-ár Léwáya, the cost of which was, I believe, considered prohibitory, being Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000. As a single crop from this léwáya may be worth Rs. 160,000 to Rs. 200,000, it may yet be thought that the proposed outlay is not extravagant in proportion to the benefit which may reasonably be expected.

Should the work at the sea inlet to the Maha Léwáya prove a success, a similar one might be undertaken at Palutupána, where I believe the ground is still more suitable.

The jetty is to be repaired during the present year. It is now in a very dangerous state and the repairs are necessary, but the design of the erection is so faulty that it can never be regarded as satisfactory. A heavy sea constantly sweeps through the open piles, making landing and shipping operations unsafe. A small breakwater is urgently required.

The sea wall along the shore from the rest-house to the market at Tangalla stands in need of repair. The work could be done by prisoners, and there is accommodation for a sufficient number in the jail. The cost would be trifling, and the advantage considerable. Should it be found practicable to reclaim from the sea sufficient land to afford a site for a fish market nearly opposite the present general market, the building could be erected at the expense of the Market Rent Fund, and a work of considerable utility carried out at a very small charge against the general revenue. In fact, the Market Fund might provide the dynamite and relieve the revenue altogether from expense in the matter, if a permanent site can be provided. The present fish market is a

temporary building on sand which has been washed down more than once, and is unsuitable in size and objectionable in appearance. At both Taṇgalla and Hambantoṭa the establishment of public latrines is much to be desired; the work of keeping them in proper order could be done by prisoners.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The Mudaliyár of the West Giruwá Pattuwa, an officer of ability and experience with a thorough knowledge of his district, is of opinion that economy and regularity in the distribution of the water stored by the dams at Kirama and Urubokka would be promoted by the building of a few masonry anicuts at stated intervals across the two streams with proper distributing channels leading from them. I think the opinion of Mr. Parker, the Irrigation Officer employed at present at Tissa Maharáma, might be taken on the point. The probable sites would be (1) near Walasmulla at Weliamuna, (2) at Kehelwatta-amuna, five miles below Kaṭuwana, and (3) at Bodde-ela in the Ranna division. Connected with the Kirama dam is the question of the improvement of the water-supply of Taṇgalla. Mr. Arniel is, I believe, of opinion that to raise the sill of the opening into the channel commonly known as the Kirama stream would be a cheap and useful work. There is no outlet sluice at present, and the amount which flows down the channel varies with the height of the water in the tank. Simply to raise the sill two feet would enable the dam to hold up a much greater quantity of water without interfering with the usual supply, and in times of scarcity the additional two feet stored could be allowed to flow down to Taṇgalla.

The scheme for the irrigation of lands in the Giruwá and Mágam Pattu by means of an anicut across the Walawé river near the site of an ancient work is one of the most promising ever submitted to the consideration of the Government. It was earnestly advocated by Mr. Birch in the year 1866, and recommended by Mr. Hume in his Administration Report for 1881, in which year inquiries were instituted. I think the merits of this scheme entitle it to serious consideration.

Tissa Maharáma.—During the past year considerable progress was made in the enlargement and improvement of the channel from the anicut at Ellagala to the tank at Tihawa, and water is now flowing into the tank though the work will not be finished before the end of June. My report on Tissa Maharáma of April, 1883, contained a description of the works as they were at that time, and suggestions for the remedying of certain defects. I am glad to be able to say that nearly all those suggestions have been adopted. The high-level channel is to be improved I believe; the old low-level sluice has been removed, and a new main sluice with a high-level gate in it, to serve the old eastern high level channel, has been constructed. Mr. Parker has been lately engaged in laying out additional subsidiary channels, and on the completion of these improvements little or nothing further will remain to be done for the supply of water to the lands already sold, so far as they are capable of irrigation from the Tihawa tank. Only one point remains to be cleared up, and that is, what portion of the land sold is absolutely unirrigable. I am afraid that reckless, and so far as I can ascertain, unauthorized sales of land, a good deal of which cannot be irrigated, have caused serious loss to purchasers, have given "Tissa" a bad name, and have left some difficulties for future adjustment. In consequence of the works on the inlet channel no maha cultivation was possible last year, and only one crop was obtained. Nearly five hundred acres were cultivated in the early part of the past year for the yala harvest, and it is expected that about the same extent may be sown for this year's (1884) yala. We may hope to hear no more about scarcity of water for irrigable lands, and, as the fertility of the soil has been proved, it is pretty certain that more land will be cleared, and perhaps in a few years seventeen or eighteen hundred acres of paddy will be seen growing under Tissa Maharáma.

It would be by no means an exaggerated estimate to put the crop at 85,000 bushels of paddy or 40,000 bushels of rice per annum, and though this result is very different from the highly coloured pictures which have been drawn, it is no mean work to have accomplished. It may be found, too, that the improved irrigation works will supply water for far more land than has been sold at present. Experience tends to show that less water is required as time goes on, and the earth is improved by being repeatedly tilled, and it may yet be the case that a sufficient area may be redeemed from the jungle to make the work not only a benefit to the district, as it must always be, but a reasonably profitable investment of the public funds.

In the course of last year I received a plan of two thousand acres of land cut up into lots, but it is unnecessary to say that these lots have not been brought forward for sale, though I hope that a large proportion of them may be sold when the success of the completed scheme has rendered it possible.

As a supplementary work the surplus water from Tihawa should be conducted down to Mágama, three or four miles lower down the river. There is abundance of good land cultivated at present in somewhat precarious fashion by means of a temporary dam of sand and sticks washed away by every flood. A proper channel would not only supersede this, but would drain the land called Maha Dehira east of Tihawa and adjoining Sitravila on the south. This land could then be cultivated, and would add 170 acres to the extent benefited by the tank. At present it is swamped, and the water covering it runs to waste in the jungle between Tihawa and the sea.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE DURING THE YEAR.

There was no outbreak of disease in the district, and the usual fever at Tihawa in December was not of a violent kind. There was also little or no cattle disease.

PUBLIC WORKS COMPLETED.

The principal roads were kept in good order, the gradients in some places being considerably improved. A wall was built round the old burial ground under the walls of the Fort at Taṇgalla at a very slight expense, prison labour being utilized.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Committee had a difficult task for 1883, which was begun with a bankrupt exchequer, and the bridges on the minor roads in a state requiring considerable outlay. One of the most important roads in the Giruwá Pattuwa—that from Hakmana to Beliyatta—had been entirely neglected, and was nearly useless for want of a bridge. This road affords the best means of communication between the interior part of Giruwá Pattuwa and the Mátara District. Appeals have been made to the Government that it should be declared a principal road and taken over by the Public Works Department, and its recognized claims are such that on one occasion success was confidently expected. During the past year a strong bridge has been built on the site of the old one, and the road has been put into a proper state of repair. I anticipate that before the close of the year the District Road Committee will submit to the Government the advantage of establishing a toll. In a year or two the road could be greatly improved as to gradients, and gravelled. No doubt a large traffic may be anticipated.

Excellent and cheap work has been done on the other minor roads of the Giruwá Pattuwa by the Superintending Officer, Mr. Vanderstraaten. Numerous bridges have been repaired at a wonderfully small cost with ironwood obtained in the district, and before the end of the year it will be practicable to drive to Kirama and through the heart of the Giruwá Pattuwa. In Mágam Pattuwa nothing has been done beyond keeping the roads and paths open, and improving the approach to the ford across the river on the road from Wirawila to Tihawa. In this pattuwa hired labour must be used, and the Committee—weighted with habilities incurred the previous year for timber imported at great expense from Trincomalee but not paid for, for commission on money collected and spent, and for pay of overseers, &c.—had very little money to spend. What was spent was mostly spent in Giruwá Pattuwa on bridges and in paying overseers. This was in fact only justice, for, in the two preceding years, upwards of Rs. 7,000 in cash had been spent in Mágam Pattuwa, most part of it squandered on a large bungalow near the tank provided with cemented floor, glazed verandahs, and satinwood window frames and timbers, situated at a distance of six miles from the bungalow to Kirinda and four miles and a half from the Wirawila rest-house; and to pay for this money voted for the road to Hakmana and for the streets of Hambantota had been appropriated. It is absurd to say that this building serves any purpose but the luxurious entertainment of European visitors. Certainly it in no way advances the interests of native cultivators. From the way in which the accounts have been kept it is impossible to say how much this building really cost, but it is not an exaggeration to say that it cannot have absorbed much less than Rs. 5,000. This expenditure has of course crippled the action of the Committee during the year, but I am justified in saying that a great amount of useful work has been done, while the habilities have been reduced by one-half.

GENERAL PROSPECTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Hambantota does not seem to have suffered from the general depression. The people are, on the whole, well-to-do except in some outlying villages, and there is work for all who choose to labour I notice houses springing up where none were before, and there are no signs indicating unusual pressure of poverty. There seems to be a spirit of activity and energy abroad, and I see no reason to doubt the future prosperity of the district.

G. S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Government Agent.

10th April, 1884.

REPORT ON THE MATARA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Area in square miles	...	548	Revenue for 1883	...	Rs. 191,179·54
Population		151,923	Expenditure for 1883	...	„ 68,070·13

FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

THE Mátara District occupies the extreme south of Ceylon. The coast line, extending for nearly 30 miles from Goyapána on the south-west to Kemegoḍa on the south-east, is occupied for almost its whole length by fishermen, and the interior by a dense population, almost exclusively agricultural, the only thinly-peopled portions of the district being the Morowak Kóṛalé and the eastern section of the Kandaboda Pattu.

The district is divided into six pattus or kóralés (chief headmen's divisions) viz. :—

		Population.
Four Gravets	...	19,871
Gaṇgaboḍa Pattu	...	27,382
Weḷigam Kóralé	...	41,443
Weḷlaboḍa Pattu	...	30,425
Kandaboḍa Pattu	...	19,380
Morowak Kóralé	...	13,422

In the first of these is situated the town of Mátara itself. Such part of the town as is included within certain circumscribed boundaries, containing a population of 7,522, is under the management of a Local Board consisting of three official and three unofficial members, the Assistant Government Agent being ex-officio Chairman. A very wide and deep river, having unfortunately a

bar at its mouth, which renders it useless for purposes of navigation, runs through the heart of the town, and to its presence, carrying off as it does vast masses of impurity with little or no perceptible effect on its great volume, may no doubt to a great extent be attributed the general immunity from sickness which the town enjoys.

A considerable extent of paddy fields is included within the limits of the four gravets, but the soil is poor, and the fields comparatively unproductive.

The business part of Mátara itself consists chiefly of two long main bazaars or streets, each with a market attached, on either side of the river respectively, the rest of the town being scattered over a large irregular surface intersected by streets and lanes, the more notable features being (1) the Fort, where are situated most of the various public buildings and offices and the residences of the bulk of the Burgher community; (2) Karáwa, on the north side of the river near its mouth, the densely-populated section occupied by the fishers; and (3) Uyanwatta, a large sandy tract covered with low scrub, and inhabited, principally in small detached houses, each with its surrounding garden, by the bulk of the poorer classes of the natives, the domestic servants, the lower grades of Government employés, &c., and having on its outskirts the residences of the leading and wealthier Siṇhalese.

The Gaṇgaboḍa Pattu is the principal seat of the agricultural industry, which forms the main staple of the district (the tithe on paddy contributing on a rough average 40 per cent. of its whole revenue). If less favoured by nature in many respects than the Weḷigam Kóralé, the Gaṇgaboḍa Pattu has had the advantage of a succession of active and intelligent Mudaliyárs, who have had the interests of the people at heart, and have encouraged them to develope the resources of their district to the utmost. Before the formation of the great irrigation works, the first of which was completed about fifteen years ago, the yield of paddy in this division, though always large, was liable to considerable fluctuations from climatic causes. Now, with two large tanks (Ellawela and Haliela), four anicuts across the Kirama stream, and a host of minor irrigation works, no uncertainty prevails, and the people cheerfully pay water-rate on account of works which they recognise have reduced to a minimum the chance of scarcity. The Mátara river (the Nilwala-gaṇga) runs through this division, for some miles forming its boundary with the Weḷigam Kóralé, and contributes to its prosperity, though not to such an extent as the smaller Kirama, its confluent, a deep sluggish stream, every drop of the water of which is now utilized for purposes of irrigation.

The Weḷigam Kóralé has not been as fortunate in its administration as the Gaṇgaboḍa Pattu, but from its extent, its population, and its natural wealth and fertility, it is, on the whole, the most important division in the district. It has the advantage of a long seaborde, inhabited and utilized by a dense fishing population, and is famous for the quantity and quality of the fruit and vegetables it produces. The village or town of Weḷigam, the principal seat of the fishing industry, numbers some 3,000 inhabitants, and forms a halting place between Galle and Mátara. There are no large irrigation works in this kóralé, the principal being Borále tank, repaired by Government and handed over to the people some years ago, the cost of repair having been repaid by those interested in ten annual instalments.

The Weḷlaboḍa Pattu, a small but populous division occupying the coast line to the south and east of Mátara, and including Dondra, the southernmost point of Ceylon, is more subject to violent fluctuations both from floods and drought than any other portion of the district. From drought especially great scarcity, almost approaching to famine, has occasionally been experienced in its eastern portion. This has been to some extent modified by the construction of Dandeniya tank, which has now for two years been in working order; it is however too small for its purpose, not being able to hold out during a prolonged drought. The large tank of Kekanadura is also in this pattu, a most useful and valuable work. Under both these tanks those benefited pay water-rate in perpetuity.

The Kandaboḍa Pattu enjoys many advantages. It has a good climate and alternations of hill and valley. As a rice-producing pattu it comes after the Gaṇgaboḍa Pattu and the Weḷigam Kóralé, and its productive capacities have been strengthened by the construction of tanks at Denegama and Uyanweṇwa, the former a very large body of water. The eastern portion of this division is sterile and unproductive, and requires constant watching to avoid encroachments on Crown jungles consequent on the prohibition of chena cultivation.

The Morowak Kóralé is a large and thinly-inhabited division, bounded by the Ratnapura District of the Western Province at a distance of 50 miles from Mátara. It has no large irrigation works, nor by the nature of the country are such works feasible, nor indeed much required, the rainfall being regular and heavy (the Urubokka dam, by which the course of the Omalpé stream is diverted, is, it is true, in the Morowak Kóralé, but the diverted waters are utilized in the Hambántota District miles below). There is a fair extent of paddy land under cultivation in the lower parts of this division, but enough rice is not grown for the wants of the people, and those living in the higher (northern and north-eastern) portions of the kóralé, who used formerly to depend on chena cultivation, are but badly off. The hills in the Morowak Kóralé run up to a height of 4,000 feet, and at one time sanguine hopes were entertained of its future as a coffee district. A very large area of land was brought under cultivation, an admirable road constructed at great cost, and everything promised well; but the prosperity was very short-lived. The first estate was opened in 1864, and within fifteen years almost every acre in the district was abandoned. Latterly, however, some of the old estates have been planted with tea, new land has been utilized for the same purpose, and the industry is being rapidly extended and with every prospect of success.

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

The staple and principal food of the people is rice. This is supplemented by fish, jak-fruit, Indian corn, kurakkan, fine grain (such as amu, minnéri or meḍiri, tala, and muṇ), plantains, cocoanut, breadfruit, yams, and other vegetables. Of rice, so far as I can ascertain, an average

of about 387,500 bushels of local growth is consumed yearly in the district. I have of course made the usual allowance for the conversion of paddy into rice, and have based my calculations on our taxation returns for some years. The figures are, I think, tolerably accurate. The Grain Commissioners, who were at work in the district last year, were struck with the fairness of the assessments generally—a fact due no doubt to the headmen being exceptionally intelligent and trustworthy, which again is the result of their being paid (under the huwandiram system). Huwandiram, I may mention here, is an ancient custom revived in the Mátara District twenty years ago, since when it has been in full and successful operation; $\frac{1}{16}$ of the crop is collected by the irrigation committee, of which $\frac{5}{8}$ goes in payment to the headmen who supervise cultivation, and the other $\frac{3}{8}$ to a fund for general irrigation purposes.

Taking the figures of the Census of 1881, the population of the district is 151,923. For the present purpose I think it is better to show the consumption by families than by individuals. By the Census return a family may be taken at an average number of five; the average is indeed slightly larger than this, but as I have, if anything, under-estimated the production of rice, the two may fairly be set off against one another. Thus, for 30,384 families there are 387,500 bushels of rice available, showing an average of 12·7 bushels for each family, or rather over one bushel a month. An ordinarily constituted family of the cultivator class, living principally on rice, would require at most about two and a half bushels for its monthly consumption.

The total may again be subdivided as follows:—

Divisions	Families	Rice (in bushels.)	Average per Family per annum.
Four Gravets ...	3,962 .	10,000 ...	2·5
Gaṇgaboḍa Pattuwa ..	5,476 ..	135,000 ...	24·6
Weḷigam Kóralé .	8,288 ...	90,000 ...	10·9
Weḷlaboḍa Pattuwa ..	6,085 ...	35,000 ..	5·7
Kandaboḍa Pattuwa ...	3,876 ...	67,500 ...	17·4
Morowak Kóralé ...	2,684 ...	40,000 ...	14·9

The result is not uninteresting as showing the distribution of the staple food of the inhabitants.

Thus, in the four gravets containing the town of Mátara, where imported grain and other articles are used to a very great extent, the rice locally grown is quite insufficient for the support of the people.

In the rich inland division of Gaṇgaboḍa Pattu—highly cultivated, but doing little trade and almost entirely dependent on its own resources—the local production of rice is almost sufficient for the support of the community.

Of the Kandaboḍa Pattu the same may on a less scale be said. Here, however, the circumstances of the people are less flourishing, and fine grain in the higher and more sterile parts of the pattu is an important constituent of food.

So also on a still more modified scale in the Morowak Kóralé. Here large quantities of hill paddy, kurakkan, and dry grain used to be grown, but since the entire prohibition of the cultivation of Crown chenas, the amount of these cereals produced has become comparatively insignificant, and want of a sufficient quantity of rice indicates truly here want, in a great part of the division, of sufficient food.

This is not the case in the Weḷigam Kóralé and in the Weḷlaboḍa Pattu, or is, to be strictly accurate, confined to a small section of the eastern portion of the latter. The people of these two divisions, which lie along the coast, are large consumers of fish, and there is moreover considerable general trade The populous village of Dikweḷla in the Weḷlaboḍa Pattu numbers among its inhabitants a large community of Moormen, engaged principally in commerce, and imported grain here, and still more at Weḷigama, is largely used by the people. In the Weḷlaboḍa Pattu large quantities of Indian corn are raised.

Cocoanuts and the produce of the cocoanut (viz., coir-yarn, oil, and copperah) form the principal staple of export from the district, but a considerable trade is done in citronella oil, arrack, plumbago, and other articles of less importance. A large area is now planted with citronella grass, and much employment is thus found for local labour. About two years ago gemming was pursued with great activity, but very few valuable stones having been found lately, the ardour for this pursuit has greatly abated.

The average price of paddy in the district rules at slightly over a rupee per bushel, and rice about Rs 3. For the other articles of food prices vary so much according to circumstances, that any figures given would be misleading. Fine grain may be roughly valued at 75 cents a bushel.

The question of chena cultivation has been so thoroughly discussed that it is perhaps useless for me to refer to it in this report. Still I may say briefly that the admitted policy of Government is to allow it where without it there are not the materials available for the support of the inhabitants. In by far the larger portion of this district any relaxation of the strictness with which it is prohibited would be greatly to be deprecated; but in parts of the Morowak Kóralé, of the Kandaboḍa Pattu, and of the Weḷlaboḍa Pattu it might, I think, under close supervision and to a limited extent, be allowed. The circumstances of the people in the particular sections of the district to which I refer are identical with those of their neighbours on the other side of the Hambantota boundary, where this form of cultivation is permitted. Any land which they might be allowed to cultivate is almost valueless at present, and never likely to be of any value; any other description would of course be strictly reserved. Lands at present perfectly unsaleable, if planted in the ordinary rotation, first with fine grain, then with chillies or sweet potatoes, and finally with plantains, would probably be disposed of eventually at something over the upset price. There is however, I admit, the risk of encroachment, and of the setting up of troublesome claims by the cultivators.

ROADS.

The principal roads in the district are the Coast road (29 miles in length), the section of the Morowak Kóralé road from Kanaake to Wiharéhena (45 miles), and the road from Mátara to Hakmána (15 miles).

In addition to these the District Road Committee keeps up, with very limited resources, over 120 miles of minor roads, gravelled only, but mostly in good order for wheeled traffic, the principal being those from Mátara and Weligama to Akuressa (20 miles in all), Mátara to Mákandura (through Kamburupitiya, turning off the principal road to Hakmana at Tihagoda (11 miles), Kamburupitiya to Akuressa (9 miles), Medawatta to Hunnadeniya (15 miles), Nayimane road (5 miles), Borále, Hakmana to Pananwela, Hakmana to Pottewela, &c.

The Committee have opened lately, with very great difficulty owing to the nature of the country, a road from Beralapanatara to Kotapola on the main road to Morowak Kóralé. This now approaches completion, and opens up a comparatively populous and thriving section of the Morowak Kóralé. They are engaged in opening a new trace to connect Kamburupitiya and Hakmana with a view to avoid the impracticable hill leading to Ellewela, which rendered the old road almost useless for carts. Constant applications are received by me as Chairman for new roads, some of which I am most anxious to meet, but unless relieved from the burden of upkeep of part of the extensive system already in operation, I fear it will be impossible to meet the wishes of the people. If the roads from Mátara to Akuressa, from Tihagoda to Kamburupitiya, and the cross road from Kamburupitiya to Akuressa (26 miles in all), were taken over by the Public Works Department, the relief to our resources would be most gratefully received.

GANSABHÁWAS.

There are four Gansabháwas in the district, the Kandaboda Pattu being the only division without this institution (*i.e.*, with the exception of the Four Gravets, where of course a village tribunal is not required). The people of the Kandaboda Pattu are not anxious to have a Gansabháwa; they still hope that a Magistracy will be established there. Five years ago it was decided to open Minor Courts at Hakmana, and a vote was taken for the purpose, but the scheme was abandoned and an additional Magistrate sent to Mátara instead. This officer has now, and I admit quite properly, been withdrawn, and I think the former scheme should again receive consideration. The jurisdiction given to the Magistrate would embrace parts of the Kandaboda Pattu of the Morowak Kóralé, and I think of the Giruwá Pattu of the Hambantota District, which are at present a great distance from any court of justice (irrespective of the Morowak Kóralé Gansabháwa). The existing village tribunals have been productive of great benefits to the divisions in which they are established, notably in advancing vernacular education, settling fishing disputes, and in extending and improving the village paths; there is scarcely an outlying hamlet in the district which cannot now be reached with comparative ease. Vernacular schools are worked under the superintendence of the Gansabháwas, and compulsory attendance of scholars secured if necessary; but I think that the existing system of the supply of masters by the Department of Public Instuction—the teachers being to a great extent independent of the President and of the Revenue Officer—is not free from objection. The subject of the judicial work done by these tribunals and its effect upon the institutions in the Minor Courts have already been so fully discussed, that it is scarcely necessary for me to comment on the matter further than to say that, although it is doubtless an advantage to the people to have a tribunal ready at hand for the settlement of their petty grievances, the institutions in the Minor Courts have not diminished to any appreciable extent since the establishment of Gansabháwas.

IRRIGATION.

The irrigation committee has been very active during the year under review. As I remarked in my last annual report, the abandonment of the Belpagams scheme set free a large sum of money which had accumulated under the huwandiram system, and upwards of Rs. 5,000 were expended in 1883 on various works, which are now completed and of great advantage to those concerned. The principal of these were the restoration of Tittemugune tank (near Hakmana in Kandaboda Pattu) at a cost of Rs. 2,095·72, the improvement and insertion of a masonry sluice at Sulutanagoda-wewa (Weligam Kóralé), Rs. 909, and the construction of anicuts at Nágodawetiya and Indiwaruwa (Gangaboda Pattu), Rs. 1,564·18, the two latter being permanent masonry works, where temporary dams used formerly with much labour to be erected yearly, at the risk of being washed away by any sudden flood.

WORKS REQUIRED.

As I have mentioned the Belapagams scheme, I may take this opportunity of expressing a hope that this useful and remunerative work may receive the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor. It consists in the construction of an anicut across a stream in the Gangaboda Pattu and the corresponding channel, by which a group of villages known as the Belpaganwela or Belpagams would be able to secure annually with certainty a crop which is now precarious. Full details of the scheme have been given in the correspondence on the subject, and Mr. Wrightson, of the Public Works Department, was directed in 1882 to make a survey of the locality. It appeared from his report that the cost of the channel would be so very much larger than had been anticipated that the work was reluctantly abandoned as being beyond the means of the irrigation committee.

Of other new works to be undertaken in the district, I beg to point out the necessity for an iron bridge on the Coast road at Polatumodara, nine miles from Mátara on the road to Galle. The present bridge has only been built ten years; it suffers, as did the structure preceding it, from the attacks of some marine boring insect, which in a very short time destroys the woodwork.

All remedies and preventives tried hitherto have proved unavailing, and the bridge is a constant source of anxiety and expense.

An extension of the channel from the Pettere anicut is required. At present the whole of the fields paying water-rate are not reached by the existing channel; it was one of the conditions on which the people undertook to pay water-rate that channels should be constructed to each range of fields and kept in order by Government. I called the attention of Sir John Douglas to this matter when he visited the locality in 1881 during his term of administration of the Government, and I understood that the necessary sum, which will not, I think, exceed Rs. 1,200, would be included in the Estimates, but the matter was apparently lost sight of. The bridge at Bandattara on the Hakmana principal road should be widened and its approaches improved.

The sum allowed for the upkeep of the Coast road has been greatly decreased. I understand that now, although the repair of the bridges is provided for separately, nothing beyond the expense of supervising the Ordinance labour is allowed. It will be a great pity if this fine road is allowed to fall into disrepair; the traffic on it is very heavy irrespective of bullock carts, from 10 to 12 passenger coaches passing over it daily. Although last year (the first time I believe that such a result has been obtained) I succeeded in turning out all the labour allotted to the Public Works Department for this road, I cannot be sure of being always as successful. The large majority of those liable under the Ordinance 10 of 1861 elect in this district to labour, and than shirk and evade their liability in every possible way. The Division Officers are very supine, and the matter is one requiring my constant and personal attention; if the men are prosecuted and convicted, their labour is lost to the Committee. I trust that a larger sum may be allowed for the upkeep of this road.

The principal road to the Morowak Kóralé is rapidly falling into disrepair. The bridges are unsafe and the metal unscreened, rendering the road both unpleasant and dangerous to drive upon. The upkeep has been given out on contract, but I cannot but think there would be an improvement if the Public Works Department took it into their own hands. Having regard to the increasing traffic on this road, consequent on the extension of tea-planting in the Morowak Kóralé, I venture to hope that a more adequate sum may be allowed for its upkeep.

When His Excellency Sir J. Longden visited the district in 1882, a deputation waited upon him with the request that a telegraph office might be opened in Mátara. They received an encouraging reply, and an estimate was, I believe, framed last year by Mr. Hurley. Having regard to the size and importance of Mátara and its very considerable trade, I think this boon to its inhabitants should not be longer deferred.

POPULATION.

The Census of 1881, which was taken just before I assumed charge of the district, is to some extent, from reasons given by the Superintendent of Census in his report, inaccurate, and the population of the district is probably larger than it purports to be. In 1862 it was 128,236, in 1871, 143,500, and in 1881, 151,923. A higher rate of increase might have been fairly anticipated: the figures for 1862 are not however absolutely trustworthy.

Although perhaps scarcely within the scope of a local report, I may state that a light on Dondra Head has been frequently mentioned to me as a desideratum by captains of steamers and other competent authorities.

The year under review has been uneventful, but on the whole prosperous. The weather was favourable for rice cultivation, and an unusually early burst of the south-west monsoon relieved the tanks from the pressure annually experienced at the close of the dry season. The revenue was slightly in excess of that for 1882, notwithstanding a falling off in the amount paid for the arrack rent. The latter may, I think, be attributed to a legitimate cause—decreased consumption of arrack. A temperance society, numbering many influential natives, priests and others, has for some time been making efforts in this direction. The clock tower, to which I alluded in my last report, was completed in May. Although the funds for the purchase of the clock itself were partly provided by subscription, the cost to the Local Board was nearly Rs. 5,000; and it is, I think, creditable to the management of the finances of this institution that this sum should have been provided, with no neglect to the ordinary conservation of the town, without the imposition of a local rate. The health of the people throughout the year was very satisfactory.

C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Assistant Government Agent.

Mátara, 18th April, 1884.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, KURUNE'GALA, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Revenue.

The Revenue for 1883 shows a total nett increase of Rs. 37,134·20, the principal heads under which this is shown being Land Revenue (paddy rented) Rs. 24,549·25, and Timber Rs. 10,830 14. The only head under which there is a decrease of any importance is Licenses (arrack), which shows a falling off of Rs. 13,489·52.

Expenditure.

The expenditure in 1883 amounted to Rs. 245,628·18½, as against Rs. 288,865 16½ in 1882.

Health of the People

Was throughout the year fairly good, and calls for no special remark.

Food Supply.

Below is a statement of the extent of land in each Hatpattu sown with paddy and with different kinds of fine grain, these forming the staple food of the people :—

Divisions.	Paddy		Fine Grain.†	
	Extent sown in bushels.	Crops in bushels.	Extent sown in bushels.	Crops in bushels
Wéuḍawili Hatpattu	25,235	302,820	365	36,500
Wanni do.	20,930	143,810	2,126	212,600
Déwamedi do.	31,247	312,470	1,540	154,000
Katugampola do.	20,995	209,950	1,962	196,200
Dambadeni do.	23,360	233,600	670	67,000
Hiriyala do.	28,725	229,800	400	40,000

The largest outturn of paddy is in the Déwamedi Hatpattu, and the smallest in the Wanni, which, on one side, adjoins it. The Wanni, however, shows the largest outturn of fine grain (kurakkan, minéri, mun, gingelly, &c.), and Wéuḍawili Hatpattu (which comes second in production of paddy) the smallest. These are very significant results ; but before referring further to them, I would invite attention to another statement showing how far each division produces sufficient grain for its own population :—

Division.	Population	Available for Consumption.	
		Rice per head per annum, bushels.	Fine Grain per head per annum, bushels.
Wéuḍawili Hatpattu	40,500	3 0	0·9
Wanni do	34,000	1·5	6·2
Déwamedi do.	32,000	3·9	4·8
Kaṭugampola do.	49,000	1 7	4 0
Dambadeni do.	36,000	2·5	1·8
Hiriyala do.	30,000	2·9	1·3

In preparing this return I have deducted from the full paddy crop the tithe—which is mostly bought and removed by traders—and the quantity required for seed paddy. Half of the balance will give the quantity of rice available for local consumption.

In Wéuḍawili, Déwamedi, and Hiriyala Hatpattus there is enough grown to give each man, woman, and child about a third of a measure each per diem, or about a bushel a month between them. This, I believe, is as much as a family of three, consisting of man, wife, and child, can eat, and when allowance has been made for Tamil coolies, Moorish and low-country traders, and others who certainly consume imported rice, there seems little reason to doubt that ; including

* Paddy is commuted as follows :—In Wéuḍawili Hatpattu at 12-fold, in Wanni at 7-fold, in Hiriyala at 8-fold, and in the rest of the Hatpattus at 10-fold.

† Fine grain is computed throughout the Hatpattus at 100-fold.

the fine grain, cocoanuts, and other garden produce which they grow, food is abundant and good in these three divisions.

The circumstances of the Kaṭugampola and Dambadeni Hatpattus are different, and the Wanni I propose to deal with separately.

Kaṭugampola, in its most thickly populated portions, is rich in cocoanut and tobacco plantations. It is well served with roads, and lies on the borders of the Chilaw and Negombo Districts. The population is more mixed and less exclusively engaged in field cultivation. The fine grain grown in it is very much more than the population can consume, and consequently becomes an article of trade with the neighbouring districts, or is bartered for rice, curry-stuffs, &c.

If both tobacco and cocoanuts are more profitable to the cultivator than paddy, and the cultivation of fine grain is far less trouble, it is not surprising that the people should neglect paddy cultivation and live upon imported rice and food stuffs; and that a comparatively rich district like Kaṭugampola, with a population of 39,718, should only sow 65 bushels more paddy than the Wanni, which is admittedly the poorest, with a population of only 34,000, suggests very forcibly that paddy cultivation is not as profitable as that of other products. Still the crops of the Kaṭugampola Hatpattu are generally good, and I incline to the belief that those of the population who depend for their food upon what they grow for themselves have enough.

The circumstances of the Dambadeni Hatpattu are somewhat similar, though there is more paddy grown and much less fine grain. Making the necessary deductions for those who habitually live on imported grain, there is probably enough locally grown for the population.

The figures for the Wanni Hatpattu are very striking, and will account for much that is unsatisfactory in the condition of the people.

The little rice that is grown is either bartered away or kept for festive occasions, and fine grain—principally kurakkan—is the staple food of the people. In 1883, 8,500 acres were sown with fine grain. One acre is equal to a quarter of a bushel sowing extent, and there were therefore 2,125 bushels sown. The yield ranges from 80 to 120-fold, and I have taken 100-fold as the mean. This will give the crop as 212,500 bushels, or rather over 6 bushels a head for the year. The utmost that a family of three (man and woman and child) could consume in a month would be 18 measures. This, for a population of 34,000, would dispose of 19,125 bushels as food, and leave 193,375 bushels to be reserved for seed and bartered away. The average value of kurakkan in the villages of the Wanni is about 50 cents a bushel, so that they have produce to dispose of to the value of Rs. 96,687, or about Rs. 3 a head per annum. As they grow nothing but fine grain (the paddy is inconsiderable), the kurakkan must find them in everything. If they could get cash for the grain which they part with, they might, with the assistance of their cattle, of which the numbers are considerable, and of the little paddy that they grow, make ends meet; but the only outlet for their produce is the boutique of the local "Tambi," who fleeces them to begin with, and always has them in his debt afterwards. That people living in this way should be slothful and poor, is not surprising, and that they are both is a melancholy truth; but a remedy for this unhappy state of things does exist—and is indeed said to have been applied with most satisfactory results to the North-Central Province, where the condition of the people is in many ways analogous to that of this part of the North-Western Province—and will be treated of in its proper place.

LEGISLATION.

Besides the amendment of the Thoroughfares Ordinance, upon which my opinion will be found with others in connection with the recommendations of the Commission, I would also urge the necessity for legalizing the Gaṇsabháwa rules passed in July, 1881, and submitted to the Government for sanction on the 29th March, 1883. Some of these are, I believe, held by the Legal Advisers of the Government to be *ultra vires*. Whether they are so or not, I do not stop to enquire; but it is to be borne in mind that they have been adopted by the people themselves for the regulation of their own communal affairs, and that they are the outcome of a scheme for giving them some idea of local self-government, and for, in a measure, reviving and enforcing the ancient customs of a purely agricultural people, whose habits and circumstances can only be understood by those who live among them. If, however, they are now to be forced into the severest legal mould, and all those rejected which are supposed to exceed the authority of a "governing Ordinance," they will come out either in so attenuated a form as to be practically useless, or so coated with technicalities as to be equally unintelligible to the people who are subject to their operation, and to the native officials who have to enforce them.

It should also be remembered that (at any rate in parts of this Province) we have to deal with a people who admittedly will not help themselves unless they can be forced to do so. That they should *always* be forced, I do not say; but that they can only be led when they know that force is at hand to compel them, if persuasion fails, I am very sure of, and I have no hesitation in saying that, in such a district as the Wanni, the utmost liberality on the part of Government will fail to effect any improvement in the condition of the people, unless large powers are given to the Government Agent to enforce labour for the common good. The salutary effect of such power, and the true wisdom with which it has been exercised, are demonstrated in the North-Central Province; and whatever good has hitherto been done in this Province has been due to the powers taken by the Government Agent under the Village Communities Ordinance. If, therefore, the regulations now in force and those lately submitted for sanction will not, as they stand, pass the scrutiny of the Legal Advisers of the Government, they should be legalized in the most effectual manner which can be devised, unless it is intended (which I am sure it is not) to abandon the people to their fate.

The question affecting Muhammadan marriages and divorces, to which the Acting Assistant Government Agent of Puttalam refers, is one which, in my opinion, it would be very dangerous to touch. I cannot see that any case has been made out for legislation affecting a community whose religions and habits it has always been the policy of Government to avoid any interference with.

The matter, however, is one which comes most within the province of the Registrar-General, to whom I have sent on Mr. Vigors's letter.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Apart from irrigation, the works which have the strongest claim upon the consideration of Government are those enumerated by the Assistant Government Agent at Puttalam; and of these, the bridge over the Dęduru-oya at Chilaw stands first. Steps are now being taken to ascertain how far and at what cost the old railway bridge over the Kęlani river can be utilised for Chilaw, and I trust that if a reasonable sum will suffice for carrying out this long-promised work, the necessary funds will be provided in the Supply Bill for 1885. In considering what irrigation works should be undertaken in this Province, the figures to which I have drawn attention under the head "Food Supply" very clearly show that the Wanni is the division which has the highest claims to attention. In the other divisions, as I have pointed out, the people can grow sufficient food for their own wants, and for the present at least are not in urgent need of assistance from the Government.

Irrigation works divide themselves naturally into two classes, viz., (1) those which are calculated to extend the cultivation of paddy as an industry, and which have for their ulterior object the increasing of the supply throughout the Island so as to make the latter independent of imported grain; and (2) those which are the expression of an attempt on the part of the Government to assist a poverty-stricken and ill-fed people, without at the same time encouraging them in their naturally slothful habits.

To the former class of works belongs the restoration of Pandúwęwa in the Dęwamędi Hatpattu, which, if any work of the kind is to be undertaken, is of the first importance. It was carefully examined and reported on by Mr. Parker, while he was Irrigation Officer of the North-Western Province, in a most sanguine spirit. If his figures are correct, the cost of the work—exclusive of diversion of a road which now passes through it—would be Rs. 64,818, and the annual return (from water-rate and tithe), Rs. 11,204. The work was surveyed and plans made and furnished, but the latter were mysteriously lost in transit through the post. The field-books are, however, in the possession of Mr. Goonewardane, who did a good deal of the surveying under Mr. Parker, and fresh plans could at a small cost be prepared.

In the second class of irrigation works are those which the people of the Wanni have been taught to hope for, and in anticipation of which they have been for years past compelled to work at the improvement of their tanks. The promises held out to them have been only in a slight measure fulfilled, and up to the present time 56 village tanks in the Wanni and Demala Hatpattus have been sluiced at a cost to Government of Rs. 64,369·64. Against this is to be placed Rs. 113,297, being the value of the earthwork contributed by the shareholders of village tanks, both sluiced and unsluiced. In 1882 no vote whatever was given for irrigation in this Province. In 1883 Rs. 20,000 was voted, out of which Rs. 2,000 was re-appropriated to the Central Province, and for 1884 only Rs. 10,000 has been apportioned to the North-Western Province.

Without wishing to make any invidious comparison between this and a neighbouring Province, I think I am justified in saying that the people of the Wanni and Demala Hatpattus have not been generously treated, and that they may reasonably complain that the Government has broken faith with them.

Large sums have been spent upon works of the so-called "remunerative" kind, and because these did not fulfil the high expectations which were formed concerning them, the Province was made a by-word of, and taunted with the failure of its irrigation works. It does not become me to criticise the policy of my predecessors; but I cannot see the justice of withholding from the people that which has been promised to them, and that for which they have been compelled to work, because other things for which they never did ask have proved to be failures. What little has been done for them has been done in such a desultory way, and at such long intervals both of time and place, that it has failed to make any mark, or to infuse that vitality into the scheme for the restoration of village tanks which has made the latter a success elsewhere.

There are now many village tanks surveyed, and more will have been surveyed by the end of the year. If, as I hope will be the case, a largely increased vote is granted for irrigation works in this Province in 1885, the tanks to be sluiced should be selected in groups, so as to concentrate the skilled labour required for them, and also to make supervision easier. Those selected for 1883 are so scattered that half, or more, of the time of the officer in charge of them is taken up in travelling from one to the other.

In connection with this question I venture to urge the absolute necessity for relieving the Provincial Assistant of this Province from all connection with the North-Central Province. If he is to have charge of our irrigation works, and if any considerable sum is to be expended upon them, it is essential that he should be constantly on the spot, and within reach of the Government Agent. During the progress of irrigation works, many questions, wholly apart from the professional duties of the Department of Public Works, arise, and if the Provincial Assistant is not at hand for purposes of conference with the Government Agent, time is lost, and friction, which might otherwise easily be avoided, ensues. I may mention—though I do so without in any way blaming that officer—that the Provincial Assistant of this Province has only been in Kurunęgala for three days since the beginning of this year. He is a member of the Provincial Road Committee and of the Local Board, and holds his seat upon both, with, I presume, the object of assisting the Chairman with his professional advice; but I have only been able to secure his attendance at one meeting since the 1st of January last.

I have urged the necessity for irrigation works upon a considerable scale, both as the only remedy for the miserable condition of the people of the Wanni and Demala Hatpattus, and as an act of justice in the fulfilment of a distinct promise on the part of Government. Irrigation will

give them the means of cultivating their paddy lands, and probably better drinking water, which has as much to do with the prevalence of paraṇgi as the food they eat; but there is another point of view, and one of equally great importance with either of the others, from which (even at the risk of renewing arguments which have been worn threadbare by previous discussion) I would urge that irrigation should be looked at. It will for a time at least compel the people to work. Such people as these can only be governed upon a patriarchal system, and as if they were children. Sloth is their idol, and their only object in life is to obtain just as much food, by the smallest possible expenditure of labour, as will keep them from actual starvation. As a natural consequence they cultivate fine grain rather than paddy.

The figures I have quoted show that the Wanni grows per head as much grain annually, including paddy, as will fetch in a fair market about Rs. 4·50, and (unless he sells his cattle) this is all that each man has to support him throughout the year and pay his road tax with. The production of this does not involve more than 45 days' labour during the year. What is he to do with the rest of his time? Bring work to his door and *offer* it to him, and he will refuse it; nay, I have known him pay a Tamil cooly to do for him his share of the earthwork due upon his tank; though where he gets the money from to do so it is difficult to say, unless he sells his cattle.

In his present condition, if we are going to meddle with him at all, we are bound to give him the means of growing sufficient wholesome food to keep himself and his family, and while we are helping him we must compel him to help himself. But when we have done this, and he has completed the work which we require of him, what guarantee have we that he will not revert to his old habit of sloth? This guarantee lies in the suppression of chena cultivation, and in that alone; for the only way to make him work is to make him grow the food he is going to eat. This much he will do, but no more; and it must be decided for him whether he is to eat rice or kurakkan.

So long as water is wanting for the cultivation of paddy, the only alternatives are the chena or starvation; but, given the water, I would certainly take away the chena. How to do this is, no doubt, a question surrounded with difficulties, which can only be overcome by resolutely ignoring the false cries which will be raised upon the subject, and remembering that inveterate idleness is at the root of all the misery which we find among the people of the Wanni of this Province. As auxiliary to the restoration of village tanks in the Wanni, I would point out that much might be done with the Deduru-oya to make the filling of these tanks a certainty.

Mr. Parker had a scheme for an anicut across the river on the site of the old Ridibendi-ela close to Ebawalapitiya, which will be found described in a report addressed by him to the Director of Public Works, No. $\frac{359}{114}$ of the 23rd July, 1878.

This scheme appears to have been considered more with reference to its effect upon the Mágalawęwa than as a means of irrigating the lands through which the channel would pass; but I should prefer to see it examined with the latter object in view. The channel is, I am told, still in existence for several miles of its length.

I have referred elsewhere to large irrigation works which have not succeeded as it was at first hoped that they would, and among these is Mahauswęwa in the Demala Hatpattu of the Puttalam District. In its present condition it is just equal to the irrigation of all the lands lying under it which have been brought under cultivation; but there is still a breach in the bund of it which I cannot help thinking is a standing reproach to the Government. I have always felt, and expressed it as my opinion, that the work should never have been undertaken, and that the land under it would not be taken up; but as it was undertaken, I think it is worth considering whether, as a question of policy, it should be left uncompleted, and the people be afforded an opportunity of pointing to a work undertaken by the Government, as, *per se*, a failure?

CATTLE.

It is with regret that I have to report the prevalence, almost throughout the year, of murrain in all parts of the Seven Kóralés except the Dambadeni Hatpattu, where only 13 cases occurred. In all 10,652 animals were attacked, of which no less than 4,358 died. The loss to the people, taking the average value of each animal at Rs. 12·50, would be Rs. 54,475. The several divisions were proclaimed and hospital pounds constructed; but the people themselves are difficult to rouse to a sense of the importance of segregation, and I do not think that breaches of the rules have hitherto been sufficiently heavily punished. Cattle stealing is, still, more prevalent than it ought to be, and until an Itinerating Justice of the Peace can be appointed, will, I fear, continue to be so.

Cattle Fairs.—The establishment of these has proved to be of great benefit to the people, who have availed themselves largely of the opportunity thus afforded them of selling their cattle at fair prices, and under the personal supervision of the Government Agent or his Office Assistant. Three fairs were held last year: the first, on the 1st of October, and the others on the 5th of November and the 17th of December. I append a statement showing the total number of cattle sold, and the prices realized:—

No. of Cattle.	Description of Cattle.	Amount sold for.		Average per head.	
		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
201	Neat cattle ...	2,586	50	12	86
15	Buffaloes ...	198	0	13	20
3	Goats ...	13	40	4	46

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

Of this, in the proper sense of the term, there is none. The report of the Forester which accompanies this fully describes his operations during the year, and demonstrates clearly that even as a revenue-producing department his is not placed in a position to do all that it might do. Under the existing system the Forester is little more than a timber dealer working with Government money; but he makes a large profit on all his transactions, and would make a much larger one if he had more funds to work with.

If, as the result of Mr. Vincent's recent visit to the Island and his report upon its forests, this system is to be replaced by one more nearly approaching to genuine forest conservancy, legislation, clear and stringent, must be the first step in that direction. The present Timber Ordinance, as interpreted by the courts, affords no protection to Crown forests unless they are reserved; in which case it is doubtful whether the Forester and his coolies have any right to enter them.

In my opinion the number of forests to be conserved should be reduced. Having been carefully selected and marked in such a way that the boundaries cannot be mistaken, trespass upon them, for any purpose whatever, without a license from the Government Agent and countersigned by the Forester should be punishable. Large tracts of forest only should be selected, and if in the selection and demarcation of these it is found that private lands and villages would be enclosed, the village boundaries should be as clearly defined as those of the forests, and trespass beyond such boundaries should be punishable. I would even go so far as to give Government the power, in very special cases, to buy out villagers whose property is enclosed within a forest which it is intended to conserve.

If this were done, the Crown would have in this Province perhaps half a dozen large tracts of forest which would continue to supply all the timber that is wanted for many years to come, and reproduction, either natural or artificial, would be going on all the time in such portions of them as have already been cleared out. The remaining Crown forests might be cleared of all valuable timber and surveyed for sale, or left to meet purely local demands. While, as at present, the forests which are supposed to be looked after by the Forester are scattered in every direction, not defined except upon paper (and that very vaguely), and fringed with chenas, they are certain to be injured and their contents pilfered by neighbouring villagers, who do more harm by checking reproduction than they do by actual theft.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement of revenue and expenditure in the District Road Committee* and Local Board† are attached to this report, but do not call for any special remark

P. A. TEMPLER,
Acting Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1883.

I AM glad to be able to report that the condition of this district has been satisfactory during the year 1883.

REVENUE.

The revenue has progressed steadily, and shows an increase over that of 1882 of Rs. 11,765·22; and there has been a corresponding decrease in the expenditure of Rs. 42,030·56.

Land Sales.—Under the head Land Sales there is an increase of Rs. 650·30, which would no doubt have been much larger but for the unavoidable postponement of a sale in the latter part of the year. There is a large demand for lands suitable for planting with cocoanuts in the Pitigal Kóralé North and South.

Paddy Rents.—A progressive and most satisfactory increase of Rs. 2,767·25 is noticeable in the revenue derived from this source.

Timber.—The sales show a marked advance on the previous year's results, not merely in the actual amount realized, but in the very much better prices which have been obtained. An addition to the vote enabled the Forester to enlarge his operations, but the increased supply did not in any way affect the demand which was sufficient to empty the depôt of all but a few logs before the end of the year. The revenue exclusive of the cost of the establishment, in 1882, with an expenditure of Rs. 4,799·51 was Rs. 9,780·06 In 1883, with an expenditure of Rs. 7,490·72, a return of Rs. 21,545 was obtained.

Salt, &c.—The revenue from salt has increased by Rs. 13,618·38; toll rents, but very slightly; while in arrack licenses there is a falling off of Rs. 4,364·46, the rents not having sold so well.

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT.

This has been generally good; and beyond an outbreak of murrain during the last quarter, the year was unmarked by any epidemic.

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* *Vide* Blue Book for 1883—Local Revenues—pages 76–7.
† *Vide Ceylon Government Gazette* of February 1, 1884, page 147

CROPS.

With the exception of the Yágam and Yatakalam Pattus, where there was a scarcity of water during the yala cultivation, the year has been most favourable for crops of all kinds.

The estimated crops in the different portions of the district are shown below, with a rough statement of the probable quantities of grain imported during the year. On the latter figures too much reliance cannot be placed, as no register of the quantities and kinds of grain brought from Colombo is kept, and much of it is sold along the canal, so that any accurate statement is impossible. The figures were in part supplied and in part prepared. Two bushels of paddy* is estimated to yield one bushel of rice, and three bushels of fine grain two bushels of flour; and the estimated crop has been increased by one-fourth to represent actual produce.

	Produced.	
	Paddy.	Fine Grain.
Puttalam ...	15,000 ...	650
Kalpitiya ...	910 ...	8
Demalapattu .	22,100 ...	34,450
Pitigal Kóralé North ...	43,050 ...	2,650
Pitigal Kóralé South ...	60,900 ...	4,800
Total ...	141,960	42,553

Taking the population of the district and adding to it 3 per cent. as the approximate increase in the population for the three years 1881, 1882, and 1883, the figures will stand as follows, calculating the consumption at ten seers per head per month :—

	Population	Food produced.	Supply for	Imported rice.	Supply for
Puttalam ...	6,513	7,930	4 months	21,000	10 months
Kalpitiya ...	13,244	457	about 1 day	50,000	12 months*
Demalapattu ..	7,118	34,017	15⅙ months	—	—
Pitigal Kóralé North ...	12,158	23,292	6 months	23,000	6 months
Pitigal Kóralé South . .	41,463	33,650	2½ months	120,000	9½ months
Total ...	80,496	99,346	under 4 months	214,000	over 8 months

The only portion of the district which thus provides a sufficient supply of food for itself is the thinly-populated Demala Pattu, whose inhabitants depend for about two-thirds of their food on fine grains. The Akkaraipattu of the Kalpitiya district, and a strip of three or four miles inland from the sea in the Pitigal Kóralé North and South, are largely planted with some of the finest cocoanut estates in the Island. These portions take a very large part of the imported rice. Rice forms the staple food in all portions of the district except, as I have stated, in the Demala Pattu.

The price of country paddy in the district varies from 75 cents to Rs. 1, or when husked from Rs. 1·87½ to Rs. 2·25. Imported rice varies from Rs. 2·50 to Rs. 4, according to quality and the distance it has to be transported. It is almost entirely brought from Colombo.

Of the fine grains grown the principal are :—kurakkan, 75 cents per bushel; minéri, 50 cents per bushel; mung, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per bushel; tala (gingelly), Rs. 2 to Rs. 2·50 per bushel; amu, 50 cents per bushel.

LEGISLATION.

As I understand that a new Timber Ordinance is under consideration, I need only briefly refer to this subject. The essential points to secure Crown land in future from being entered on and injured, and to enable revenue officers to have all questions of claim quickly settled, are—

(*a*) Some regulation rendering penal dealing with land claimed by the Crown, or anything standing thereon, without a license.

(*b*) The introduction of summary enquiries in place of the regular procedure in all cases.

(*c*) The absolute withdrawal of the right to fell any timber on Crown land without a license.

I would suggest the advantage of a registration scheme for the Muhammadans of the Island. I have already submitted draft of a scheme for that purpose.

WORKS.

If the revenue of the Colony will permit, I trust that during the course of the next year one at least of the following works may be undertaken. All are of importance.

(1) A bridge over the Dęduru-oya near Chilaw to render the river passable with safety and facility at all times of the year. At present the river is impassable in floods, and when they recede the struggle through heavy sand on either side, and the climb into the ferry boat in the centre, entail great cruelty and delay.

* 5,000 bushels by sea from Coast.

(2) The main road from Puttalam to Chilaw, though gravelled at either end, has never been completed between 20th mile-post and 26th mile-post, and is here left in its natural condition. As the road is partly sand and partly clay, its state after rain can hardly be imagined.

(3) The whole of the Akkarai and Kalpitiya Pattus with a population of nearly 12,000 are without a single principal road. The main road from Puttalam to Kalpitiya, a distance of about twenty miles, is in the hands of the District Road Committee, who are utterly unable to spend any large sum on it, having to maintain communication between the southern portion of the Akkaraipattu and the Puttalam-Chilaw principal road at Kattakádu and Palavi, in addition to providing for the upkeep of the streets in Kalpitiya. I hope that it may be possible to grant a sum of not less than Rs. 5,000 annually for expenditure on the road till completion.

Before closing I would briefly refer to the serious damage done throughout the district by the floods of 9th and 10th May. Many tanks suffered severely—notably Maha-uswewa—in which a large breach was made. To the roads and bridges much damage was done. The Tóppu bridge, between the Puttalam-Negombo District was partly washed away, and throughout the whole district the effects of the unprecedented downpour were visible.

Puttalam Kachchéri,
2nd April, 1884.

CHAS. D. VIGORS,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT OF THE FORESTER OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE FOR 1883.

THE annexed yearly timber return shows the financial operation of the Department in the North-Western Province for the year 1883, the results being:—Total receipts, Rs. 27,565·45; total expenditure, including salaries, Rs. 15,830·43. The profits in favour of Forest Department on the actual year's transaction are Rs. 11,735·02, equal to a profit of 74 per cent. on the total expenditure.

To see what the actual return is on the working expenditure, the salaries of the establishment should be deducted. The salaries, including Forester's pay and allowance and staff of coolies, amount to Rs. 5,264·62, which, deducted from the total expenditure of Rs. 15,830·43, leaves Rs. 10,565·81 representing the actual cost of the Forest Department operations.

Thus we have:—Total realized, Rs. 27,565·45; working expenditure, Rs. 10,565·81; profit, Rs. 16,999·64,—equal to 160 per cent. on the expenditure of Forest Department operations. Rs. 2,388·72 is a balance due chiefly from Public Departments, and the estimated value of timber in hand on the 31st December, 1883, is Rs. 2,487·96.

PUTTALAM DISTRICT.

Vote for felling and transport of Timber.—The original vote for felling and transport of timber was Rs. 5,000. This sum having been exhausted, and the timber in hand being insufficient to supply the demand, a further sum of Rs. 2,500 was granted, and an additional Rs. 500 was also allowed to furnish the Puttalam depôt with small timber for local consumption.

Forest work: felling and transport.—Before any felling is commenced, the forest in which it is intended to fell is explored, all matured and saleable trees are examined and stamped, each tree is measured, and the number of logs into which the tree has to be cut, and the length of each log, is marked on the trunk. It is thus impossible for a contractor to make a mistake and lessen the value of a tree by cutting the logs in injudicious lengths. Each tree being thus marked and stamped, is felled and logged in the way calculated to yield the highest return. Whilst the felling is proceeding, the work is inspected by the Forester when returning to stamp fresh trees.

The felling and transport is done on contract. The contractor fells and removes to a depôt the logs stamped by the Forester at a fixed rate per cubic foot. In the Puttalam District the rate for felling and transport is 25 cents per cubic foot for satin, halmilla, and ironwood; Rs. 25 per ton for live ebony; Rs. 15 per ton for dead ebony. The distance of transport from the forest to depôt on the lake-shore is from six to eight miles.

The logs are not squared; the extra cost of squaring and the wastage are not compensated by the difference in the rate between rough and squared logs. Felling operations have been almost entirely limited to satinwood, for which there has been an increasing demand. No ironwood was felled except for railway sleepers. There is no demand for this wood.

No halmilla was felled—although this wood has been in great request during the year—because satinwood gives a larger percentage of profit on the expenditure, and with so small a vote allowed for felling the Forester is obliged to cut only timber which yields a very large profit.

No live ebony was felled in the Puttalam District, with the exception of some 20 logs which had to be cut whilst felling satin. 122 tons of dead ebony were collected and removed to the depôt. This ebony was felled by traders in former years, and there is still a large number of logs of this description of ebony lying in the forests. The collection of this dead ebony has recently been stopped by Government. The number of trees felled during the year is considerably less than during the two previous years on account of the share system having been abolished, and the felling having been limited to the quantity of timber which could be procured with the

expenditure of the vote only. The following table shows the number of trees felled during 1883 and the two previous years :—

	Puttalam District.			Kurunegala District.		
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Satin	1,259	754	472	—	—	—
Halmililla	238	—	—	570	—	—
Ebony { Live	68	11	4	338	70	65*
Tons { Dead	—	—	122	—	—	—
Palu	46	112	—	—	—	—

Small Timber.—Besides satin and ebony, smaller and inferior kinds of wood were felled for local consumption. There is a large demand at Puttalam for this description of inferior wood, especially for salt stores. Small timber used to be cut on licenses on payment of a royalty, but it was found impossible to exercise proper supervision on a large number of license-holders. A large quantity of small timber was cut in excess of the license, and the surplus was left in the forest to rot. This indiscriminate felling in all the forests caused much damage to the forests in general, and destruction of saplings of the better kinds of wood. Since the depôt for small timber was established, licenses have been stopped, except in cases of common wood required for agricultural purposes. Forest Department now limits the cutting of small timber (which is done by Forest Department contractors) to certain areas in certain forests only ; thus the natural reproduction of valuable timber trees in the best forests is not interfered with by periodical felling of small timber, which necessitates opening fresh cart roads in every direction.

The revenue derived from small timber is not large ; it pays expenses, and leaves a small profit. But the benefit derived by the forests from the system of supplying the market with small wood on Forest Department account is obvious.

Sales.—Almost all the timber felled during the year, as well as the stock in hand from previous years, has been sold. The stock in hand on the 31st December, 1883, was 99 logs, whilst it was 426 logs in 1881 and 659 logs in 1882. The average rates realized at Puttalam during the year under review, and two previous years, are shown in the following table :—

1881—Satin, 55 cents per cubic foot; live ebony, Rs. 40 per ton.
1882—Satin, 68 cents per cubic foot ; ebony, *nil.*
1883—Satin, 76 cents per cubic foot ; *dead* ebony, Rs. 37 per ton.

The rates for satinwood show a considerable increase on the previous years ; and the rate for *dead* ebony is in 1883 very nearly equal to the rate for live ebony in 1881.

The improvement in the value of timber is therefore very satisfactory during the year 1883. The increased demand, ready sale, and higher rates, are no doubt chiefly due to the share system having been discontinued. This system placed a large quantity of timber in the hands of traders, who competed with Government in the market, and kept the rates low.

The Colonial Store and other Public Departments have been supplied with the first-class timber the depôt contained ; the inferior wood was sold to the public.

There have been no auction sales in the Puttalam District, except in the case of one lot of ebony for which there were several applicants. All the satin logs at the depôt intended for general sale have been valued, and the price marked on each log. Purchasers could thus buy timber as it suited them best, in respect to quality, size, and price. All payments are made direct to the Kachchéri by the purchasers.

Increased demand for Timber.—There has been a good demand for satin, halmililla, and ebony. The demand exceeded the supply, and many intending purchasers were unable to obtain the timber they required.

During the month of December numerous applications were received from Public Departments and private parties for timber required in 1884. Several of these applications could not be entertained, as the felling must be limited to the expenditure of the vote allowed—Rs. 5,000. In January and February, 1884, fresh applications for satin, halmililla and ebony have been received from Colombo merchants and local traders ; none of these applications can be satisfied, for the same reason as mentioned above. This has been brought to the notice of Government with the view of obtaining a more adequate yearly vote for felling and transport.

Sawn Timber.—Sleepers of palu, satin, and milla were supplied to the Railway Department during the year. The following is a statement of the quantity of satinwood timber sawn, and its outturn in sleepers, scantlings, and waste wood :—

Number of logs sawn	389	Scantlings, square feet	10,645
Cubic feet	8,085	Value of scantlings	Rs. 2,129·00
Sleepers produced	1,065	Value of waste wood	„ 469·65
Value of sleepers	Rs. 4,331·35		

The expenditure for sawing 389 satinwood logs into sleepers and scantlings was 90 cents per sleeper, and 8 cents per square feet for the scantlings	Rs. 1,128 82	
Add the cost of felling and transport of the wood used *i.e.*	„ 2,021 25	
		Rs. 3,150 07
Total realized, viz., by sale of sleepers		Rs. 4,331 35
Scantlings and waste wood, and estimated value of scantlings in hand and waste wood		„ 2,598 65
		Rs. 6,930 00

* Felled in 1882, but removed in 1883.

The profit on the operation is equal to 85 cents per cubic foot on the timber used, with a profit of 120 per cent. on the expenditure, whilst satinwood in the log realized an average of 76 cents per cubic foot.

It must also be taken into consideration that only comparatively inferior logs were sawn up into sleepers and scantlings, logs which, if disposed of by general sale, hardly would realize an average rate of 60 cents per cubic foot. Short trees about 10 feet long, which would not have been felled for general sale, and tops of felled trees which would have been left in the forest, were used for this purpose.

Only a few palu sleepers were supplied. Complaints that these sleepers split having been made, the cutting of palu was discontinued. There would be no difficulty in preventing palu sleepers from splitting, if, immediately after being sawn up, they were kept for three months in the Puttalam lake. But to make it worth the while going through this operation, the supply of palu sleepers should be undertaken on a large scale.

KURUNÉGALA DISTRICT.

Forest work in the Kurunégala District has been limited to sawing milla sleepers for the Railway Department. Some of these sleepers were cut up in forests intended for sale; the valuable timber was thus taken away from these forests previous to their being offered for sale.

No other timber felling was undertaken this year. The felling of ebony has been temporarily stopped by Government, and the smallness of the vote for felling and transport did not allow the cutting of halmililla and other woods. As the great distance of the forests in this district makes transport expensive, a large proportion of the vote would have been exhausted without the same high return as obtained in the Puttalam District.

Applications for ebony, halmililla, and other woods were frequently received at Kurunégala, but owing to the abovementioned reasons they could not be entertained.

Milla sleepers were sawn and delivered at the rate of Rs. 2·50 per sleeper, and sold to the Railway Department at Rs. 4 per sleeper.

Two sales of ebony took place at Polgahawela. This was the balance of timber on old "share contracts" cut in 1882. Thirty-five tons were sold at Rs. 55 per ton. This was inferior wood, many logs being hollow, and 30 tons realized Rs. 77·50 per ton.

Some old timber felled in previous years was also all sold, and the Kurunégala and Polgahawela depôts remain now without any timber, with the exception of five satin logs at the latter place.

INSPECTION OF LANDS FOR SALE.

A considerable portion of my time has been taken up in the inspection of lands intended for sale in the Kurunégala District. This new duty commenced at the beginning of the year, and no forest or jungle land is now sold until the Forester's report has been obtained thereon. Forests of fair size containing a good supply of valuable timber are reserved, whilst on lands with only a limited quantity of valuable timber, if feasible, the wood is cut on Forest Department account; otherwise, a price is put on the timber, and it is either sold apart from or with the land. Thus lands are not sold now, as was formerly to a great extent the custom, without considering the value of the timber it contained.

Land inspections have considerably increased my travelling. I am obliged to be absent from actual forest work from 15 to 20 days at a time, during which forest operations and timber depôts remain without supervision, as there is no Assistant Forester in this Province, though the timber revenue derived from it compares favourably and even exceeds that of other Provinces.

SUPERVISION OF WORKS AND FORESTS.

It is hardly to be expected that proper supervision can be exercised on all the works undertaken in various localities in the Province, on all the forests, and on chena cultivation, by only one Forester, without the aid of an assistant or overseers. There is no Assistant Forester nor overseer in this Province. The Forester, without assistance, cannot possibly supervise all the works and inspect them often enough to ensure their being carried out in the best way possible.

Much of the Forester's time must be devoted to works from which the Departmental revenue is derived; thus, the stamping of trees in the forests, management of depôts, despatch of timber to Colombo, general sales, and office work, must necessarily occupy a considerable proportion of the Forester's time. Inspection of land for sale also absorbs much time. There remains little time available for proper supervision of actual forest work, for exploring forests, preventing petty thefts of timber by villagers, and checking chena cultivation.

I have found it impossible to inspect the work of contractors more than twice for each contract, which generally consists of 100 logs at a time, one inspection being whilst stamping trees to be felled. I do not consider this sufficient supervision. Work could be carried out more economically and satisfactorily if inspections could be made more frequently.

The exploration of all the forests in the Province has also been an impossibility. The most important ones have been inspected, but many minor blocks of forests, scattered all over the Province, could not be explored. In travelling to inspect lands for sale, I have, however, had lately an opportunity of visiting a good number of minor forests.

I generally spend about one month at a time in the Puttalam District, where at present the most important works are in operation—stamping trees to be felled and supervising work, receiving timber at the depôts, measuring, numbering and valuing the logs, despatching timber to Colombo, effecting sales, and attending to office work. The remainder of my time is devoted to other duties in the Kurunégala and Chilaw Districts. During the year I made nine trips to Kurunégala and eight to Chilaw.

TEAK PLANTATION.

The teak plantation, which consists altogether of twelve acres, is doing well, especially the four acres planted in December, 1882. On this field of four acres the trees, now two years and three months old, have grown very straight and rapidly in height as well as in girth; the average height of these trees is between 22 and 28 feet, the average girth near the root is 12 inches, the average girth six feet from the ground is 8 inches. A good number of trees are 16 to 17 inches in girth near the root, and 12 in. 6 ft. from the ground.

We read in reports on teak plantations in India, that some of the largest teak trees in the most favourable localities "within two years had attained a girth of from 10 to 13 inches near the root, or 8 inches at six feet from the ground, which in other localities would correspond to an age of from four to five years." This field of four acres must therefore be considered very successful, for not only is the average growth of the trees equal to "some of the largest trees" referred to in Indian reports, but our largest trees considerably exceed in size the largest trees of the same age mentioned in the said Indian reports.

The following is also quoted from Indian reports:—"Dr. Brandis remarks that teak when young grows rapidly, and he mentions that two stems dug out in July, 1858, at the Then-ga-ne-noung nursery, in the Attaran forests, had been sown in March and April, 1856; the plants, therefore, were two years and three months old. The largest seedlings had a girth of 13 inches, measured at one foot from the ground, and of 8 inches at six feet from the ground. They were 32 feet high, but this was an instance of uncommonly rapid growth."

The average girth of the trees on the four acres in question—two years and three months old—is about the same as that of the two stems quoted above, whilst our largest trees of the same age exceed in size the fine specimens brought forward as examples of quick growth in Indian plantations.

Some 200 trees were planted 12 × 12 in 1880; they have not met with the same success as the four-acres field I have just described. They were planted too far apart and suffered from the wind, with the result that they did not grow as straight as they would otherwise have done had they been planted 6 + 6, as close planting affords greater protection from the wind. The average height of these trees is 29 feet, the average girth near the root 16 inches, the average girth six feet from the ground 12 inches.

Some of these trees measure 34 feet in height with a girth of 20 to 24 inches near the root, and from 12 to 15 inches six feet high.

These trees also compare very favourably with much older trees mentioned in reports on Indian plantations, from which I quote the following:—"In a similar locality (favourable), on the banks of the Zunmay river, nine trees were measured, stated to be seven years old, with an average girth of 1½ feet, usually the size of trees ten years old."

The four acres planted 6 by 6 may require thinning out either in 1884 or 1885, and from 1,000 to 1,500 trees will have to be cut down. This operation will give the remaining trees more space for development and general growth. The thinnings will be saleable wood locally for rough rafters and small posts for salt stores and temporary buildings. I estimate that the sale of the wood obtained from the first thinning will repay about one-half of the expenditure on these four acres three years old.

FURTHER REMARKS.

The present yearly vote of Rs. 5,000 allotted for felling and transport is insufficient to meet the requirements of Forest Department in this Province. In 1883 a supplementary vote of Rs. 3,000 was allowed, but more satisfactory work could have been done, if it had been known in the beginning of the year how much money could be depended upon for felling purposes.

If an adequate sum is given in the beginning of the year, a proper estimate of the timber required during the year can be made, and felling operations regulated accordingly; but if sums are given in driblets during the year, it is impossible to frame a plan of the operations to be carried out systematically throughout the year. The present vote for felling and transport is not only insufficient to meet the demand for timber in this Province, but it compels the Forester to do his work in a way which is neither economical in a forest conservancy point of view, nor satisfactory as a system. For instance, in order to show a fair revenue with so small an expenditure as Rs. 5,000, we are obliged to fell only timber which gives a profit of above 150 per cent., and timber yielding a lower return has to be discarded. A profit of 150 per cent. at least must be made, in order that after deducting working expenses the balance may leave a sufficient margin to pay salaries, and leave something to show as revenue.

The following is an example:—150 per cent. profit on an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 equal to Rs. 7,500; deduct Forester's pay, travelling allowance, and staff of coolies, Rs. 5,300; actual revenue Rs. 2,200.

If timber realizing 100 per cent. on the cost of felling and transport is felled, the revenue will be nil, and the result of the operations of the year will be a loss; thus, 100 per cent. profit on an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 equal to Rs. 5,000; Forester's pay, travelling allowance, and staff, Rs. 5,300; loss, Rs. 300.

It is obvious that as long as means for carrying out work are so restricted, only timber giving a high percentage of profit can be felled, and the forests cannot be worked on an economic system.

There are other woods besides satin and ebony which should be supplied to the market—such as halmililla, yawarana, and milla; but halmililla is rather expensive to supply on account of the great distance of the forests producing the best trees in the Kurunégala District. Milla and yawarana do not fetch as high prices in the market as ebony and satin; yet all these woods could be sold at a profit. The distance of transport in the Puttalam District is not great. It would be

profitable to transport many inferior satinwood trees, hollow pieces, tops of trees and branches which now are left in the forest. This would effect a saving on the satinwood supply of the forests.

An Assistant Forester or some overseers are necessary in this Province to ensure proper supervision of work, as pointed out under the head "Supervision of Works and Forests." No clerk is allowed in this Province, whilst in other Provinces Foresters have clerks who do also the duties of Assistant Forester. The office work is heavy, and if I were to do all the clerical work myself, I would hardly have any time available to attend to forest work, and to travel as I do at present. I employ a clerk, and pay him out of the allowance for Forester's staff of coolies. This considerably reduces the number of coolies to travel with, and I need hardly say that it is at the sacrifice of my personal comfort in travelling. I can only spare six coolies to travel with. They are just sufficient to carry bed, boxes, and food. I never carry a tent and table, nor a chair, but keep a clerk instead.

I must add a few words on the subject of *Planting*. The teak plantation to which I have referred already is a mere experimental patch, though its success appears to be beyond doubt. The plantation can hardly be extended, considering that there is no vote for that purpose. I am of opinion that replanting is necessary, and that a certain acreage of suitable waste land should be planted up every year with teak, satin, and halmilla. The natural reproduction of the best kinds of timber trees in the forests of this Province is not so satisfactory as to justify continuing the present system of replacing nothing for the capital which is taken yearly out of the forests.

G. MAGGIOLINI,
Forester.

Puttalam, 3rd April, 1884.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the North-Western Province, for the year 1883

Particulars of Receipts.	Amount Rs cts	Total Rs cts
PUTTALAM		
To amounts recovered on the following accounts —		
Timber sold in previous year ...	—	1,398 21
Timber felled without license and confiscated	549 55	
Royalty on timber .	796 26	
Timber sold to Public Departments	2,802 46	
Timber sold to private parties ...	12,347 5	
Sleepers sold .	2,613 30	
Scantlings sold to Public Depts.	285 79	
Do. Private parties	555 43	
Waste wood sold	397 19	
		20,147 3
Estimated value of timber given to contractor as his share (94 satin branches) .	—	21,545 24
		37 60
		21,582 84
Amount due on account of timber sold by Public Departments	2,376 63	
By Private parties ...	12 9	
		2,388 72
		23,971 56
KURUNÉGALA		
Amounts recovered on the following accounts.—		
Royalty on timber .	796 71	
Timber felled without license and confiscated .	10 65	
Timber sold to Public Departments	—	
Timber sold to private parties .	2,032 61	
Milla sleepers sold ..	616 0	
		3,455 97
Amount paid to contractors as their share from the proceeds sale of timber . .	—	2,526 64
Estimated value of timber in hand on the 31st December, 1883, as per Return of December, 1883		5,982 61
LYING IN GOVERNMENT DEPÔTS		
Puttalam 38 logs satin	380 92	
Do ... 43 „ palu ...	389 87	
Do. . 3 „ palu confiscated	21 30	
Do. ... estimated value of small timber ...	525 35	
Do ... scantling (satin) 839 . .	1,014 33	
Do ... do (palu) 10...	6 19	
Chilaw ... 15 logs, palu . .	150 0	
		2,487 96
Total . .		Rs 32,442 13

Particulars of Expenditure	Amount Rs cts	Total. Rs cts.
PUTTALAM		
By pay of Forester from January to December, 1883	3,000 0	
Travelling allowance do do.	500 0	
		3,500 0
Pay of Forester's staff from January to December, 1883	--	1,764 62
Pay of watchman and allowance to Udaiyar	165 0	
Amount paid for felling and transport of timber ...	4,741 90	
Amount paid for sowing sleepers	2,024 82	
Amount paid for transport of sleepers	209 22	
Amount paid for stores, stationery, &c .	114 82	
Amount paid for clearing teak plantation	63 19	
Amount paid for binding records of Forest Department ..	25 0	
Amount paid for miscellaneous	108 76	
Amount paid for the transport of timber to Chilaw and Negombo	70 0	
		7,522 71
Amount paid for collecting and transporting confiscated timber	—	5 0
Estimated value of timber given to contractor as his share (94 satin branches)	—	37 60
		12,829 93
KURUNÉGALA		
By amount paid for picking and sorting teak seed .	10 75	
Amount paid for sowing sleepers	400 0	
Amount paid for advertisement charges ..	33 11	
Pay of Depôt-keeper from January to December, 1883	30 0	
		473 86
Amount paid to contractors as their share from the proceeds sale of timber .	—	2,526 64
		3,000 50
Balance in favour of Forest Department on actual transaction		11,735 2
Amount to be recovered ...	2,388 72	
Estimated value of timber in hand .	2,487 96	
		4,876 68
Total .		Rs 32,442 13

G. MAGGIOLINI,
Forester.

Puttalam, 27th February, 1884.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1883.

Area of the Province, 3,456 square miles.
Population, 905,955.

REVENUE.

THE following is the statement of the revenue collected during the last ten years in the Western Province :—

	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.
1874	1,719,664	79	1879 ...	1,842,286	99
1875	1,749,382	41	1880 ..	1,809,537	10
1876 ..	2,012,672	98	1881 ...	1,797,681	4
1877	2,206,085	80	1882 ...	1,693,050	25½
1878 .	2,201,197	2	1883 .	1,714,011	11

Railway receipts, stamps sold at the Treasury, and General Post Office and Customs duties, collected in Colombo, are not included in the above statement.

The following table gives the increase and decrease under the several heads of revenue for the years 1882 and 1883 in detail:—

	1882		1883.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Arrears of Revenue .	126,846	32	161,622	37	34,776	5	—	
Customs	28,984	71	29,295	12	310	41	—	
Port and Harbour Dues ...	685	64	997	57	311	93	—	
Land Sales .	150,431	94	128,250	61	—		22,181	33
Land Revenue ..	249,554	27	244,860	46	—		4,693	81
Rents exclusive of Land	159,443	62	150,066	7	—		9,377	55
Licenses	706,551	87	745,835	54	39,323	67	—	
Stamps	112,754	21	98,566	48	—		14,187	73
Taxes .	5,828	99	6,993	78	1,164	79	—	
Postal	11,693	71	11,293	20	—		400	51
Fines and Forfeitures .	10,461	29	9,116	70	—		1,344	59
Sale of Government Property	53,122	31	52,325	85	—		796	46
Reimbursments .	57,330	98	56 631	12	—		699	86
Interest . ..	7,515	51	7,146	88	—		368	63
Miscellaneous ...	8,077	41½	7,914	95	—		162	46½
Special Receipts ...	3,807	47	3,094	41	—		713	0
Rs.	1,693,050	25½	1,714,011	11	75,886	85	54,925	99½
			Deduct Decreases ...		54,925	99½		
			Nett Increase ..		20,960	85½		

It will be seen from the above table that for the first time since 1877, when Ceylon was at the height of its prosperity, there has been an increase in the revenue from the Province. It is true that the increase is trifling, but it is something to have arrested the steady decrease year by year, which has been seen for the last six years.

The following are the causes of increase and decrease under the several heads of revenue.

Arrears of Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 34,776·05. The amount collected under this head shows an increase of Rs. 34,776. In some respects this is satisfactory as it proves that considerable trouble has been taken to collect outstanding arrears. The total outstanding under this head on 31st December, 1882, was Rs. 218,588·48. The amount outstanding on 31st December, 1883, was Rs. 189,114.

Customs.—Increase, Rs. 310·41. The small increase of Rs. 310 under this head does not call for special remark, but it may be observed that the revenue collected at Béruwala in the Kalutara District in 1882, was Rs. 22,328·60, as against Rs. 21,387·31 in 1883, and that the revenue at Negombo was Rs. 6,656·11 in 1882, as against Rs. 7,907·81 in 1883.

Land Sales.—Decrease, 22,181·33. The receipts from this source of revenue have been steadily falling off since 1878, and the loss is indicative of the great want of money. The decrease in the receipts in 1883 is chiefly in the Colombo District, where the revenue has suffered to the extent of over Rs. 19,000.

Land Revenue.—Decrease, Rs. 4,693·81. This decrease was caused by a falling off in the Ratnapura District of Rs. 5,853·92. There was a slight increase in the other districts, but it was not sufficient to counterbalance the decrease in Sabaragamuwa, which is to be attributed principally to the fact that the failure of the coffee enterprise has caused great scarcity of money in that district.

Rents, exclusive of Land.—Decrease, Rs. 9,377·55. The toll rents in 1883 realized a sum of Rs. 147,661, or Rs. 7,904 less than in 1882; hence the bulk of the decrease.

Licenses.—Increase, Rs. 39,323·67. The arrack farms for 1883 realized Rs. 804,200—that is to say, Rs. 409,200, the amount of the last six months' instalments of the 1882-83 rent, and Rs. 395,000 the sum due for the first six months of the 1883-84 rent—as against the sum of Rs. 808,050 due for 1882, which is made up of Rs. 398,850, the last six months' instalments of 1881-82 rent, and Rs. 409,200 due for the first six months of 1882-83. Of the sum of Rs. 804,200 the sum of Rs. 723,095 was collected in the year, leaving outstanding Rs. 81,105, being amount of December's instalment, Rs. 65,833 which is not due till the 10th January, and Rs. 5,500 on account of November's instalment which has been since recovered; Rs. 4,600 on account of Sabaragamuwa rent for 1882-1883 has also since been recovered, and the balance is on account of the Pánaduré rent 1882-83, for which the renters have been prosecuted.

Stamps.—Decrease, Rs. 14,187·73. There is a falling off of Rs. 14,187·73 under this head of revenue, the receipts in 1883 standing at Rs. 98,566·48. The decrease in the collections at the District Kachchéri is attributable to the continued depression in trade. The decrease is heaviest at Negombo where under the head "Revenue and Judicial Stamps" the loss is Rs. 8,516·91. It will however be seen from the report of the Assistant Government Agent that the very large falling off in the revenue derived from this source, as compared with 1882, was due to certain exceptionally large recoveries in 1882 and to the licensing of a number of carts in 1882, the stamps for which should, in the ordinary course of things, have been credited to the revenue of 1883. The Commissioner of Stamps and Postmaster-General respectively take credit for stamps sold within the Colombo District.

The receipts under the remaining heads of service bear favorable comparison with the collections of the previous year, and do not call for special comment.

EXPENDITURE.

Increase, Rs. 6,184·44. There is a slight increase under Fixed and Provisional Salaries and Revenue Services, as compared with the previous year, but under the other heads the differences are so trifling as not to call for comment. A detailed statement of the expenditure of the Government Agent and the several Assistant Government Agents is annexed.*

WEATHER.

The following return of the rainfall in the Colombo District shows that it was considerably above the average in consequence of the heavy rains in May, which caused the highest floods experienced since 1871. At one time it was feared that considerable distress would be felt by the loss of property then occasioned, and an advance of Rs. 1,000 was obtained from Government to meet urgent claims for help. Fortunately the floods subsided with great rapidity, and it was unnecessary to expend the whole of the sum advanced.

Rainfall Observations during

		1882 Inches.		1883 Inches.
January	.	2·81	..	2·34
February	.	3·58	...	1·69
March	...	2·36	...	5·61
April	.	2·62		8·83
May	...	12·78	...	18·62
June		6·61	..	11·71
July	...	12·89	...	3·16
August	.	2·28	...	17·86
September	...	2·14	..	3·30
October	..	11·72		14·05
November	..	11·58	.	9·12
December	...	8·26	..	7·32
Annual Total		79·63	..	103·61

HEALTH.

During the first quarter of the year small-pox, which had existed for some time in the city of Colombo, threatened to spread throughout the District. Measures were however promptly taken by the medical authorities, and in the second quarter the disease subsided. The latter part of the year was fairly free from serious maladies, and there was comparatively little of the usual fever.

* *Vide* Appendix to Part I. (A 2)

HOSPITALS.

The amount recovered in 1883 was Rs. 7,104, as against Rs. 5,812, showing a considerable increase over any previous year.

OUTDOOR DISPENSARIES.

The dispensaries in the Kalutara District continue to work satisfactorily, and are greatly appreciated by the people. At Beruwala, especially, the out-door dispensary has been of the greatest service. The establishment of a similar dispensary at Minuwangoda, was not, I regret to say, attended with an equal measure of success. I trust however that before the expiration of another year the reluctance of the natives in this part of the Negombo District to put themselves in the hands of qualified medical men and to take European remedies may have been to a considerable extent overcome.

CATTLE MURRAIN.

As in 1882, hardly any cattle disease was reported during the past year; isolated cases have occurred, but in no instance has the disease spread.

EDUCATION.

The number of boys and girls receiving education in the Western Province is much the same as last year, viz., 41,741. The figures for 1882 showed a considerable increase over 1881 and previous years.

AGRICULTURE AND GRAIN TAX.

Notwithstanding the very heavy rainfall and consequent floods in May, the rice crops throughout the Province have been good. It is a somewhat curious coincidence, that ever since the Grain Commutation was introduced the seasons have been favourable and the paddy crops large. This, added to the benefits which the commutation itself has given the people, and to the 15th clause in the Grain Tax Ordinance, which exempts from taxation all newly opened lands, has led to the cultivation of large tracts of low land not hitherto cultivated; and I think it may safely be said that at no period for the last 25 years have the prospects of paddy cultivation been better than they are at present.

Grain Tax, Colombo District.—The collection of the tax in the Colombo District has been effected this year with less inconvenience than heretofore. The villagers are becoming familiarised with the operation of the new system, and the absence of complaints against it from the villagers tacitly proves that the people appreciate its many advantages. Indeed I have frequently asked a village whether it would prefer to go back to the renting system, and the invariable answer has been "No." Difficulties have arisen and delays in recoveries have occurred, but they can generally be ascribed to some dispute as to the rate of tax on the field, or to isolated cases of excessive taxation.

Some sales of land in default of payment have taken place, but they bear an insignificant proportion to the total number of lots and the area under cultivation. The total tax due from the District yearly amounts to Rs. 76,817, to be collected on 40,274 lots, and this has all been collected, with the exception of Rs. 19 on seven lots in the Salpiti Kóralé, payment of which is delayed pending the final decision of Government as to the rate of tax to be recovered.

Of these 40,274 lots, 62 lots only, in sowing extent 178 bushels 3 peeks and 2 quarts, have been sold for default of tax amounting to Rs. 136 14. Of these lots, 26 were bought by private parties, and 36 by the Crown under the provisions of the new Amendment Ordinance of 1884. The latter category I hope to reduce much further, for I am now in a position either to restore the field to the defaulting owner on payment of a fine, or to re-sell the land at the ordinary land sale. When final sales do take place they are generally of lands which are the undivided property of many heirs, who are always wrangling over their dues and can never agree as to who should pay the tax to Government.

There were no sales in Salpiti Kóralé or Siyané Kóralé East, and only eight in Siyané Kóralé West, and eleven in Alutkúru Kóralé South, the bulk being from the Héwágam Kóralé and Ambatalenpahala.

The payment of the tax however has not been as punctual in all parts of the Province as it ought to have been. In the Kalutara District the delay in paying the tax is undoubtedly due to the great leniency shown by me and my Assistants in exacting payment in previous years. The Sinhalese Member of Council, who resides in the Kalutara District having asserted that lands were hastily and unnecessarily sold, I was anxious not to sell any lands except as a last resource, and allowed land owners, even after sale, to come to terms and redeem the land; but I am now more than ever convinced that this is a mistaken policy, and that a firm and strict adherence to the Ordinance is not only the proper and right way to recover the tax for Government, but is the best and most merciful course for the cultivator and landowner. This assumes that the commutation is just and fair. I think, as a rule, it is so. In the Negombo District, where the commutation rate is especially light, the payment is very readily made; whilst the greatest difficulty is experienced in the Sabaragamuwa District, where the new commutation was perhaps too largely based upon the old, and is I think a little heavy, and where the lands are very minutely subdivided.

The Assistant Government Agent of Ratnapura in his report attributes the large arrears that were left in 1882 to the fact that he was not able to write out and issue receipts until very late in that year, but the arrears are even larger in 1883, when he had ample time, and I attribute the delay, firstly, to a rather high commutation, and, secondly, to the fact that of all the districts in the Western Province the Sabaragamuwa District has suffered most from the general depression and collapse of European enterprise, and consequently it is more difficult to obtain money there than in other parts of the Province.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The Assistant Agents having touched upon this subject in their reports, I shall confine my remarks to the Colombo District.

It is impossible to frame a reliable return of the yield of paddy in a district for any particular year, but I think that in a fairly good year the harvests of the Colombo District do not greatly exceed 640,000 bushels of paddy, or say 320,000 bushels of rice. When it is remembered that the population of the Colombo District, excluding all those who live within the Municipal limits of Colombo, is now verging on 300,000, and that the average monthly consumption by an adult native is one bushel of rice, it is evident how inadequate is the local yield of rice to meet the wants of the rural population

Besides rice, which is reckoned the staple food, various kinds of yams, jakfruit, breadfruit, and cassava, at certain times in the year, are largely used, and in some of the poorer and more remote villages absolutely take the place of rice for a month or two. There is, in addition, the usual variety of hill grains, but these are in the Colombo District limited in quantity, as the people find—especially in cocoanut cultivation—a more profitable use for their high lands.

I doubt whether the area under paddy cultivation is capable of much expansion. This form of cultivation pays fairly well, and is certainly the most profitable use to which low lands are devoted. Besides, the cultivation of paddy is so intimately connected with the customs and traditions of the villagers that fields would still be prepared and sown even when the prospects of a crop are most uncertain; indeed I know of fields in the Héwágam Kóralé liable to be seriously damaged by any flood of the Kelani river, but which are annually cultivated although perhaps not more than one harvest in five is worth the trouble of reaping.

Except in the Héwágam Kóralé, there is hardly any fine grain cultivated in the District, and this is a matter for congratulation; not only because this form of cultivation is exhausting to the soil and wasteful in its operation, but the necessary conclusion is that the villagers have found a more profitable use for their gardens and high lands than by directly swelling their food-supply by fine grain cultivation.

For the last three years the paddy crops have been fairly good and all food stuffs cheap. The rate of paddy averages throughout the District Rs. 1 a bushel or a little more, and imported rice is always obtainable at from Rs. 2·50 a bushel near Colombo to Rs. 3 50 in the more distant markets.

Fish.—There are thousands of the fisher caste in the seabord villages who supply their homes and the markets with salt-water fish, of which a great variety is eaten by all classes and castes, and some is carried to villages 20 and 25 miles from the sea. Fishermen have told me that the supply of fish is falling off, that they have now to go far out to sea for a haul, when a few years since they could fill their boats within sight of land. I would refer to an interesting report (3rd August, 1883) made by Mr. Ellis, then Assistant Agent at Negombo, for figures on this subject. I will not refer to the large importation of dry fish at all the ports, of which the supply is scattered through every boutique in the Island, for these may be best classified with curry stuffs. The salting of fish for actual food supply is a resource to which notice has been attracted during the year.

Fresh-water fish are very plentiful—in fact, the way in which every pool after a shower teems with animal life is most marvellous. The rivers swarm with varieties of fish, some have been known up to 12 lbs. weight, but there are many kinds which the natives will not eat, and most of the river fish are, I think, unwholesome.

Flesh.—Meat (beef, goats' flesh, and pork) is now a regular article of diet with those Sinhalese who can afford to purchase it; weddings, the Sinhalese new year, and such merry-makings are occasions on which much meat is prepared. It is remarkable how very readily of late years the Sinhalese have adopted a meat-diet. It has its evil feature, that it affords additional incentive and facilities to cattle stealers. It is not always necessary now to drive cattle away 30 or 40 miles to sell them, for they can be disposed of to a butcher, or cut up in a neighbouring jungle without any great risk of detection. I regret that I cannot record any real diminution in this, the national crime of Ceylon.

Fowls, &c.—The supply of fowls, eggs, fruit, and vegetables shews no sign of failing, although an enormous quantity must now be consumed yearly. The demand is in part met by importation of ducks, turkeys, &c., from India, but these form the luxuries of the rich.

I regret that my sources of information are not reliable enough for me to furnish statistics regarding the food supply of the people, which, to be of any real use, must be tolerably accurate.

REORGANIZATION AND PAYMENT OF THE VILLAGE HEADMEN.

One of the most important questions at present before the Government, and one to which I have devoted some attention, is a scheme for the reorganization of the native headmen. This is a question the settlement of which cannot be much longer delayed, though the necessity for reform is not felt so strongly in the Kandyan as in the maritime districts of the Province.

I agree with my Assistant at Kalutara in attributing much of the present unsatisfactory state of things to the gradual substitution of the legal for the patriarchal system. It is however useless to discuss now the advantages or disadvantages of the two systems, and the time has come when we must adapt the machinery with which we have to work to the altered state of things which at present exists. It is absolutely necessary to offer pecuniary renumeration to the headmen, and the question is, how is this to be done whilst the revenue continues in its present unsatisfactory state. The matter is now under careful consideration, and therefore I need add no more than to express a hope that during the present year some arrangements may be made by which this large body of useful and as a rule deserving officers may be adequately paid for their services, even though it may be necessary in order to effect this to resort to extra taxation. A

tax to provide for the proper payment of headmen would be far less heavy than a tax for the maintenance of a Police Force, and would be less unpopular with the people on whom it would fall.

FUTURE LEGISLATION.

I have from time to time pointed out the insufficiency of several Ordinances which are much used in the administration of this Province, and in my letters to Government I have written in detail concerning the alterations which seem to me necessary to enable those Ordinances to carry out without hindrance the designs for which they were originally drawn up. I shall therefore here only briefly indicate the points which I think deserve the most prompt attention. These are:—

(1) *Amendment of Ordinances No.* 12 *of* 1840 *and No.* 1 *of* 1844 *with reference to Crown Lands.*

(*a*) To settle as expeditiously as possible all questions of title between Government and private parties.

(*b*) To ensure the suitable punishment of any persons who, without semblance of title, take possession of Crown land.

(*c*) To grant, on the cheapest terms possible, Government titles and surveys to all persons who have acquired right to land, but have no titles or plans.

(2) *Amendment of the Timber Ordinance.*—There are certain defects in this Ordinance which at present render it almost impossible to punish timber stealers, however clear the case may be, because it is impossible to identify the land from which the trees were felled.

(3) *Amendment of the Gaming Laws.*—The law against gambling should be made clear and simple, if possible, so as to check the alarming increase of this vice.

(4) *Amendment of the Arrack Laws.*—To facilitate the apprehension and punishment of persons selling illicitly arrack and toddy.

(5) *Amendment of the Road Ordinance.*—To allow of this valuable enactment being worked as it used to be before the several technical objections now raised were discovered.

(6) *Amendment of the Carriers' Ordinance.*—To check robberies by carters and to regulate the use of hackney carriages.

(7) *Gansabhâwa Ordinance.*—To enable the Governor, in districts where it is deemed advisable, to restrict the powers of the Village Tribunal to hearing cases involving breaches of rules only, and to enlarge the powers of the village committees to make rules.

(8) The introduction of an Ordinance for the establishment and regulation of Village cemeteries.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The want of money for the prosecution of public works makes it necessary that I should restrict my list of works necessary to be undertaken as much as possible. At the same time, I think it right to mention those which ought in my opinion to be undertaken, if money be available. I propose to deal with these by Districts.

Colombo District.

1. *Mutual reclamation scheme.*—In my review of the Municipal Council work during the year, I have detailed the efforts made by the Council to carry out the work, and I would urgently recommend it to His Excellency the Governor for consideration. So much sand has formed a bank along the foreshore north of the Colombo Harbour since the south arm of the Breakwater has been completed, that the cost of the work it is believed would now be much less than originally estimated, and if there are reasons why the Municipality should not undertake the work, I would strongly urge the Government to do so. Not only would it be one of the greatest improvements ever carried out in the town of Colombo, but I firmly believe it would be highly remunerative. The land reclaimed would be very valuable, and might be leased as building lots at a high rental, which would far more than cover any interest payable on the money borrowed to carry out the work. I would suggest that the money be lent by the Ceylon Savings Bank.

2. *The filling up of the Fort canal bordering York street.*—This is another most important improvement which the Municipal Council have urged the Government to undertake, and which recommendation I beg most heartily to support.

3. *The drainage of the Cinnamon Gardens* by a canal cut between the 2nd and 3rd mile-posts on the Galle road, the entrance to the lake to the Hunupitiya canal being blocked up and the water regulated by a sluice. This work was also discussed by the Municipal Council last year, but it was thought that as the Government kept the cinnamon gardens in its own hands it should undertake the drainage of these lands. This is a very important work and deserving of early attention.

4. *Widening of the Kirillapana canal.*—This is also a drainage work and one of great importance.

5. *Drainage of Crown Land.*—There is a large block of Crown land between the Factory premises, the Kachcheri and Cramer's-lane, and this I think might be drained and turned into a most valuable property. I think that a portion of it should be sold to pay the cost, and the rest of the land retained as a public recreation ground. I do not think that this would be a very expensive work.

6. *The Digarolla bridge* across the lake which separates the Colombo and Pánaduré districts is in very bad condition, and requires to be renewed. It should be built on iron piles.

7. *The Dandugama wooden bridge* on the Negombo road should also be replaced by an iron bridge.

8. The several other bridges required are, one at Kospalankissa, one at Siduwa, the old bridges having been carried away by floods.

9. *The restoration of the Wak-oya dam* and water channel towards Haṇwella for the better cultivation of a large tract of fields lying west of the Wak-oya and south of the Kelaniganga.

10. Amongst small works, a wall round the Kachchéri premises is necessary for the protection of Government property: it was promised some years ago and is urgently required.

Negombo.

1. *Telegraphic communication with Colombo.*—This is a most serious want. Some years ago it was promised to the people by Sir William Gregory, and every day seems to shew how necessary it is. Moreover, I think that a line of telegraph to Negombo would pay.*

2. A new bridge over the Dandugama-oya.

3. A new Kachchéri.

Kalutara.

1. Extension of railway to Bentota.

2. Improvement of the navigation of the Kalugaṇga.

3. Drainage of low lands between Pánaduré, Kalutara, and Bentota.

4. The placing under the Public Works Department of the road from Pánaduré to Nambápána, which is the shortest and most direct route from Ratnapura to Colombo, and from Ratnapura to Pánaduré, Kalutara and all places south.

5. The improvement of Béruwala port.

6. The improvement and widening of the Talpitiya outlet. This scheme for draining the flood-waters of the Bolgoda lake is a very good one, but is only partially successful owing to the imperfect manner in which the work has been carried out. It has been a subject of perpetual complaint by the people. I am glad to say that the Public Works Department agree in thinking that the proposed improvement should be carried out.

Ratnapura.

1. Telegraphic communication with Colombo, a very urgent want.

2. The completion of the road from Kurugaṇ-módara to Nambápána. This is the second section of the road from Ratnapura to Pánaduré, by cart road a little over 42 miles. From Pánaduré there is easy access by rail to Colombo (16 miles). At present the road from Ratnapura to Colombo (a very bad one) is 56½ miles.

3. One or two minor roads in this District should be taken over by Government as principal roads.

4. The raising of the bund of the water supply reservoir, and the construction of filter beds.

5. Completion of the new cemetery wall in Ratnapura.

Kégalla.

In the Kégalla District a few minor works are mentioned by the Assistant Government Agent, and these should receive consideration in due course.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The supply of firewood to the railway and various Public Departments continues to be the chief work of this Department. The annexed statement† shows the quantities supplied and the amounts realized on these accounts.

There was an increase in the supply as compared with 1882. On the whole of the timber and firewood transactions of last year there was a profit of Rs. 13,044·90. This does not include the estimated value of timber and firewood in the depôt at Grandpass on the 31st December, 1883, but is the actual profit on the cash transactions of the year after payment of all charges including establishment, travelling allowances, etc.

The Forester reports that the teak plantation at Haṇwella, which was started in June, 1882, is in excellent condition; but little has been done in the way of forestry proper.

GAṆSABHÁWAS.

The working of the Gaṇsabháwa Ordinance in this Province has given me some anxiety during the year. In the Sabaragamuwa District, where I should have thought it would be most successful, it has failed to give satisfaction, and in the Negombo District, where there were once two village tribunals (discontinued in 1881), an attempt to re-establish them has met with no willing response from the people.

In the Kalutara District Gaṇsabháwa rules have been passed, but the Government were unwilling to appoint Presidents, and practically the rules have not been enforced. It is universally admitted that the Gaṇsabháwa provides the best machinery yet invented for compelling the villagers to co-operate in the execution of any communal work intended for their own benefit, but opinions differ widely as to the success of these tribunals in dealing with civil and criminal

* The want of telegraphic communication was especially felt on the 3rd May this year, when the Oriental Bank Corporation stopped payment. It was a matter of great consequence to communicate with the Kachcheries at Negombo and Ratnapura, and I was unable to do so except after great delay.

† Vide Appendix to Part I. (C 1.)

cases which used to be tried in the Minor Courts. It was at first thought that the establishment of village courts would have a very marked effect in diminishing the work of the Police Magistrate, but the result did not fully bear out these anticipations, and, after a good many years of trial, it has been found that in many districts, the result of the establishment of a Gaṇsabháwa has been a very considerable increase in litigation. Without regarding this as necessarily an evil, it affords, I think, a good reason for careful inquiry. The increase may be due to increased facilities in obtaining justice, but it may also be due to a diminution in the risk and expense of instituting false cases. It is hard to see how a tribunal, intended to administer prompt justice, has not a speedy deterrent effect on petty crime, but, as a rule, the institutions for small offences show a strong tendency to increase instead of to decrease. I should like to see tried, as an experiment at Kalutara, the system suggested by my Assistant, viz., that a President should be appointed with powers to deal with breaches of the rules only; this would save the Government expense and would be sufficient to ensure the construction of such useful communal works as might be decided on by the villagers, without materially increasing litigation. There is not, so far as I am aware, any complaint from the people of the Kalutara District of the insufficiency of the Minor Courts to meet the requirements of suitors, and, if this be so, it does not seem necessary to remove any of the cases now tried in those Courts to the Gaṇsabháwa. I am, as a rule, opposed to any attempt to enforce village rules by means of the Police Court. This plan seems to me to combine in itself all the evils, and none of the advantages, of the Gaṇsabháwa system. It increases litigation without ensuring speedy justice; it introduces into Gaṇsabháwa procedure a technicality which it was the first object of the system to eliminate; it generally renders prosecutions for failure to perform labour on communal works impossible; and it involves considerable hardship on both prosecutor and accused.

As regards the Kalutara District, it appears to me that there are but two alternatives: first, to appoint two Presidents—one for each Kóralé—and work the Gaṇsabháwas in the usual manner; or second, to appoint one, giving him jurisdiction in both Kóralés to try breaches of the rules alone. As I said before, I am in favour of an experimental trial of the latter system, believing as I do that it is one well adapted to the requirements of the Kalutara District.

CRIME.

I regret to have to state that crime of all kinds is reported to be on the increase, and I think it is not very difficult to trace the cause. For some years past the courts appear to have encouraged technical objections to all old methods of judicial procedure, and flaws and defects have been discovered in most of our old and well-worked Ordinances. Taxes, which were easily recovered a few years ago, are now almost irrecoverable. A man who has resisted successfully the payment of a tax like the road tax, which he knows to be properly due, but which he finds he need not pay, soon learns to evade other laws. He finds he can gamble almost when and where he pleases, as, if he is arrested, the main question to which the court is asked to devote itself will be some technical question on the proper framing of the charge, or the construction of a sentence in the Ordinance, and not the broad fact whether the offence contemplated by the Legislature had been committed or not. In matters of timber-felling and appropriating Crown lands, it is equally difficult to get a conviction. So, again, in graver matters. In cases of cattle stealing, robbery, and such like, the headmen complain bitterly of the manner in which persons known to have committed such crimes are let off after apprehension. Sometimes the Justice of the Peace is not satisfied with the evidence, more often the Crown Counsel is not, and, in either case, the accused is discharged without trial. Even if committed for trial, questions of jurisdiction and other technical points often arise and assist in rendering the conviction of the criminal almost impossible.

When the criminal returns to the village he revenges himself on those who tried unsuccessfully to bring him to justice, he thus intimidates witnesses from appearing against him again, and he commits crime with impunity until at last the village is tired of him; and when he next commits an offence a mass of false evidence is collected against him, and the Justice of the Peace and Crown Counsel being satisfied, he is committed for trial and at last convicted. There is a great deal of truth in the saying, which is very common, that although, happily, many innocent persons are not convicted, a great many guilty men are convicted on false testimony.

It is impossible to quit this subject without referring to one grave case of failure of justice to overtake criminals, which occurred this year. On Easter Day a large number of unoffending Buddhists were proceeding in procession to their temple, when they were set upon by a mob of Roman Catholics, who killed one man, severely beat and injured others, slaughtered the cart bullocks, burnt the carts and their contents on the public high road, and defied the police until the military were called out. For this serious riot, committed in broad daylight and attended by murder and bloodshed, not a single person was ever put upon his trial.

During the year 1883 the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Act were passed through the Legislative Council, and it is to be hoped that the effect will be to render the conviction and punishment of offenders more speedy, certain, and effectual.

CINNAMON GARDENS.

The Government cinnamon gardens, lying to the south of Colombo, have this year occupied much of my attention. These gardens, of 1,167 acres in extent, were retained by Government when in 1849 the other extensive cinnamon gardens belonging to the Crown were sold, and have since been leased out, in two large tracts of 695 acres and 472 acres respectively, to private lessees. The profits derived from these leases averaged Rs. 10,776 a year from 1849 to 1874. The recent continued fall in the price of cinnamon from Rs. 100 per bale in 1874 to Rs. 35 per bale in 1884 has of course seriously affected the revenue from the gardens, and it has for some years past been very difficult to obtain satisfactory lessees. So much so, that last year I found

myself compelled to take over possession of the gardens, as the lessees, being unable from lack of means to cultivate the gardens well enough to make them productive, and seeing they were losing money, had allowed the land to get into a deplorably bad state. The work of putting the gardens again in good order was entrusted to the superintendent of the cinnamon gardens, Soysa Muhandiram, and the gardens are now again in a clean state. It is however desirable to adopt some settled system, and the plan, which I proposed to Government, and which has been approved, is to subdivide the gardens into lots of 50 or 80 acres each and lease them separately. It is hoped by this means to secure the competition of men of small capital, who by personal supervision can work small allotments at a profit and at the same time give the requisite security to Government.

I am inclined to think that too much stress is laid on the compulsory cultivation of cinnamon on this land. There are many products for the cultivation of which the soil is suitable, such as cocoanuts, market garden produce, and various kinds of grasses. A certain discretion might be allowed to lessees as to what form of cultivation they chose to adopt, and safeguards for the Crown's interests could be readily devised, while the profits from the gardens would be largely increased.

PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEES

The usual statements shewing the receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee during the year are not forwarded to be printed with this report, as they are laid before the Legislative Council in a separate form.

I think that the lists of roads in charge of the Public Works and of the District Road Committees require to be revised, and an interchange of some roads effected There are many roads left in charge of the District Road Committees, which are practically principal roads, whilst the Public Works Department has in its charge many of little importance which might be well transferred to the list of minor roads.

I particularly recommend that the road from Pánaduré to Nambápána and Ratnapura be transferred from the charge of the District Road Committees of Kalutara and Ratnapura to that of the Public Works Department.

Annexed is the report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads, Colombo District.

LOCAL BOARDS.

The Local Boards of Kalutara and of Negombo have continued to work well.

The usual elections took place at the end of the year for the appointment of unofficial members of these Boards for two years from the 1st January, 1884. Considerable interest was shewn in the Kalutara elections, which were contested with some spirit. I am glad to report that the Local Boards in this Province have proved a decided success.

MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

The revenue of 1883, which was estimated at Rs. 385,770, reached the sum of Rs. 385,682·82, and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs 363,769·29, as against Rs. 373,081·07 voted in the annual budget for the year's expenses.

Comparing the above with the transactions of the previous year, we have the following :—

		Actual Revenue Rs	cts		Actual Expenditure Rs	cts
1882	..	392,625	34		374,060	65
1883	.	385,682	82	.	363,769	29
	Decrease	6,942	52	.	10,291	36

The income for 1883, not including the police and gas account, amounted to Rs. 215,316·99, and for 1882 it was Rs. 215,313·31, so that the decrease in 1883 was mainly caused by the falling off in the collections of the police and gas rate. Rents have so greatly decreased that numerous reductions have been made in the assessment of property.

Changes in the management of the slaughter-house at Demataqoda resulted in an increase of fees from Rs. 12,344 in 1882 to Rs. 14,321 in 1883, and the total income under the head of "slaughter-houses" amounted to Rs. 18,395 in 1883, as against Rs. 15,857 the previous year.

Improvements to the Edinburgh markets, as well as the completion of the buildings connected with the new market at Dean's road, raised the revenue under the head of "markets" to Rs. 17,079 from Rs. 14,297 in 1882.

The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 94,858·09 Two iron boats were built for the bridge-of-boats at a cost of Rs 3,660,* and an ornamental wall erected round the Racket Court at a cost of Rs. 2,460·31. The amount originally voted was Rs. 4,000, but in consequence of certain objections made by the military authorities whose consent had to be taken before the erection of the wall (the Racket Court being a military reserve), the wall could not be carried right round. In connection with the Racket Court may be mentioned the opening of the Floral Hall as a temporary theatre and hall for public entertainments. The original building was put up by the Agricultural Society for their exhibition, and it was taken over by the Municipal Council and improved with a wooden floor and ceiling, a stage, &c., at a cost of Rs. 4,099·74. The fees recovered for the hire of the Hall for public entertainments from 30th August to 31st December, 1883, amounted to Rs. 1,660·34.

The public throughfare along the Main-street verandahs was improved and cemented, and a piece of land acquired at each end for extending the footpath. A sum of Rs. 200 was paid

* Only a part of this was paid, and the balance carried forward to 1884.

in 1883 as compensation for the land at the south-west end; the compensation for the other piece has since been fixed at Rs. 400.

The Town Hall was placed in telephonic communication with the Kachchéri and other offices.

The new road connecting Mutwal with the new Madampitiya road was completed early in the year.

A contract was entered into for the construction of a new market at Kollupitiya for Rs. 2,800; and a sum of Rs 2,000 was voted for a wire fence round the circular in the Cinnamon Gardens.

Reclamation scheme.—By a resolution adopted early in 1883 the Government were asked to carry out the reclamation of land along the foreshore to Mutwal, or grant the necessary powers to the Municipal Council to enable them to do so.

Mr. Kyle was good enough to furnish a plan and estimate, according to which it was proposed to divide the work into two sections: the first extending as far as Armitage's Mills, and estimated at Rs. 220,000, and the remaining section carrying the work on to Mutwal Point, and estimated at Rs 300,000 This estimate was, however, based on the supposition that the work would be undertaken at once, in which case Mr. Kyle computed a saving of Rs. 76,000 on the Breakwater dredging account, which sum would otherwise have to be added to the estimate, making the gross cost of the work Rs. 596,000. A 54-feet carriage drive and a 12-feet seaside footpath, as well as a floating harbour to accommodate not less than 300 canoes, formed part of the scheme, which it was believed would take three years for completion

The Government, in reply, informed the Council that the work could not be undertaken in the then condition of the finances of the Colony, and inquired what powers the Council would require, if it should be the desire of the Municipality to undertake the work, and how it was proposed to provide the requisite funds. The Government, at the same time, admitted that the work, if carried out, would be a great improvement to the town of Colombo.

The matter was then referred to the Public Works Committee, who reported that the Municipal Council would have to apply for power to borrow money to carry out the scheme, the first portion of which was recommended to be undertaken as a commencement. This would place twenty-two acres of land, when completed, at the disposal of the Council, ten of which it was computed would be required for roadways, and twelve available for sale or lease, and forming excellent sites for stores, shops, hotels, or dwellings. The committee were of opinion that the reclaimed land would be fully worth the money spent upon it, and, even if it were not so, they believed that there would be no difficulty in finding the requisite funds for the payment of interest and the gradual extinction of the debt. They were further of opinion that the reclaimed land would probably be worth Rs. 20,000 an acre.

The Government were then appealed to to frame an Ordinance giving the Council the necessary powers and for other aid in carrying out the work. In reply, the Council were told that until the Waterworks were completed and their financial results ascertained, the Governor and Executive Council were not prepared to assent to the imposition of any new burden on the Municipal revenues.

A copy of the annexed resolution, adopted by the Council on the 5th June, 1883, was forwarded to Government, the reply being that the Governor was unable to depart from the decision already communicated:—

RESOLUTION.

"Resolved that the Government be informed that all the Municipal Council ask at present is that the Government will undertake to bring in an Ordinance to empower the Council to raise money for the purpose of carrying out the proposed and other like improvements, which they are powerless to do under the existing Municipal Ordinance. That the Council would not wish to undertake, nor ask the Government to aid them in carrying out, such a project as that under consideration, unless they were satisfied of its remunerative character, and that it is only by such works that any improvement in the finances of the Municipality can be effected without the imposition of new burdens. That the Council are satisfied that during the short period of 18 months in which the work will be under construction, there will be no difficulty in paying the required interest, without imposing any new burdens on Municipal taxpayers, and that after its completion the sale and letting of the reclaimed land will, they believe, not only pay the cost of the work, but will add to the finances of the Municipality and give aid towards the interest on the cost of water supply.

"That, if required, the Council will appoint competent appraisers to value the land proposed to be reclaimed, or they will invite offers for the several allotments shown on Mr. Kyle's tracing, and sell them before the commencement of the undertaking, though they consider this would be a most injudicious course to pursue

"That, indeed, the Council are willing to submit the question of "Will it pay?" to any test which the Government may desire, and that if the Government will suggest any course which the Council should take to satisfy the Government that the work is likely to prove remunerative, the Council will readily adopt it.

"Finally, that it be pointed out that the sooner the work is carried out the less will be its cost, and that His Excellency the Governor be reminded that some years ago Government virtually promised to make a seashore road to Mutwall as soon as the reclamation of land and other harbour works were further advanced. The Municipal Council are willing to relieve the Government of the cost of the work, if the Government will only obtain for them necessary powers and afford them due facilities."

Pettah Burial ground.—Another desirable improvement proposed, and for which provision was made during the year, was the lowering of the wall of the Pettah burial ground, which was to be carried out with the consent of the Consistory of the Dutch Church, who were to be asked to lay out the ground in an ornamental manner and keep it in order.

Gas.—Thirty-two new lamps were erected this year, the total number in December, 1883, being 1,355. The cost of lighting streets amounted to Rs. 78,380·08, as against Rs. 78,096·17 in

1882, and the streets included in the extension were a portion of the Bambalaptiya road, Mosque lane, Wękanda, Hedges-court, College-street, Hunaptiya-road, New-road (Fort).

Health.—Small-pox, which continued throughout the year, showed signs of abatement. The total number of cases reported by the Sanitary Officer was 770, as against 1,727 the previous year. The number of fatal cases in 1883 was 150, and amongst the victims was a Municipal Inspector, who caught the disease while in the execution of his duty as an officer of the Sanitary Department The Council voted a gratuity of Rs. 700 to the widow of the deceased Inspector.

The balance of the loan of Rs. 40,000 obtained from the Loan Board for the construction of new market and slaughter-houses was reduced to Rs. 24,000 on the 31st December, 1883.

On the departure of Sir James Longden from the Island the Municipal Council by a resolution determined to procure a portrait of the late Governor for the Town Hall, and requested His Excellency to give some artist in London a sitting for that purpose. Sir James Longden was graciously pleased to accede to the request, and a portrait similar in style to those of Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir William Gregory, already in the Town Hall, has since been received in Ceylon.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G., was received by the Municipal Council with an address of congratulation and welcome on his landing at Colombo on the 3rd December and assuming the Government of Ceylon.

Changes in Council.—The biennial elections took place in December, when the following new members were returned: Mr. M. Haniffa for the Pettah, in the room of Dr. Vangeyzel, who retired after serving in the Council ever since the establishment of the Municipality in 1866; Mr. C. Perera, for Maradána, succeeded Mr. Paules Perera; Mr. Philip Perera, for St. Sebastian, succeeded Mr. Hector Van Cuylenberg; Mr. Walter Pereira, for Kollupitiya, displaced Mr J. N. Keith; and Mr. C. W. Horsfall displaced Mr. H. Ledward; Messrs. Akbar, Disanáyaka, Seneviratne, and V. W. Perera were re-elected for Slave Island, St. Paul's, Kotahéna, and New Bazaar, respectively.

The following changes occurred in the official side of the Council: on 18th April, 1883, Mr. R. MacBride was appointed a member during Mr. Churchill's absence from the Island; Mr. G. W. R. Campbell having returned to the Island, was re-appointed a member on 24th May, 1883. Communications were received by the Council from Government intimating their intention to sever the connection between the Agency of the Province and the Municipal Council of Colombo, and to appoint the Hon. the Treasurer as Chairman of the Municipal Council instead of the Government Agent, who acted as Chairman under the Ordinance 17 of 1865. The change was to take place from 1st January, 1884, and a new Ordinance, No. 4 of 1883, was passed during the Session of 1883 to give effect thereto.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT AGENTS.

I annex reports on the Kalutara, Negombo, Ratnapura, and Kęgalla Districts, by the respective Assistant Government Agents.

F R. SAUNDERS,
Government Agent.

Colombo, 31st May, 1884.

Annexure.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINOR ROADS.

COMMUTATION FUNDS.

THE expenditure from these funds may be summarized as follows :—

	Miles.	Amount Rs	cts.
In Héwágam Kóralé	31¾ .	3,438	42
Salpiṭi Kóralé	66½ ...	6,116	17
Siyané Kóralé East	30¼ ...	3,525	1
Do. West	33¼ .	3,412	92
Alutkúrú Kóralé South ...	15 ...	1,545	67
TOTAL —	176¾	18,038	19

at an average rate of about Rs. 100 per mile for ordinary upkeep, in addition to the permanent improvements effected in gravelling over portions of the road, and the entire renewal of platforms of bridges whenever required, and this is no inconsiderable portion of the expenditure on our longest thoroughfares. It must be borne in mind that there are as many as five to six of such timber platform bridges in every mile of road, the repair or replacing of which absorbs a large portion of the funds allowed for general upkeep. It is not surprising therefore that most of our minor thoroughfares, or "fine weather roads," should during the wet season be cut up by the heavy cart traffic upon them.

It is however satisfactory to be able to state that at no time were they wholly impracticable for carts. All of them are fully 18 to 20 feet wide and gravelled over; embankments are raised across fields; all bridges under 20 feet span have been built on masonry abutments, and cross-drains with rare exceptions are either arched culverts or covered masonry drains.

TOLL GRANTS.

The amount derived from tolls is invariably expended in effecting permanent improvements on the line of road on which they are levied. The increase of the toll on the Colombo and

Kesbéwa road since the removal of the toll station to Mámpé is now sufficient for its upkeep, and no commutation funds are at present required for this purpose.

SPECIAL.

A sum of Rs. 3,519·29 was expended under this head, of which Rs. 1,899·65 was applied for the improvement of the road from Talangama to Bópé, a distance of 14 miles. The expenditure was incurred in reducing the gradients of the steeper hills and raising the embankments, which previously were almost on the same level with the fields on either side of them.

This road from Póré at the 12th mile post to Bópé was originally a village road, occasionally used by carts. It was taken over by the District Road Committee in 1871, and improved annually. It is now the principal minor road in the District, along which hundreds of acres of Crown land have within the last few years been purchased by natives, and are now thriving cocoanut gardens. Large supplies of firewood for domestic use within the Municipality are brought in by carts along this road. There is also a traffic in straw, the carts returning with loads of manure (bones) and boutique supplies. This traffic is daily increasing, and it is impossible for me with the ordinary vote allowed for its upkeep, unaided by a special grant, to maintain it in a proper state of efficiency and repair.

The remainder, Rs. 1,619·64, was expended in erecting an iron girder bridge of 30 feet (of old rails), on masonry abutments with timber platform, on the road from Náwala to Nugégoḍa, within a mile from the Municipal toll bar at Weḷikaḍa. This has replaced an old timber pile bridge, which was a source of trouble for some years past.

NEW ROADS.

Two new roads have been opened during the year. That from Púgoda to Kosgama and Rágama to Kandána. The first was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,998·12. It is three miles long and has two permanent timber pile bridges of 60 and 30 feet, the former with masonry abutments at its approaches.

There are also two smaller platform bridges of 10 and 12 feet in addition to 19 masonry-arched culverts or covered drains of two to five feet. This is a very useful thoroughfare, and will be of great advantage to the people travelling between Pasyála and Avisáwélla, for it shortens the distance between the two places by nearly eight miles as compared with the former route viá Hanwella.

The road from Rágama to Kandána was opened at a cost of Rs. 2,360·37, and is much availed of by residents of Já-ella and Ekala, as it has shortened the distance between the Negombo road at Kandána and the Mahara railway station by nearly two miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The floods in May last year carried away two bridges on the minor roads under my supervision, viz., a 30-feet bridge of two spans on the road from Welleweriya to Wéké, and the other a bridge of 15 feet on the road from Ekala to Henaratgoda. Both these bridges were built on masonry abutments of a permanent nature, but the force of the floodwaters was such that on the Wéké and Welivériya road the approaches to the bridge were also carried away, making a breach in the road of over a 100 feet. A temporary bridge on cocoanut piles has been put up till a permanent one can be constructed, and this work can only be undertaken on a special vote.

The bridges on the road from Ekala to Henaratgoḍa is being rebuilt on the toll grant vote for the current year.

No steps have been as yet, I regret to say, taken to replace the Síduwa bridge, which was washed away by the floods of 1879. A double canoe is employed for the conveyance of carts across the ferry, but much delay and inconvenience are caused thereby.

In conclusion, I would respectfully urge that some better provision be made for the upkeep of our more important thoroughfares, which, for the want of timely and sufficient expenditure on them, suffer considerably from the daily increasing traffic thereon. Leaving out of consideration the cost for the upkeep of bridges, the average expenditure is about Rs. 100 per mile, and how little can be done with this may be conjectured by simply calculating the cost of gravelling any one mile of road uninterruptedly, at the rate of six bushels of unsifted gravel laid down per yard at a minimum cost of say Rs. 2 per 100 bushels. The expenditure would be Rs. 211·20. It must be obvious, therefore, that I cannot undertake the laying down of gravel for long distances with the limited funds placed at my disposal, providing at the same time from the same vote for the cost of material for repair and renewal of bridges. The sum apportioned for minor roads barely suffices for superficial repairs and for keeping them passable throughout the year.

Rest-houses in the District have received attention, and are in good repair.

HENRY L. DANIEL,
Superintendent, Minor Roads.

REPORT ON THE SABARAGAMUWA DISTRICT FOR 1883.

REVENUE.

The revenue of 1883 is Rs. 12,836·22 in excess of that for 1882. The principal heads of increase are Arrears of Revenue, Licenses, and Tolls.

Under the head of Arrears is an item of Rs. 23,646·60 on account of Land revenue. This represents the balance of the padi commutation tax for 1882, not collected during that year for want of proper receipt forms. It is much to be deplored that this delay occurred, for it now necessitates the collection of two years' tax in one year, which with an improvident people becomes a great hardship. I made every possible endeavour to collect the tax of 1883 within the year, but was unable to realize more than one-sixth of the entire amount due. I visited nearly every árachchi's division (120 in all), and had to sell a large number of allotments to effect the result obtained. I resorted to a sale only in the last extremity, after repeated warnings, publications, and remonstrance. The people had ample time, ample notice, and cannot complain of undue haste. It was of no use postponing the collection of the tax, and if not made to pay now they will find it much harder to do so next year. Most of the allotments sold were either uncultivated lots which had been allowed to lie unproductive for many years, or lots cultivated at certain intervals of time, which the people should have been induced to commute for according to crop commutation. Many of these allotments commanded no bid and were unsold; the Crown will have to take possession of them and lease them out, should any demand be made for them, in the same way as other Crown lands.

Licenses show an increase of Rs. 8,852 and tolls a decrease of Rs. 6,242·63.

Under the head Timber there is a decrease of Rs. 1,188·59. The Public Works Department obtained timber for their requirements from Crown forests in 1882. The cost of doing so when added to the royalty proved greater than the prices for which they could obtain it from private individuals, so they discontinued felling in Crown forests in 1883. The timber supply of this District is gradually decreasing, and no attempts are made to replace what is being felled. I think it high time for Government to think seriously of planting up for future wants Private enterprise is never likely to do what is needed. The matter is one of great importance and should be taken up as soon as possible. Twenty years ago timber was procurable within five miles of Ratnapura in almost any quantity, but now the forests of the Adam's Peak range have to be resorted to.

Plumbago royalty realized Rs. 304·16; this represents one-tenth of the value of all plumbago dug in Crown lands. The search for plumbago in private lands was conducted with great vigour at the commencement of the year.

The item Sundries consists of grain duty, rent of Crown lands, lease of Crown gardens, and lease of gem lands. There is a decrease of Rs. 2,025·07 as compared with the revenue from the same sources in 1882. The difference is principally under the head of Grain duty, which is the tax on padi grown on high lands. Some arrears of 1881 were paid in in 1882; the crops of 1882 were a little better than those of 1883, and the whole tax for 1882 was paid in in that year; whereas part of that for 1883 was not recovered until the beginning of 1884. These are the reasons for the falling off in the revenue under this head.

EXPENDITURE.

The ordinary expenditure was nearly the same as the previous year. A saving of Rs. 558 was effected under the head Immigration. This was a fund for the provision of destitute coolies, and originated in 1877, when large numbers of them were continually found in a helpless state on the roads. A temporary hospital was established at Pelmadulla where they were housed and restored to health, and then passed on. The necessity for such relief no longer exists, so the vote has been saved.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of the people in the past year has been very good. The food supply was ample, and the cry was not scarcity of food, but scarcity of money; those who had stores of grain were unable to dispose of it.

The number of deaths was 2,728, and the number of births was 3,116. The latter figures are below the mark: all births are not registered, while all deaths are. The registering of the latter is compulsory, whereas the registering of the former is optional.

The number of Kandyan marriages registered amounted to 565. The benefits of this Ordinance are gradually dawning upon the people: all the respectable people register their marriages. The villagers in the outlying villages sometimes neglect to register from carelessness rather than from an unwillingness to recognize the benefit of the Ordinance. The divorces numbered 51, of which 48 were granted on the mutual application of the parties.

Cattle murrain prevailed to some extent in the Kadawatu, Meda and Kuruwiti Kóralés, but the attacks were not so severe as in previous years. Kukulu Kóralé is singularly free from the

disease, and is famed for its good cattle. The buffaloes are in particular request on account of their small compact size. The low-country people pay high prices for them, as they can use them in swampy places where, owing to their being lighter than their own animals, they do not sink so deep into the mire.

Agriculture does not make much improvement. The people have a great objection to the use of manure for their fields, and yet for want of it vast tracts of land give only one instead of two crops a year. In Kukulu Kóralé bone manure is being introduced from the adjoining Pasdun Kóralé of the Kalutara District, where its advantages have been appreciated for a long time past.

Coffee in native gardens has all died out. Cacao will, I think, more than replace it, but it has the great disadvantage of requiring care and attention, which the Sabaragamuwa natives object to. I distributed large quantities of plants, but I fear the greater portion of them became food for cattle. I am now giving fixed numbers of plants to each gan-árachchi, and can hold them responsible for their proper cultivation.

It is a very difficult matter to induce the villager of this District to take to any new industry which requires steady attention. Nearly every able-bodied man is a gemmer, and, if he has not the means of gemming on his own account, the wages paid to hired labour are sufficiently high to attract his services. The consequence is that all settled industries are paralyzed. The tailor, the jeweller, the blacksmith, carpenter, and agriculturist, all take to gemming when they begin to weary of the dull routine of their ordinary labour. The whole District, with the exception of the low-lying portions of Kolonná, Kadawatu, and Meḍa Kóralés, is one vast gem-pit. Some very good stones have been found in the neighbourhood of Ratnapura in the villages Marapona and Patakada, where valuable tracts of arable land have been destroyed by the sinking of pits. For the first time this year a few licenses have been issued to gem on Crown lands.

Liberian coffee has been tried in the low-lying portions of the District but without much success. The tea estates of Rakwana, Balangoḍa and Eratne are doing well. Many enquiries were made for land below the Peak and along the new road to Eratne from Giṇimalé, but only one application for the survey has been put in. There is any quantity of admirable land suitable for tea in Giṇimalé. The climate seems in every way adapted for the growth of this product.

IRRIGATION.

The four irrigation works at Malwatta, Walalgoḍa, Kinchigunai, and Opanaike, are in good order, and continue to be of great benefit to the people.

The restoration of the tank at Embilipiṭiya in the Kolonná Kóralé is a work which would benefit the people of that village and enable them to cultivate a large extent of fields. This and Walalgoḍa are parts of the same scheme. The same stream serves both works. The restoration does not present any very great difficulties; it is the same sort of work that is going on at present in the Anurádhapura District, and I beg to urge it on the consideration of Government.

As a rule, the water supply of the District is more than sufficient, and all that is required is to make the villagers keep their channels clear, and to help them here and there with small amunas.

The Kolonná Kóralé and the low-lying portions of Meḍa and Kadawatu Kóralés suffer from insufficiency of water. The Walawwe river flows through this part of the country and might be utilized more than it is. The soil through which it flows is excellent and favourable for the growth of the cotton and tobacco, but the climate is deadly and more dreaded than that of Anurádhapura before its reclamation. I travelled through the whole of this low-lying portion of this district at the begining of the year, and was agreeably surprised to find the condition of the people far better than it had been represented. There seems to be a sufficiency of food, and, if the people would only exert themselves, there is nothing which the fertility of the soil would not enable them to grow.

ROADS.

The principal roads of the District, with the exception of the one between Avisáwélla and Ratnapura, have been kept in good order. The minor roads are gradually being improved. The funds are so limited that it is difficult to make much impression.

A new rest-house has been built on the Horton Plains, which is I think the only new building erected in the past year.

I would again invite the attention of Government to the importance of completing the road between Nambápána and Kuruganmódara the alternate line between Ratnapura and Colombo, the completion of which would bring Ratnapura within 46 miles of a railway, to say nothing of the other benefits which it would confer.

A new trace has been opened of the minor road between Kuruwiṭa and the Maskeliya boundary through Eratne, which meets the road to Dikoya just below the Peak. It is an easy gradient all through, and when completed will make the ascent of the Peak from Ratnapura a less arduous task.

The Kukulu Kóralé is still badly roaded.

The Committee's funds are very low, and it is but little that it can do each year. In the present year I have been calling out the defaulters of previous years in a more systematic manner, and have appointed the gan-arachchies overseers for the divisions through which the roads pass. The result has been very satisfactory so far as it has gone. The road from Ratnapura to Kukulegama, and the Pasdun Kóralé boundary is in a fair state, and good work has been done from these towards Rakwána along "Gunn's" old trace made in 1877. This road passes through Meḍa and Uḍa Pattus, Kukulu Kóralé. It is through the Pallé Pattu of Kukulu Kóralé that a road is badly wanted, to connect the Kaluganga at Galatura with the village Kukulegama. An experienced overseer is tracing the road, which I hope to see opened before the end of 1884.

The want of good minor roads is one which this District suffers from more than anything else. If Government would only see its way to make a large contribution towards minor roads, I would be prepared to recommend that all other works, with the exception of the principal road to Nambápána, should be postponed.

Some of the chief roads that require help are (1) the one from Madampe to Bedigantota—the Hambantota boundary by which tavalams convey dry fish, salt, horns, and deer skins to Rakwana and Ratnapura; (2) the road from Bulutota Gap through Kollannakelle, Walalgoda, on to the boundary of Morowak Kóralé; (3) the cross road from Hambantota road through Embilipitiya to Walalgoda; (4) the road which connects Balangoda with the Hambantota road; (5) the road from Rakwána through North Kukulu estates to the real Kukulu Kóralé through numerous villages to Kukulegama, Pasdun Kóralé, and the Kaluganga.

I am doing all I can to put these thoroughfares into good order, but the funds at my disposal are too small to effect much. They will not permit of a proper superintending officer, the result of which is that I have to supervise them at distant intervals myself, and leave them in the meanwhile to overseers. Government have just given the committee a little help in the shape of the proceeds of the two ferry tolls at Demuwatte and Kuruganmódara, which will bring in about Rs. 1,200, but a large sum out of this will go for good boats and for the repair of the ferry approaches. We want about Rs. 10,000, which added to the road labour available would put the minor roads on a satisfactory footing, and would prove of immense benefit to the District generally. The Gansabháwa establishment in the Kuruwiṭi Kóralé has supplied the machinery for opening up a few important roads in that kóralé. The people resist being obliged to contribute their labour for their own good, in the same way that they resent being obliged to send their children to school; numerous petitions have been sent in against the establishment of the tribunal, but as yet I have not come across any well-established grievance. Care is taken not to call out labour at times when the services of the men are required in agricultural pursuits, and as to their children their vacations are so arranged as to leave them free during the period of cultivation, when they are required for watching crops, attending the threshing floors, and keeping the cattle away. It is surely far better that the villagers should be employed for a few days in each year for their own good in doing some really useful work, than waste their time in gambling, cock-fighting, and other village pastimes. The usual statement of work done by the president is annexed.* The large number of criminal cases withdrawn or struck off may or may not be satisfactory; the cases may have been false ones brought with the simple purpose of vexing and harassing, or they may have been trivial cases instituted on the spur of the moment and withdrawn after mature reflection. If the latter, the tribunal has done good, for it has answered one of its purposes, viz., to prevent petty quarrels and disputes enlarging into serious crime. I certainly am disposed to think that this result has to a great extent been attained. The withdrawal or amicable settlement of 741 out of 1,047 civil cases pending cannot be explained in the same way. These cases are not instituted in the heat of passion; they are brought for damage sustained, or debts due, and true demands are not abandoned until satisfied; that they should have been satisfied in so large a number of cases would speak well for the amicable nature of the inhabitants of Kuruwiṭi Kóralé. I am however inclined to think that settlements have not been arrived at, and that the cases were mostly false, and simply abandoned because they could not be proved. If this view of the matter be true, the tribunal is not fulfilling its purpose, and is being used as an instrument of oppression, it becomes then a curse instead of a blessing. That this should be so, is solely and entirely the fault of the president, for it is impossible for his tribunal to be used for the purpose of false litigation without his knowledge and consent; he knows every individual who appears before him, and has such means of arriving at the truth of all matters submitted to his decision, that suitors would be afraid of bringing false cases before him, if they did not know that he was perfectly indifferent. The president has shown a little more energy in the past year, and I have had less fault to find with him; but I must still urge that it would be for the good of the District if he could be moved from Kuruwiṭi Kóralé.

The president is the life and soul of the success of the Gansabáwa, and it is for the reason that I do not know where to find presidents, that I cannot recommend the establishment of these courts in the other parts of the District. That the people would be better for them, if properly presided over, there can be no doubt. What this District greatly requires is influential men, of good family and position, to guide and direct the villagers of the outlying portions, to be present among them, settle their small disputes and quarrels, and come between them and their grasping landlords. The danger, however, is that the president will side with the latter, and thus make the condition of the tenant worse than it was before. The salary of the office is not sufficient to attract the more intelligent Kandyan, for whom the Bar and clerkships near their own homes have greater attractions. I have therefore not recommended the establishment of tribunals when asking that the Village Communities Ordinance may be brought into operation in the other Kóralés of this District.

LAND QUESTION.

The difficulties which surround one in Sabaragamuwa, owing to the numerous unsettled land questions, have been mentioned again and again; at every turn one is met by this vexed question of unsettled and undefined boundaries. The dispute between the Crown and the tenants of "gabadagam" or royal villages is in course of settlement. It has been decided to survey all these villages in detail; then to allot to the villagers a certain defined portion of the high land as their exclusive property, reserving certain extents, principally forests, for public purposes. The settlement of the boundaries of extensive claims founded upon alleged sannases and Crown

* Vide "Sessional Papers."

grants is as far off as ever. It is undoubtedly a very large and difficult question, but it would be far better to settle it once, and for ever, than to leave it a continual source of dispute between the Crown and the claimants. Most of the registered sannases of this District are believed to be forgeries, and is it not then the duty of Government to test the fact, and, if they are forged documents, ought they not to be declared so?

The padi land of the District is distributed in the following way:—

	A.	R.	P.
Kóralégam, or people's villages ..	8,796	1	8
Temples .	2,004	1	9
Nindagamas, liable to tax ...	2,524	1	6
Do. perpetually exempted	1,275	2	4
Gabadagamas ...	1,501	1	6
Total .	16,102	1	3

The nindagamas liable to tax are claimed on sannases; those perpetually exempted, on Crown grants. One-sixth of the entire padi land of this District is vested in nindagama proprietors, who claim upon sannases, most of which are generally believed to be forgeries; when to the mud lands are added appurtenances of the same, the whole extent claimed amounts to nearly one-tenth of the whole District. It will thus be seen how important the question is, and how necessary that it should be dealt with without delay. The longer it remains unsettled, the stronger becomes the claimant's title.

EDUCATION.

The number of schools has not increased since my last report. The Government have only five schools in the whole District: two Anglo-vernacular and three vernacular. The Anglo-vernacular schools are established in Ratnapura and Balangoḍa; they are both badly attended. The Ratnapura school should have an attendance sheet of 100 boys at least, but 40 is more like the figure The teacher has been here too long; he seems to have lost all energy. I hear complaints in various quarters of want of interest on his part. He has allowed a late proctor to entice from his school nearly one-half of the boys, which never could have happened if the people had not lost all confidence in the Government teacher. I think it high time that the Director of Public Instruction sent a more energetic individual to take charge. The Balangoḍa schoolmaster has not been there so long as the Ratnapura man, but he has not obtained the confidence of the people: the attendance is bad. The teacher is constantly displaying great anxiety to leave the place It would be better for that school if a trained teacher from that part of the District could be secured. The success of the vernacular schools at Kendangomuwa, Higgashena, and Ellawala, in the Kuruwiti Kóralé, is in my opinion due, in a great measure, to the selection of men of those districts who have influence over the parents and who take a great interest in the scholars, boys of their own and the neighbouring villages.

The girls' school at Ratnapura under the Baptist Mission continues to flourish. There are two Mission schools at Pelmadulla—one under the Cooly Mission Society and one under the Baptist Mission—both doing good work. The Cooly Mission Society has another school at Rakwána.

Applications have recently been made to establish further vernacular schools in Kaḍawatu, Meda, and Kukulu Kóralés, but the people have been told that they must show their real earnest desire for their establishment by erecting the necessary school buildings.

There are five police stations scattered over the District, at Ratnapura, Pelmadulla, Balangoḍa, Rakwána, and Ittekanda The latter is for the exclusive use of the plantations of Rakwána. The police force at Balangoḍa and Rakwána are looked upon with the greatest disfavour, and the collection of the tax imposed for the maintenance gives constant trouble and annoyance. I have received no complaints against the Ratnapura police during the past year, which speaks well for the inspector in charge.

The rainfall of the District during the past year is shewn in the following statement:—

Months	1882 Inches	1883 Inches	Months.	1882. Inches.	1883. Inches.
January	6·5	8·0	August .	23·93	18·88
February ...	5·62	6·8	September ..	6·93	10·67
March .	7·05	9·76	October ...	24·76	19·27
April ...	6·93	13·88	November ..	14·95	12·71
May ...	18·85	27·83	December ...	4·6	9·02
June	14·49	17·2			
July ...	14·92	8·23	Total ...	149·53	162·25

The largest fall was in the month of May, when Ratnapura was visited by a short but very damaging flood. One life was lost. Many temporary cadjan houses were washed away, and considerable damage done to some crops of Nawadun Kóralé. It is difficult to suggest any prevention of these constantly recurring floods; the waterway through Ratnapura is insufficient, but its enlargement could only be effected at immense cost. Two large rivers—the Kaluganga and Wéganga—join in the centre of Ratnapura, and a few hours were sufficient in last May to raise the water from 30 to 40 feet above its ordinary level. The lowlying portions of the town were completely submerged for twelve hours. The flood was not as high as that of 1872, but far less gradual.

THE WANTS OF THE DISTRICT.

I have in previous reports stated what I consider to be the chief wants of this District and will repeat them here:—

1. The completion of the road from Kuruganmódara to Nambápána.
2. Government contribution towards the minor roads of the District.
3. Establishment of telegraph communication between Ratnapura and Colombo
4. The raising of the reservoir wall and construction of filter beds.
5. Conmpletion of the new cemetery wall in Ratnapura.

The first two are, however, of more importance than all the others, and I specially draw attention to them.

G. W. TEMPLER,
Assistant Government Agent.

Ratnapura Kachchéri, 24th March, 1884.

REPORT ON THE KE'GALLA DISTRICT FOR 1883.

THE revenue for the year was less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 88·43. This indicates no fall, but was due to the temporary stoppage of land sales in Three Kóralés. The total collection was Rs. 365,058·62, and total payment Rs. 383,627·30. I annex the usual returns in the prescribed form.*

1. Abundant harvests and absence of disease made the year 1883 a satisfactory one from every point of view. The revenue was collected, leaving no arrears. The area under cultivation of rice and tea was extended. There was less serious crime than for several years past. The headmen, with a few exceptions, did their work well.

2. In Four Kóralés the Gansabháwa organization cleared paths and repaired ambalams and schools, but I cannot report so favourably as to the work in Three Kóralés. From the Courts there were two appeals to His Excellency the Governor, and 106 to me. Of these, 95 were affirmed, and 13 set aside. Schools remain as before a great difficulty, and vernacular education has to be forced on the people, often by means of prosecution under the Gansabháwa rules.

I regret to say that it has not yet been put in the power of the Gansabháwa to punish the plucking, without permit, of green arecanuts. The people have asked, and continue to ask, that this may be made penal. It is no sentimental question, but one deeply affecting a district which depends almost entirely on arecanuts for payment of taxes, and in Three Kóralés for purchase of food. The Code will meet the requirements, but until it comes into operation the people suffer.

3. Instead of the tea seed for distribution which I applied for last year, cacao plants were supplied, and these were duly distributed, but I doubt the success of this cultivation, or its suitability for village requirements. Tea is a certainty. I have renewed my application, and proposed to purchase seed or plants from Gansabháwa funds.

4. As regards the Public Works Department, the Kandy road was in capital order, but I can say nothing favourable of the road from Avisáwélla to Gimigathéna. The road from Ruwanwella ferry to Bulatkohopitiya was in good order.

5. The minor roads were well kept up, and the money was chiefly spent upon the large and much used roads, while the less used roads were simply cleared by road defaulters' labour under superintendence of the village headmen. The road from Gevilipitiya to Hettimulla was cut out four miles and much improved at the Gevilipitiya end. The road from Dehiowita to Panawala was taken up after being only a village path for many years, and I hope to extend it to the high road to Ratnapura somewhere near Hunugewatta. A considerable sum was expended on the Warakapola to Ruwanwella road. This has now come into much use as the route from the Kelani valley tea estates to the railway at Ambépussa. The road is fourteen miles in length, and, having 12 bridges on it, requires a large expenditure. I intend to ask for a toll on this road to be placed near Niyadundupola, and to include the crossing at Anguruwella in the group of ferries known as "Ruwanwella ferry." This would provide a ferry-boat, which is a necessity in flood time.

6. The bridge which I recommended for foot-passengers over the Maha-oya, although sanctioned, was not put up owing to changes in the plans, but being now ready will be erected early in 1884. The first idea was an édanda, as in the Kandyan times, between the four large trees specially planted for that purpose at Dippitiya; then, a wire bridge; then, one of bolted railway iron; and it has finally been decided to erect the latter permanently on abutments above flood level, for it is doubtful whether the trees could give sufficient height.

7. Both the roads which I opened to give employment to road defaulters committed to prison have been successful. The road to Siyambalápitiya has been almost completed, the rock-cutting being done by Mr. Home, who is working the plumbago pits. The circular road was completed, and a vote has been taken for bridges and blasting in 1884.

A road is under consideration to cross the Kanduaha Pattu from Moradena to Debatgama, but the extremely high nature of the ground will make it difficult to get a good trace.

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* Vide Appendix to Part I (A 1 & A 2)

8. A new rest-house was opened at Kitulgala, and two small rest-houses, or rather halting places for travellers, are proposed for Bulatkohopitiya and half-way between Ambépussa station and Ruwanwella

9. Of Kandyan marriages only 371 were registered. I have already made my remarks in previous reports upon this subject. Divorces were granted in 39 cases.

10. 102 carts and 101 guns were registered during the year.

11. As regards the requirements of the District, a new police station is absolutely necessary. The constables at present live in huts in the bazaar, a most undesirable and demoralizing arrangement. I would suggest that the old rest-house which adjoins the police station should be taken over from the Committee as police quarters upon payment of the assessed value to the Road Committee.

12. The erection of a latrine near the court-house was once sanctioned, but for some reason it was not built. The present arrangements are simply disgraceful.

13. A vote has been promised for extension of the Kachchéri building, and I trust the work may soon be undertaken, as there is no space to keep the gradually accumulating records.

14. A public burial ground is a want which ought to be attended to. The present one is simply a piece of open jungle by the roadside, unfenced and uncleared except when at times some road defaulters are sent to cut down the lantana and jungle. A small vote for fencing, clearing, and general upkeep ought to be allowed. The neglect is no doubt due to the fact that Christians are not buried in this place, but it ought not the less to be kept in decent order.

15. The recovery of survey fees under Ordinance No. 1 of 1844 by an Assistant Agent has been rendered impossible by the objection, upheld by the courts, that the Assistant Government Agent has no authority to sue under clause 2. A change in the law is imperatively required, as large sums due for surveys are outstanding, and at present irrecoverable.

16. It has been represented to me by the planters of the Kelani valley district that a hospital is much needed at Avisáwélla, and at least two medical officers, as it is impossible for the single doctor in charge of the dispensary to see to it, and visit estates, and attend Coroner's inquests.

17. Nothing has as yet been done towards settlement of the Chena question, which I have referred to in previous reports. This is a matter very urgently required, and to postpone it will be detrimental to the interests of both the Crown and the villagers. This land settlement should also include the question of high lands in the Gabadágam.

18. As in the adjoining District of Sabaragamuwa, the settlement of Nindagam claims, founded on vague Government grants, requires attention, and Mr. Templer's remarks (*vide* Report, 1882) are equally true as regards this District.

The order to register deeds seems to have produced a crop of spurious sannases and sittu.

19. I would here briefly allude to the disgraceful misappropriation of both Déwála and Viháre revenues in this District. Revenues given to support the temples and promote education seem to be now considered the private property of the incumbents, the temples are falling into ruin, and education in pansalas, with few exceptions, has ceased.

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

20. The question of the food supply of the people, upon which special report is required, has hardly been touched upon previously in the way of statistics. I give the figures in full, so that they may be more easily checked in succeeding years.

The District may be divided into two of nearly equal extent: (1) Four Kóralés, (2) Three Kóralés and Lower Bulatgama The former excels in extent of grain production, the latter in arecanuts, the finest in Ceylon being grown here.

21. Figures for *Four Kóralés*:—Mud land = 7,090 amunams. Average yield is 14-fold. 7,090 by 14 = 99,260 amunams. Add (Temple land) 980 amunams by 14 = 13,720 amunams. Total, 112,980 amunams.

Taking five bushels to the amunam, we have 564,900 bushels of rice to a population of 88,679, about six bushels a head. But, in addition to mud land, we have chena produce giving el-wí 4,154 bushels (taking an average of the last three years). Amu and kurakkan, being untaxed, cannot be accurately estimated, but we may take the extent roughly as one-fourth of the el-wí produce, and consequently about 1,000 bushels.

22. Figures for *Three Koralés and Lower Bulatgama*:—Mud land = 1,477 amunams by 14 = 20,678, and Temple land 230 amunams by 14 = 3,220. Total, 23,898 amunams. 23,898 by 5 = 119,490 bushels; and population being 28,008, this gives four bushels a head. El-wí = 2,350 bushels Amu and kurakkan = about 600 bushels.

23. I have excluded the estate population from these figures, as they almost entirely use Coast rice.

24. As regards the extent of Coast rice used, I cannot give any figures as I have no means of ascertaining the import, but it will be seen that its use is very considerable. The maha is the chief crop of the District, and this harvest I am informed supplies food for six months; the yala harvest may be taken as supplying three months, and there remain three months during which Coast rice is used. This is purchased from Chetties and Moormen who buy the arecanuts and jaggery, or rather take them in exchange for rice and cloths and the little money that is required for taxes. While native coffee existed this supplemented the villager's purchasing power. In addition many work at estates on felling and holing contracts, and at the plumbago pits. Although unable to state the amounts consumed, I can confidently assert that the villagers have an ample food supply, and that none experience the scarcity which occurs in some other Districts, and are driven to live on jungle yams and edible leaves.

25. Very little of the District is liable to crop-damage from floods, and the abundant

rainfall makes rice cultivation a certainty. In the above figures I am careful to put the extents at the lowest estimate, and I believe they might fairly be increased by five per cent. in estimating the yield. I have taken 14-fold as the average, and it is a high one, but I believe 18-fold would be not excessive, as most of the Four Kóralés fields are of very great fertility.

26. The only note-worthy incidents of the year were: –

(1) The great flood in May which came within three inches of that of 1872, but, as it rose quickly and fell as rapidly, did little or no damage except to the mud huts, which are speedily repaired. The river rose at Ruwanwella nearly forty feet in twelve hours.

(2) The Agri-Horticultural Exhibition in Colombo, from which this District took one gold and three silver medals.

(3) The visit of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to Lower Bulatgama ("Dolosbage") in September to inspect the proposed roads, and the cacao and tea estates.

R. W. IEVERS,
Assistant Government Agent.

17th March, 1884.

REPORT ON THE NEGOMBO DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1883.

THE nett revenue of the District for 1883 was Rs. 294,867·31, exclusive of the sum of Rs. 2,104·10 collected and credited at the Colombo Kachchéri. As compared with 1882, there is a decrease of Rs. 28,716·75, made up nearly entirely of the following.

2. Under the head *Arrears of Revenue* the decrease is Rs. 7,266·39, thus showing that the rents in 1882 were very punctually paid, leaving fewer arrears to collect.

3. The *Land Sales* show a decrease of Rs. 1,937·17, owing to fewer sales than usual towards the end of the year, as it was considered more desirable to collect all dues on account of lands allowed on half-improved value than to hold constant sales.

4. The deficiency under the head *Licenses* is Rs. 13,009·04, owing to the arrack rent for 1882–1883 fetching less than that for 1881–1882, and further owing to the fact that part of the December instalment of 1882 was paid in that month instead of as usual in January. This payment made a difference of Rs. 4,626 66, and properly speaking should of course have been credited to 1883.

5. Under *Stamps* there is an apparent large deficiency of Rs. 8,516·91, but the greater part of this is explained as follows:—In May, 1882, Rs. 3,000 worth of stamps were sold on account of a testamentary case, and again in consequence of the anticipated abolition of this Kachchéri 426 carts were licensed for the year 1883 at the end of 1882, thus making a difference of Rs. 1,278 that would under ordinary circumstances have come to the revenue of 1883.

6. A statement of the Revenue and Expenditure is annexed.

7. The health of the District was unusually good, and no actual distress prevailed. Neither cholera nor small-pox appeared in an epidemic form, and the District was very free from cattle disease.

8. In May, 1882, the centre of the large wooden bridge across the Maha-oya at Tóppu was carried away during one of the largest floods ever witnessed in this District; a smaller bridge at Henaratgoḍa met the same fate. At Tóppu the floods caused considerable damage and loss of property, and distress amongst those who live on the river banks.

9. There was no occasion to sell even a single lot of land under the Grain Tax Ordinance as all the dues were paid.

10. The lighting of the town by the Local Board is a great boon to the people and an improvement to the town. The whole of Main-street is lighted by forty handsome and substantial lamps.

11. As I only assumed duties here in January, that must be my excuse for so short a report, but there are three special wants to which I beg to draw attention:—

(1) The absolute necessity for a larger Kachchéri; at present the officers are very inconveniently crowded, and owing to the want of accommodation a house has to be rented, away from the Kachchéri, for the Fiscal's officers, the Road Committee and the Provincial Registrar's Department, entailing a great deal of inconvenience and waste of time, and I trust that the Government will see its way to afford the necessary accommodation under one roof for all the officers of the various Departments.

(2) The want of telegraphic communication with Colombo is also much felt. I am told that the people are willing to give the usual guarantee.

(3) An iron bridge over the Dandugama-oya on the road to Colombo, in place of the old and unsatisfactory wooden bridge.

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

12. Fish along the sea-coast and for a few miles inland; Negombo is famous for dry fish, much of which is imported from Mannár, some from Trincomalee and the coast of India.

* Vide Appendix to Part I. (A 1 & A 2.)

Great numbers of fishermen leave Negombo for Mannár, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Jaffna, and Udappankaré (Puttalam District) about the middle of the year, returning again for Easter, bringing back boatloads of dried and salted fish.

13. The other articles of food are rice, kurakkan, amu, muṇ, kollu, maññoka, jak-fruit, bread-fruit and various kinds of yams. About two-thirds of the rice I believe to be imported; the rest of the food supply, excepting the fish, is grown by the villagers.

14. As a general rule, fish is plentiful and is sold cheap. In the Alutkúru Kóralé North, the price of native paddy is Rs. 1 per bushel; country rice is not sold. In Hápiṭigam Kóralé the price of rice varies from Rs. 2·50 to Rs 3·50 per bushel. As regards the other articles, there is no fixed price. Kurakkan sells from 75 cents to 1 rupee; amu, 50 cents to 62 cents; muṇ, Rs. 2·40; and kollu Rs 2 per bushel, respectively; Maññoka and yams are sold by the heap, but at no fixed price, and so with regard to the other articles not specified above.

15. In the Alutkúru Kóralé North most of the food supply, excepting rice and fish, may be said to be scarce, but in Hápiṭigam Kóralé it cannot be said to be scarce or plentiful.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

16. Stringent measures are required to put down the illicit sale of arrack and toddy, and gambling, and to stamp out cattle stealing. At present great complaints are made of the difficulty in obtaining convictions in arrack and cattle stealing cases, owing to numerous objections taken to the forms of plaints and other technicalities.

EVAN MABERLY BYRDE,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

Negombo, 29th February, 1884.

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1883.

THE revenue in 1883 shows a falling off, as compared with that of 1882, of Rs. 14,441·50. The decrease is pretty equally spread over the different heads of revenue, and appears to be mainly due to the general depression in trade, which has more or less affected the whole Island.

There is a falling off of Rs. 6,754·05, nearly half the total decrease, under the head "arrack licenses" As the rents however fetched nearly the same price in 1883 as in 1882, this amount will be recovered and brought to account in this year. The decrease under stamps is also considerable, but this is nearly always the case when the revenue shows a general falling off.

Under "sale of timber" the deficiency is rather apparent than real, for there was about Rs. 3,600 in deposit at the end of the year, awaiting the adjustment of accounts to be credited to revenue.

The decrease under the head "survey fees" is due to the fact that in 1882 great efforts were made to recover the amounts outstanding under this head. Lists of those from whom fees were due were issued to the Mudaliyárs, who were instructed to recover the amounts; a considerable sum was thus collected, but the list of those persons who were anxious to get a plan and certificate was soon exhausted. In 1883 an attempt was made to compel persons whose lands had been surveyed to take out a plan. A civil case, 5,145, Court of Requests, Panádure, was instituted for the recovery of the fees under Ordinance No. 1 of 1844, but the case was dismissed, and the Attorney-General, as I understand, gave it as his opinion that the decision was right. I annex a copy of the judgment.* It will, I think, be necessary either to amend the Ordinance or to introduce a new system of obtaining surveys. At present every application is forwarded for survey, and unless a plan already exists the land is surveyed. In many cases this land is private property; in many others, when it is advertised no one can be got to bid, and I would suggest the advisability of insisting on a small deposit before private applications for survey are forwarded. I may also point out that much trouble and delay are caused by the necessity for advertising lands for six weeks in the "Gazette," every time they are exposed for sale. The officer conducting the sale should I think be empowered to postpone the sale of any lots for another day to be named by him on the day, for which the sales were advertised.

The most important, though not the largest, decrease is under the head "paddy commuted," Rs 2,766 61. This really means arrears due for grain tax, and the cause of this decrease is worthy of careful consideration, for it shows the beginning of an evil which, if it be not prompty checked, must end in the total failure of the present system of commutation. It appears by Mr. Wace's report for 1882 that on 31st December the arrears were as follows :—

		Rs.	cts.
From lands paying $\frac{1}{10}$	...	39	60
" " $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	..	1,239	92
Total	...	1,279	52

* *Judgment.*—Under clause 2 of Ordinance 1 of 1844, the Government Agent can order a survey and receive the cost of it, when a survey is necessitated by a claim being preferred, which cannot be substantiated by a deed, or if there be no survey attached to such deed.

In the present case the survey was made, not in pursuance of any claim made by the defendant.

Plaintiff's claim is therefore dismissed with costs.

On 31st December, 1883, the arrears were

		Rs.	cts.
From lands paying $\frac{1}{10}$	...	1,338	32
" " $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$	...	1,762	52
Total	...	3,100	84

This considerable increase in arrears is not in my opinion due to unfavourable seasons, for the crops have been up to the average; nor is it due to negligence in collection, for the same collectors were employed, and I personally went round the District at the end of 1883, warning the people to pay. The arrears are, in my opinion, due to what I believe to be an erroneous system of dealing with defaulters. When lands were sold in 1882 the confirmations of the sales were postponed for an almost indefinite time, the purchase amount was deposited, and every effort was made to induce the cultivator to pay. If he came up even six months after the sale, the simple tax without costs was accepted, and the sale was cancelled. The man who had paid in time had no advantage over his neighbour who delayed for six months; the sales were considered to be mere forms, and, lenency being mistaken for weakness, the majority of the people thought their lands could not be sold at all.

In 1883, therefore, the cultivators viewed with the utmost indifference the seizure of their lands. Purchasers also were unwilling to come forward, fearing that their money would be kept for some time, and then simply restored to them without compensation for their time and trouble. The consequence is that competition is checked, and the lands are bought in at a trifle above the amount of tax and costs. It is to be feared that the very persons, to assist whom the former sales were cancelled, will now be sufferers together with others who have by their example been induced to delay payments. When it is remembered that three-fourths of the amounts due are under a rupee, and that the cultivator has nine months in which to make up this rupee, it will I think be apparent that poverty cannot be pleaded as an excuse for non-payment; and the most merciful course to adopt will be that which induces, or rather compels, the villager to pay in time.

With the approval of the Agent, the following course has been adopted Three weeks before any lands are seized the people are warned, that if they do not pay before a fixed date their lands will be seized. After that date the collectors are instructed to seize the lands and send in their reports with the receipts for the unrecovered amounts, as payment must be made to the Kachchéri. A man, generally the Peace Officer, is put in charge of each land. If the cultivator comes to the Kachchéri within twenty-one days, the tax plus four cents in every fifty (cost of proceeding to the land) is recovered. Written notice of the date of sale issues to each cultivator. After the twenty-one days and up to the time of sale, tax plus four cents in fifty, plus fifty cents (cost of keeping a man in charge) is recovered. On the day of sale the purchaser, if solvent and a *bonâ fide* bidder, is not required to pay the amount, but is directed to pay it that day month. At once after the sale another notice issues to the cultivator, informing him that the land has been sold, and that if before a fixed date a certain amount, viz., the tax plus four cents on fifty, plus a rupee (cost of keeping a man in charge) is not paid, the sale will be confirmed. If the cultivator has not paid before the purchaser comes with the amount of his bid, it is accepted, a certificate issues, and I decline to interfere further in the matter.

I think that difficulty on collection partly arises from the fact that lands taxed at quarter and half have commuted on annual instead of on crop commutation.

Though the amount of commutation is no doubt correctly calculated on the average crop, the villager in an unfavourable year is unable to pay, as he has nothing from which to realize the amount due; he can under these circumstances pay the tax when it is 1-10th, not when it is half or quarter. The cultivators of such lands are, I am informed, going to allow them to be sold, in which case they will probably be bought in by the Crown and put up for sale again as ordinary Crown lands subject to 1-10th. The sale is in itself an evil, but may be productive of good by gradually eliminating altogether the one-half and one-fourth tenures of lands, which are open to many objections.

The question of leasing Crown paddy fields is now under consideration, and it is hoped that some plan will be devised by which the villager can become a landowner, without having to make all at once such a large payment as will compel him to have recourse to the money-lender. I may add, that I fully agree with Mr. Wace as to the advisability of basing the next commutation on the survey rather than on the reputed sowing extent; in that way alone can an accurate register be made. When lots are surveyed now, a very considerable difference is found to exist between the actual extent of the land and the extent given in the registers.

There has been an increase in revenue under the head "licenses to dig for plumbago," but this is an industry which gives but little profit or employment to the residents of the District. Those who take out the licenses are chiefly speculators from Colombo or Moratuwa, while those who work in the mines are as a rule strangers, and it is to be feared in too many instances refugees, who having escaped from justice in other districts have no friends here, and are compelled to adopt this means of livelihood. The labour is very severe, but the wages are good and, as far as I can learn, regularly paid.

There is also an increase under the head "fine grain unrented." This is I think a matter for regret. The villages in which chena cultivation is necessary are very few, and where it is not necessary it is I think most injurious. The loss of valuable land and the destruction of valuable timber are the least of the evils of chena cultivation,—it has a most demoralising effect upon the people. The chena cultivator is, as a rule, a man who has no property and who never tries to acquire any. He builds a hut of cocoanut leaves, cultivates a piece of Crown land, abandons it when he has taken the first and most easily raised crop off it, and then moves away to do similar

mischief elsewhere. He is always living on the very verge of want, and frequently the failure of a precarious crop drives him to crime; and as he has no property, even when detected it is often difficult to apprehend him. He cannot be punished for clearing Crown land unless he fells valuable timber, and before judgment can be got in a civil suit the crop has been removed, and the Crown, in addition to the loss it has sustained in the destruction of the land, has to pay its own costs. It is hard to see why a man should be allowed to take possession of land that is not his, more than any other kind of property, and I think it is very necessary that some measure should be introduced which will render a man punishable for entering in and cultivating land without a title of any kind. The question of timber supply is naturally connected with that of chenas.

There is a considerable amount of forest in the District, and there are unrivalled facilities for transport by water, but the attempts made to realize a profit from timber have not of late years been very successful. Felling under the superintendence of the Mudaliyár of the Pasdun Kóralé was stopped in 1882, and though two contracts for providing railway sleepers were entered into and about 2,389 sleepers have been delivered, there is reason to suppose that there was considerable waste of wood that might have been utilized, and the work has been carried on in an irregular and unsystematic manner. A further attempt will probably be made this year, but I should like to see a distinct system sketched out by a Forester whose experience would enable him to suggest the plan best adapted to the resources of the District.

It is to be feared that much timber is stolen. This is due partly to the apathy and in some instances to the connivance of the headmen, but also to the real difficulty in detecting such thefts when timber can be so easily removed down the rivers. Even when men are detected, there is the greatest difficulty in obtaining a conviction, owing to a rather curious legal flaw. It is an offence to remove timber from Crown lands without a permit; it is also an offence to remove timber from private lands without a permit; and removal of timber without a permit is therefore an offence. But it is essential to prove which offence has been committed; and provided the timber is sawn timber, or is not seized when being removed from the very spot where it was felled, it can be taken anywhere with perfect impunity. This difficulty might be met by requiring the person removing to state where he got the timber. The accuracy of this statement could easily be tested.

IRRIGATION.

In the course of the year many of the smaller ęlas were cleared by the people. A sluice was put in at Uyanwatteweęwa in the Rayigam Kóralé, the earthwork having been previously done by the villagers. The sluice is on a new principle, called I believe a sluice chamber; it works well just now, but it will I fear be troublesome to remove any obstruction that may lodge in the channel under the chamber.

The Móderawęlla-ęla at Pánaduré was completed as far as the villagers can do it. I have applied for a sluice to keep out the salt water, and the matter is under the consideration of Government. Some similar ęlas, mainly for purposes of drainage, have been recommended by the Provincial Assistant, and meetings will be held to consider the advisability of undertaking the works.

The main want of the whole District in irrigation matters is a means of draining off rather than of storing water. In January of this year after a long drought the fields in the Rayigam Kóralé were covered with water.

The earthwork of the Kompe-ęla, alluded to by Mr. Wace in his last report, has been nearly finished, and the Public Works Department is at work in the anicut. The construction of a large ęla at Beruwella was agreed to by the villagers, and was begun. It has now been nearly finished, the villagers having done the work without assistance from Government. It is hoped that this will drain a large extent of private lands which suffer yearly from flood.

The irrigation rules are found to work exceedingly well.

HEALTH.

The health of the people has, on the whole, been good. There were some cases of small-pox in the Pánaduré district and one or two at Kalutara. In the latter place, the present small-pox hospital having been found unsuitable, a new temporary one was built. The disease has now almost entirely disappeared.

The out-door dispensaries are doing good work, many patients are relieved, and the villagers are gradually getting more confidence in European treatment.

The question of cemeteries is one that is still under consideration; they are urgently wanted in several places, but the cost of acquiring land and building a wall renders it almost impossible for the villagers alone to obtain a proper place for the burial of the dead. It has not yet been decided how far Government recognizes its liability in this matter, but when a man is prohibited from burying in his own garden, he may, I think, justly demand a place where he can bury his dead for a reasonable fee.

EDUCATION.

I believe that the Education Department is doing good work in the District, but much difficulty is experienced in getting the school-houses repaired. Though this is a work that should be done by the villagers, as there is no way of compelling any person to contribute his share to the work, every one is inclined to leave the duty to his neighbour. Pressure is put upon the headman to have the work done, but he is unable to get the people to attend, and in many cases it is to be feared he does the work at his own expense sooner than incur the displeasure of the Agent. It seems to me that in default of a Gaṇsabháwa, schools should be established on the principle on which irrigation works are undertaken. The decision of the majority should bind the minority, and every one should be compelled to contribute his share towards the erection and maintenance of the school-house.

GAṆSABHÁWAS.

Gaṇsabháwa rules for the Pasdun and Ráyigam Kóralés were passed, but no presidents have yet been appointed, and the question of how the rules are to be enforced is now under the consideration of Government.

CRIME.

Serious crime has not been very prevalent in the District, but gambling and illicit sale of arrack, the causes of a vast amount of petty crime, are carried on almost unchecked.

In the case of gambling this is due partly to the negligence of the headmen, but chiefly to defects or alleged defects in the law, which renders it almost impossible to obtain convictions. Indeed, owing to the amount of technicality introduced of late into our system of judicial procedure, a criminal trial now partakes a good deal of the nature of a game of mingled chance and skill, in which the guilt or innocence of the accused forms indeed an element, but by no means the most important element, and many a criminal owes his escape, not to his innocence or to the insufficiency of the evidence against him, but to ignorance of some legal technicality on the part of the prosecutor.

As this is the great arrack-producing District, it is not surprising that there should be a large amount of illicit sale. There will always be a strong temptation to this as long as the cost of production is so much less then the price which the consumer has to pay. The renter pays the distiller about 75 cents per gallon, but receives from the consumer Rs. 3·20 cents; this leaves a very large margin of profit in illicit sale. In order to prevent the unauthorized removal of arrack from godowns it was enacted that no trees or shrubs should be allowed to grow within twenty-one feet of the distillery, but this precaution is perfectly ineffectual, for the distiller can, and frequently does, keep two or three boutiques within twenty yards of his distillery, and any quantity of arrack can without risk of detection be transferred from the distillery to the boutiques.

I can suggest only two remedies: one, that the cost of production should be raised by imposing a tax on each tree from which fermented toddy is drawn; two, that distilling operations be centralised as much as possible by constructing premises surrounded by a high wall and capable of containing ten or fifteen stills. That distillers be compelled to distill and store arrack in one of these premises, which can easily be watched by the renter. This plan was, I believe, before suggested by Mr. Cameron.

HEADMEN.

That crime might be very materially diminished if the headmen were to exhibit more activity, and that many of their duties are inefficiently performed, cannot I think be denied, but when the class from which the headmen are recruited and the nature of the duties entrusted to them are considered, it will I think be a matter for surprise that business is done as well as it is. If in any part of Europe the many and responsible duties which the inferior headmen are called on to perform were entrusted to a body of unpaid, and it may almost be said uneducated peasants, I believe that Government could not be carried on.

The income of the average peace officer varies, I should say, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per annum; he can in all probability read and write his native language, but not with ease, and he has no other education. He receives no pay of any kind; he is not even provided with stationery. He is liable to many penalties for errors committed in the discharge of his duties, while the law gives him but little support and no encouragement. The importance of his duties can only be estimated by considering what could be done without him. The administration of justice, the collection of revenue—almost every function of Government—would be brought to a standstill. We are perhaps nearer to this dilemma than might be considered possible. It is daily getting more and more difficult to get candidates for vacant offices, and dismissal, practically the only punishment which can be inflicted by the Agent, is looked on with more and more indifference. Nor is this surprising. Owing to the change from the patriarchal to the legal system of Government, the inferior headman retains little more than the name and the duties of his office. His privileges, his social standing, his power, his influence, have almost disappeared; he finds that though nominally he is still a village chief, and is supposed to be possessed of unbounded influence when there is anything to be done, he is really a functionary half a bailiff, half a policeman, and if he attempts to exercise any of the powers or prerogatives formerly appertaining to his office he is quickly given to understand that the English law knows nothing of village chiefs. The change has been so gradual that the native has been slow to recognize the altered position of the headman: he is now, however, rapidly becoming alive to it, and asks not unnaturally that he may receive either the privileges of a chief or the pay of a bailiff. This demand will soon have to be met, and it can only be met in one way. There is much to be said in favour of both the patriarchal and the legal system of Government. Whether it was or was not advisable to abandon the former for the latter, may be disputed, but it will, I think, be universally admitted that a return to the patriarchal system is impossible. I know no more important or pressing want in this District than the recognization of the service of headmen; the question is one that must be faced before long, and the sooner it is faced, the easier it will be settled.

I should also like to see a trial made of a system of allowing the villagers to elect their own headman, subject to the approval of the Agent. It would, I think, be the first step in teaching the villagers the principles of self-government, and would probably be more effectual in that way than the establishment of any number of Local Boards. The Agent should retain the power of dismissal, which would I think be sufficient to protect the interests of the Crown.

The walling of the cemetery for Deśéstara Kalutara, alluded to in Mr. Wace's last report, has been finished. A site has been selected for a cemetery at Welapura Kalutara; it is to be hoped that it will also be enclosed this year.

Mr. Wace went home on leave on 3rd October, after having acted as Assistant Agent here

for four years. His departure was made the occasion of a demonstration testifying to the esteem in which he was held by the inhabitants of the District.

District Road Committee.

The revenue collected for last year was Rs. 34,527·69. The principal works undertaken were the road from Rakgahatotupola to Aluṭgama, in which culverts were made (it will be finished this year), the completion of the Badurelliya road, and the erection of the Badurelliya rest-house. The road from Palanoruwa towards Willęwa was also purchased from one Sadris Gunewardana who made it, and was taken over by the Committee.

The funds of the Committee are not in a satisfactory state, though there was on 31st December a balance of Rs. 2,866·81. The annual income is found insufficient to keep the roads in proper order. This is no doubt in great measure due to the unsatisfactory working of the Road Ordinance. Such have been the difficulties encountered that in the Kalutara District the arrest of defaulters has been practically abandoned for six years, and there are now 29,332 persons on the lists who have neither paid nor worked. It is unnecessary to point out the defects of the Ordinance; this has been done again and again, and it is to be hoped that this year will see it amended. The District has great facilities for water carriage, but this immensely increases the cost of road upkeep. It is on the repair of bridges that a large part of the funds of the Committee are employed, and the construction of a new road means not merely an original outlay, but a yearly charge on an income which shows no corresponding increase to meet the demand. Many useful roads have been suggested to me by villagers, who have even volunteered to do the earthwork, but it is impossible to undertake them, not so much on account of the cost of construction as of the cost of upkeep. These private arrangements with villagers with reference to the construction of roads are, however, not very desirable if they can be avoided, for it is often in the power of two or three men to thwart the whole undertaking. The Gaṇsabháwa affords no doubt the best machinery yet devised for the construction of roads, and when one has been established here it will be necessary carefully to consider the applications made. It seems to me that a District which has contributed so much and obtained so little from the general revenue might reasonably ask that as village tanks are not required, Government should give the villagers with regard to roads the same advantages that are conferred on other Districts with reference to tanks, viz., that if the people do the earthwork, they should have the work requiring skilled labour done for them. No greater benefit could be conferred on the District than a series of short, cheap, rough roads joining the main thoroughfares with the various rivers and canals which everywhere intersect the District.

The Nambápána road, which connects this District with Ratnapura, is now absolutely impassable: two bridges have been completely washed away, the rest will have to be replanked throughout. Application has frequently been made to Government to take the road over as a principal one, but without success; unless this is done, however, there will, I fear, be no alternative but absolutely to abandon part of the road and devote the whole of the money available to putting the other portion in order.

Wants of the District.

As I have before said, I place the reorganization of the service of headmen as the first want of the District. Secondly, the vote of a small sum of money is required for conducting enquiries and experiments as to the best way of making the Kalu-gaṇga easily navigable. I believe that a cheap scheme could be devised by a good practical engineer who would work with the people and the revenue officer.

Thirdly, an examination is wanted of the feasibility of a united system of drainage of the low lands of the Kalutara and Pánadurá Districts. The cultivators are as a rule quite willing to undertake such works, if they are shown on what direction their labour can most profitably be employed.

Fourthly, that some assistance should be given on the construction of new roads, either by Government undertaking to provide skilled labour when the villagers do the earthwork, or by taking over some of the existing minor roads and thereby enabling the Committee to assist the villagers. I would also recommend the construction of a bridge at the Kapu-ęlla ferry on the road to Anguruwatoṭa.

The extension of the railway to Béruwala would be a great boon to the residents of the southern portion of the Kalutara District and of the Pasdun Kóralé, but I am not sure that this extension would secure any increase of goods traffic, or whether the passenger traffic would pay. These are questions that will have to be decided by the railway authorities.

The port of Béruwala brings in a considerable revenue. An estimate for providing it with a new pier has been called for.

Local Boards.

The statement of revenue and expenditure for the past year has been published in the *Gazette* * As the period of office of the former members expired on the 31st December, an election was held on the 15th December, 1883, which resulted in the return of Messrs. D. D. Silva, J. A. Dharmaratna, and M. Perera, as the new unofficial members. On the whole, the Board is I think working well, and is beneficial to the people. The unofficial members attend very regularly, and take much interest in the matters discussed.

F. R. ELLIS,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

Kalutara Kachchéri, 25th April, 1884.

* Vide *Gazette* of 8th February, 1884, p. 209

EASTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

HAVING been appointed to this Province in December last, and having arrived here a few days only before the close of the year, I am unable to do more than forward with a few comments the usual returns of the revenue and expenditure of 1883, and furnish the special information called for by the Colonial Secretary's circular letter dated the 9th January last.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of 1883 amounted to Rs. 427,758, and exceeded that of 1882 by Rs. 36,954, but was less by Rs. 15,868 than the revenue collected in 1881. The principal items of increase in 1883, as compared with 1882, were :—

		Rs
Arrears of Revenue	...	3,195
Customs ...	.	3,996
Land Sales ...	...	4,362
Sale of Government Property	...	17,699
Re-imbursements	...	3,235

The increase under the head Sale of Government Property, which was due to the greater demand for timber and the better prices realized, would have been much larger if the supply of salt had not run short. Sales to wholesale dealers had in consequence to be restricted.

The arrears of revenue are, I regret to say, still considerable, though they were much reduced during 1883. It is hoped that most of the remaining arrears will be recovered during the current year.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the people was plentiful and cheap. Rice, Indian corn, and kurakkan are grown in the Province ; the first-named in large quantities. The crops last year were excellent, and nearly 320,000 bushels of paddy were exported from Batticaloa. Almost all of it—318,950 bushels according to the Customs returns—was sent to the Northern Province. The imported rice goes to the Madulsíma estates and elsewhere for the use of the Indian coolies, who prefer it to the rice grown in the Island.

LEGISLATION.

In the way of legislation, the following measures are, I think, necessary:—

(1) To enact that the upkeep of the irrigation works, which have been constructed under the provisions of the Ordinance, No. 21 of 1867, should remain in the hands of the Government. The cost of the upkeep should of course be borne by the persons benefited, but legislation is required to legalize the charge, and to provide for the mode of recovery.

(2) To give to village councils the power to sentence offenders to imprisonment in default of payment of fines. This power has been given to village tribunals, with the result that fines are promptly recovered ; it is seldom necessary to enforce the alternative sentence of imprisonment.

(3) To grant larger powers to village communities in respect of the registering of cattle. Authority should be given to make rules providing for the appointment of registrars, and for their remuneration by fees to be paid by the owners of the cattle registered.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Of public works to be undertaken next year, the most important is (*a*) the improvement of the road to Badulla, which is at present in very bad order. The road is metalled, with the exception of five miles on the Central Province boundary. This section, which is almost impassable in wet weather, should be metalled, and a larger sum should be allowed for the upkeep of the whole line. Owing to the scarcity of water, and the bad quality of the stone available, this is a costly road to keep in order, but the amount per mile allowed for its maintenance is much below the average for metalled roads generally.

Other works which are required are (*b*) the building of a causeway at Ontáchchimadam, on the South Coast road, to serve the purpose of a road as well as of a dam to keep out the salt water, which does considerable damage to the paddy crops grown on lands bordering the lake ; and (*c*) the improvement of the approaches to the island of Puliyantívu (Batticaloa) both from the south and from the west.

The irrigation works most required are (*a*) the completion of the works, of which a commencement is to be made this year, viz., the Sákámam tank improvements, the restoration of Roteweṇwa, and (perhaps) of A'ndánkulam ; (*b*) the building of masonry anicuts in place of existing earthen dams in connection with the Irakkámam and Ambárai irrigation scheme; and (*c*) an anicut and channel for diverting the waste water of Pulukunávi to the Kaḍukkáimunai tank.

The Assistant Agent has in his report recommended several useful works for the Trincomalee District.

ALLANSON BAILEY,
Government Agent.

NOTES ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EASTERN PROVINCE, 1883, BY MR. E. ELLIOTT, ACTING GOVERNMENT AGENT FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

As I acted as Government Agent from April till the end of December, the task of writing this Administration Report devolves upon me, but the shortness of my tenure of this important office necessarily limits my report to a bare review of the more important matters which came under my notice. During my stay I travelled a good deal, frequently visiting the parts of the Batticaloa District benefited by the irrigation works, and made an extended tour on the South into Pánawa Pattu. I proceeded to Trincomalee in October and inspected all the irrigation works in that District, returning to Batticaloa by road. The Assistant Government Agent has, I presume, reported fully on the wants of this portion of the Province, and doubtless they have been further brought under the Governor's personal notice when His Excellency recently visited it. The following remarks will therefore be restricted to matters relating to the Batticaloa District, unless otherwise indicated.

II.—AGRICULTURE, WEATHER, AND IRRIGATION.

In previous revenue reports I have always combined the consideration of these subjects, as they are so very intimately connected with one another, as well as the prosperity at all events of purely native interests. While it is exceedingly necessary, as I have never ceased to advocate, that irrigation works should be undertaken in districts where there is a fair population, it must not be forgotten that they can only be considered as supplementing nature, and that they cannot compete in their results with favourable seasons. But these cannot be relied on, and benefits derived from nature unaided are consequently in many parts of the Island uncertain and fleeting; while the effect of providing facilities for storing water is to raise steadily the average of the crops over a series of years, and the return, though sometimes slow, is generally permanent. But before entering into this branch of the subject as regards local interests, it will be well to give some particulars of the cultivation of rice as carried on in this part of the Island. In the Batticaloa District there are two crops, one known as *munmári* and the other as *kálavellámai*. The former (munmári) is sown between October and January according to the situation of the land cultivation, rainfall, &c., and reaped in April. Many of the earlier and heavier operations are conducted with the aid of rain water, and the tanks (where any exist) are only drawn on to carry the crop on to maturity during the usually dry months of March and April.

The *kálavellámai* is sown between February and May and reaped between June and August, so that owing to the much drier weather, which as a rule prevails during this interval, the cultivation is necessarily restricted to the fields which have special irrigational advantages. It is to assist this class of lands that the large works in the Paḍḍipalai-ár in the south of the Batticaloa District, have been constructed. There is also a small cultivation late in the dry season, called *éttálai*, of very low lands on the borders of the lakes, to which the lake water is raised by a wooden scoop hung on a tripod. There is a well-established distinction between munmári and kálavellámai lands ; the latter, as a rule, lie lower and are subject to inundation during the wet season (which contributes the only manuring they ever get), and they cannot consequently be cultivated until the north-east monsoon rains are pretty well over. The demand of the district on nature's stores may therefore be considered as

During *September and October* moderate rains for the ploughing and sowing for the munmári crop.

November and *December*, heavy rains to swell the streams, fill the tanks, and moderate floods to re-invigorate the kálavellámai lands.

January, *February*, and *March*, moderate rain to keep the munmári crop going, and to admit of kalavellámai cultivation being begun without unduly drawing on the tanks.

April and *May*, occasional rains to keep the kálavellámai crop going.

July and *August*, rain is not particularly required, but would be beneficial and a saving of trouble and labour for the éttálai crops.

Such being the demand, I now turn to the supply.

The rainfall has been during the year, and on an average of some years past, as follows at the several stations at which observations are taken :—

	Batticaloa.		Irakkámam.		Rúkam.		Devilani.	
	1883.	Average.	1883.	Average	1883.	Average.	1883.	Average.
January ...	7·24	8·36	12·56	9·06	9·40	7·09	13·35	2·05
February ...	10·06	3·67	9·53	3·20	9·04	1·47	11·27	3·44
March ...	·72	3·43	·62	4·55	·28	1·48	·65	4·04
April ..	·14	1·55	1·40	1·75	·92	2·91	·25	2·93
May ...	3·12	1·60	3·07	1·81	2·11	3·63	7·90	4·18
June ...	1·99	1·33	2·53	·98	4·43	1·74	1·50	2·95
July ..	·74	·73	·19	1·11	2·24	3·57	1·70	·95
August ...	·37	2·26	·69	1·78	·60	3·31	2·50	3 36
September ..	·54	2·06	·52	2·38	4·03	2·11	2·50	3·77
October ...	10·06	5·22	6·61	5·31	12·05	6 07	13·35	6·13
November ...	18·65	13 34	10·74	10·24	12·88	10·36	11·05	10·29
December ...	12·20	14 52	7·85	11·05	12·86	17·24	8·80	14·06
Total ...	65·33	58·07	56·31	53 22	70·84	60·98	74·82	58·15
Ságamattu ...	—	—	51·66	44·10				

Comparing the supply and demand, it will be seen how insufficient the rainfall is, frequently from as early as March and generally from May, to October ; and the consequent necessity for irrigation, at times for the maturing of the munmári, and almost invariably during all stages of the kálavellámai. But happily the rainfall at these stations does not represent all the water supply of the District, as several of the streams on which cultivation depends rise more inland, at points where no observations are taken. This is especially the case with the Paddipalai-ár, fréshes in which frequently replenish the southern works when there is no local rainfall, as it has its sources in the eastern flanks of the Badulla hills.

The rainfall in the end of 1882, and the first half of 1883, was sufficient and satisfactory, so that munmári and kálavellámai crops were both excellent in quality and quantity. More paddy was consequently exported from the District than had ever been previously. Besides what was sent to Badulla (of which not even an approximate estimate can be formed) the quantity shipped coastwise (and consequently measured in the Customs) was 306,500 bushels against 161,901 in the previous year. In 1876 there was an export of 204,889, but it fell to 497 in that disastrous year 1879.

Irrigation.

Having been closely connected for seven years of my earlier career, and indeed mainly responsible for the large expenditure on the Mátara works, I have much enjoyed having had an opportunity of investigating the results of irrigation in another District, where even more money has been expended and under different circumstances. In Mátara, outlay of this nature has been incurred with the full knowledge that no fresh land would be brought into cultivation, but with a view to the food supply of a very populous District being rendered less dependent on the fluctuations of the seasons. In Batticaloa, irrigation was initiated to bring large tracts of fresh land, then in forest, under the plough, and to turn the energies of a population, moderate in numbers but very enterprising in disposition, from the malpractices of chena clearing to the more settled industry of paddy cultivation.

Notwithstanding the opposition and misrepresentation with which both these efforts were met for many years, they are now admitted to have filled the measure of success which was prognosticated for them.

On assuming may duties, I took an early opportunity of visiting the works in the Batticaloa District, and making myself familiar with their present state and the additions required to complete the several schemes. As far as I am aware, no description of these works has been for many years published, though a detailed report by Mr. Arneil is in existence. It may therefore be useful if I here give a short account of each work.

Rúkam Tank (the most northerly of the system) lies close to the new Badulla road, about twenty miles from Batticaloa. It is a viloo or low ground which is filled by the natural flood of the Mundary-ár, the water thus caught being held up by artificial works with appliances for letting it out only when required. When full, Rúkam is about 3,850 acres in extent ; the area served by it is about 7,600 acres, and is entirely cultivated for munmári. There is no special channel for conducting the water from the tank to the fields, but it is let out into the bed of the river and raised as required along its course by ordinary native temporary dams. This work is rather isolated, and situated at some distance from the next most northerly one.

Pulukunávi, a nice tank of about 450 acres in extent and twenty feet head of water. It is well supplied and is capable of irrigating over 3,200 acres, as the lands dependent on it are entirely cultivated for munmári, and consequently make but limited demands upon the tank. A large extent of Crown lands has been sold under this tank, which has brought in more than it cost to construct. Some small works are required to add to the usefulness of this scheme, which have been specified in a report to Government.

Kaḍukamunai is a tank with a spread of 250 acres, but of small depth (seven feet head) lying close by, which though completed some years, has so far been of very little use. This is due

to the limited water shed of the tank and the small local rainfall (about 40 inches on an average of seven years). Fortunately this drawback can be remedied at a moderate cost by providing a channel (which has been traced) to intercept the waste water from Pulukanawa. This would benefit about 700 acres, on which water rate would then become due.

Devilánai (a tank of 360 acres spread with an eighteen foot head) has not been a success, partly owing to the uncertainty attending its filling, but chiefly owing to the distance it is situated from the fields it is intended to benefit. The cutting of special channels of distribution would consequently be attended with considerable outlay, while the present course of letting the water down the stream, as at Rukam, leads to much waste. A large extent of land was sold under the expectation it would be irrigable from this tank, but nearly all of it was abandoned soon after the timber was cut out of it. As I understand this was valuable, the purchasers suffered no loss. Proposals have been made for supplemental works, but they are all of an expensive character and, even if carried out, would not possibly ensure success, as the available population has been attracted to the other more favourable localities in the district.

Chadayantalavai (360 acres) is a useful tank which can supplement the irrigation of about 1,000 acres cultivated for munmári.

The *Paddippalai-ár scheme* consists of two tanks known as Irakkámam (1,200 acres) and Ambárai (1,800 acres) and eight anicuts. The Paddippalai-ár rises in the Badulla District, and its waters are now conducted through the alluvial plain on its lower course by four main branches, on which have been constructed the anicuts already referred to, by the aid of which the dry weather discharge (supplemented when necessary from the tanks) is raised and turned into distributing channels to be conveyed to the fields. Ambárai and Irakkámam are (like Rúkam) viloos or swamps which are filled when the river rises in flood, precautions being taken to prevent the water flowing out when the stream subsides As it was found that there were frequently freshes in the river which did not rise to a sufficient height to flow unaided into the tanks, an anicut was constructed at some distance up the river, and connected by a channel with Irakkámam. By this means this tank is frequently replenished during the local dry weather, and it is believed that this will guard against any failure of water as long as any comes down the river. The area dependent on this scheme is about 24,000 acres, and the total cost Rs. 423,000, while out of this Rs. 178,565 has been got back by the disposal of Crown lands, which would never have been sold unless irrigation had been supplied or promised, while the people are responsible for the repayment of Rs. 190,000.

Sagamattu is the most southerly of this chain of tanks; it has a spread of 450 acres when full, with a head of 12½ feet. This scheme is incomplete and requires an anicut and storage channel, as well as an anicut on the river (which it is intended to supplement in dry weather to facilitate the distribution of the water), especially to the lands on the northern bank.

The only addition to the foregoing during the year was what is known as the *Uppár aqueduct.* It is an iron trough, supported on piles and masonry abutments, to convey water to a tract of fields lying on the other side of a very treacherous marshy low ground, which could not be crossed by a simple embankment without interfering with the drainage of a large area.

In 1878 several of the works were more or less damaged by an unprecedentedly heavy rainfall and flood; this entailed a considerable expenditure on repairs. It is further approximately estimated that a sum of Rs. 200,000 more is required to complete the existing schemes without adding to the area benefited.

The financial aspect of the Batticaloa works has engaged my attention, and a return has been prepared which is, I believe, substantially correct. According to this (in round numbers),

The expenditure from first to last (1856-1882) has been ...	Rs. 808,000
The amount realized by sales of lands likely to be benefited has been	„ 380,000
The people are liable for the repayment of about ...	„ 300,000
Required to complete, say	„ 202,000
Outlay above return	„ 330,000

What have been the direct and indirect advantages secured in return for this expenditure, is the next point.

It is not an easy matter to credit each scheme with the returns due to its working, nor is this necessary, as the tanks are scattered about the portions of the District where there is most cultivation, and the increased arable area not dependent on them bears but a moderate proportion to the entire extent sown annually with paddy. Dealing therefore with the figures for the Batticaloa District as a whole, I find that the area cultivated with and revenue derived from paddy (rented and commuted) has risen as follows:—

	Area cultivated.	Revenue.
1856 ...	22,655 acres ...	Rs. 23,906 *
1866 ...	41,380 „ ...	„ 37,157
1876 ..	59,730 „ ...	„ 77,060 †
1883 ..	58,916 „ ...	„ 60,757 †

* This is the average revenue for 1855-1859, as given in a report made in 1860 by Mr Birch. Mr. W. Morris (Government Agent), writing in 1861, reported the average revenue from Batticaloa, commuted and uncommuted, for the "last six years was £2,364 against £970 in the previous six." The whole District had been commuted at £1,060 for a term of 10 years expiring in 1860, but this was admittedly much under the Government share. Mr. Morphew estimated it should be four times as much, or £4,500, but Mr. Birch was unable to work out anything like this, and consequently Government (in July 1861) after Sir Henry Ward's departure expressed an unfavorable opinion of the very disappointing results of the new commutation, and entirely failed to appreciate the grand future which was in store for the District, and the foresight of the man, who may be said to have created Batticaloa.

† Includes actual amount of rent sales and total amount of commutation due for the year, though not all collected within the current year.

I will not stay to consider the estimates of the gross produce available, as they are made by the headmen, have not always been checked, and are consequently unreliable; the revenue now recovered by Government is, I think, for reasons I will give presently, considerably below its right, but there is happily one other record of the advance of agriculture in the District, and that is the export coastwise of paddy, which is duly carefully registered at the Custom House, and which has been as follows:—

		Bushels.
From 1856–61	...	112,633
„ 1862–69	...	453,681
„ 1870–76	...	621,792
„ 1877–83	..	781,150 †

Besides this there has been an export to Badulla, of which no statistics are available, and food has been found for a population estimated

In 1855 at	70,000
Found by Census to be in 1871 (over)	93,000
Do. do. 1881 (over)	105,000
and was on 31st December, 1883 ...	109,600‡

This increase of exports and development of population bring with them indirect returns to the State, which it is impossible to represent by figures; but irrespective of these, it is clear from the particulars of the rise in the grain revenue given above, that Government receives a special return from agriculture which may safely be put down at Rs. 40,000 per annum, equivalent to a return of

13 per cent. on the net outstanding balance	...	Rs. 330,000
6 per cent. (nearly) on the nett§ expenditure (but exclusive of the receipts from land sales)	...	„ 700,000
4 per cent. on the gross outlay irrespective of the repayment by the people‖	... ...	„ 1,000,000

This is the return from the grain revenue now coming in, but which in my opinion should at least be 50 per cent. in excess of what it is, for reasons to be explained when treating of the revenue.

Subsidiary irrigation requires attention throughout the District, and is capable of much improvement. Though money has been freely bestowed on the larger works, the distributing channels have apparently had no attention paid to them; the old native courses have been adopted and the development of new ones left nearly altogether in the hands of the Vanniyás. These men know nothing of levels, and consequently do not always select the best line, though the people are very energetic and willing to spend money to obtain water. To secure this in many places the level of the surface of the fields is reduced several feet, with a loss of course of the best soil which is heaped up in banks. An officer who would devote his time to tracing improved channels, and supervising their opening by the proprietors, and supplied with moderate funds to provide masonry regulating works, would, say in three years, do a world of good. Of course he should work in subordination to the Government Agent, and be secured the cordial co-operation of the headmen.

The supervision of the cultivation and irrigation of the lands under the Paddippalai-ár scheme is vested in a superior headman known as the Irrigation Vanniya, who has no other duties. He is paid from the irrigation fines, but I found his salary in arrear, and only by a vigorous recovery of arrears throughout the District were funds obtained to pay him up to the end of November. There is a considerable balance¶ still outstanding, but I fear that little of it is recoverable; most of it is due by hired cultivators, frequently, mere children, who have no property and have been put forward as answerable for shortcomings which the landowners are really responsible for. This is indubitably wrong, and on its coming to my notice I instructed the headmen for the future to prosecute for any breaches in regard to fencing, watching, &c., the landowner, when he supervises the cultivation personally, or, where he does not, the person whose name is returned to the Vaddai Vidáhn under the rules as the party vested with the management. The propriety of thus fixing the liability on a responsible person met with general approval when spoken of at a large meeting of those interested.

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* Of this, 84,721 were during 1861 and 1862 The export in 1856 was 7,236 bushels, and in 1857 only 407

† It is curious to note that the maximum export occurred once in seven years, viz.:—in 1883, 1876, and 1869, and again in 1861, and is immediately followed by a year or two of dearth: thus—

1861, 61,161; 1862, 23,560; 1869, 105,061, 1870, 13,420; 1876, 204,889; 1878, 4,104; and by latest accounts, 1884 seems likely to turn out a good deal behind 1883's figure, 306,500.

‡ Found by adding births and deducting the deaths since the Census day, see further vital statistics.

§ The whole outlay less the amount repayable by the people.

‖ There is no water rate in perpetuity in the Batticaloa District.

¶ *Irrigation Fines.*

					Balance in deposit in Kacheheri
31st December, 1881	..	outstanding	...	Rs. 3,562	.. Rs. 363·14
1882	...	inflicted	...	„ 3,666	... —
		recovered	...	„ 715	... —
31st December, 1882	...	outstanding	...	„ 6,513	.. Rs. 249·81
		inflicted	..	„ 2,231	... —
		recovered	...	„ 2,043	... —
Do. 1883	...	outstanding	...	„ 6,701	... Rs. 261·00

Cattle and their condition is closely allied to agriculture, and here calls for a passing notice, as a very bad type of murrain passed over the District during the year. It came down the Badulla road and got first into the country immediately to the north of the town, known as E'rávúr, where it did immense damage almost entirely amongst buffaloes. When I arrived, its virulence was abating, but it made head again in June and worked down south. Energetic steps were taken to prevent its spreading; peremptory orders followed up by inspection by my assistants and myself, were issued as to the burying of dead cattle, &c. A number of headmen and owners were fined for non-compliance with the regulations. Disinfectants and medicines were issued free, accompanied by printed instructions drawn up for me by Dr. Covington, but without their being given more than a passing trial. I made considerable efforts to prevent the disease getting across a sparsely populated tract which intervenes, on the west shore of the lake, between the northern and southern parts of the District. For a time these appeared attended with success, but when buffaloes were required to thresh the kálavellámai crop, I have reason to believe some were clandestinely removed from the infected districts. Whether however contagion was conveyed in this manner or, as some alleged, carried through the jungle by stray cattle or the wild pigs, numbers of which succumbed to the disease all through the country, it found its way down south and carried off a very large proportion of the buffaloes, but a comparatively small number of the black cattle.

The disease was at its height first in Batticaloa North, and some months after in Batticaloa South, just after the crops had been threshed out, when the buffaloes, by whose aid this operation is carried out, were thoroughly exhausted from long hours of work and insufficient rest and water. The Kachchéri Mudaliyár informs me that he has long protested against the manner in which the buffaloes are at such times treated, but without success, though he obtained the insertion in the irrigation code of a rule enjoining their proper treatment. I could not obtain an exact return of the number of buffaloes which died, but some conception of the havoc done can be gathered from the fact that the number of buffaloes and black cattle in the District were reported to have been

36,613 and 27,526 on 1st January, 1883;
Against 12,815 „ 19,841 „ 1st January, 1884.*

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the year (Rs. 427,758) is the highest ever yielded by this Province, being Rs. 27,531† in excess of that of 1877 (Rs. 400,227) which has heretofore headed the annals, after which it fell to Rs. 337,068 under the adverse seasons of 1878 and 1879.

The revenue of the past two years was thus contributed :—

		1883.		1882.		Difference.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Batticaloa District	...	312,488	...	266,143	...	47 569
Trincomalee District	...	115,270	...	124,660	...	9,390
Total for Province	...	427,758		390,803		36,959

At Trincomalee.—Except under Customs and taxes, there has been a decrease under each head, but especially in the sale of Government property, which is due to the failure of the salt harvest at Nilávelı.

In the *Batticaloa District* it is gratifing at a time of such great depression in the Island to find a substantial increase in the revenue, and I trust this will lead to the further wants of the District receiving as favourable a consideration as is possible just now, especially as no large expenditure is required to complete the irrigation schemes, as already explained.

Arrears of Revenue have been got in to the extent of Rs. 34,040, with considerable difficulty and incessant worry; the good harvests of the past two years had placed the people in considerable funds, but private creditors expected naturally to reap the main benefit of this. The outstandings previous to 1882 have been now mostly recovered and the arrears for the subsequent years are not large, both Mr. Moir and myself having insisted on immediate settlement of all purchases at the paddy rent sales held by us. Though not appearing in the accounts as revenue, nearly the whole of the money advanced in 1879 and 1880 to purchase seed paddy has also been got in during the past two years.

Land Revenue.—Paddy, rent and commuted, brought in in the Batticaloa District Rs. 50,071 against Rs. 46,047, or an increase of Rs. 4,034, but this is exclusive of the outstandings due on the commuted lands, which when collected will be shown as arrears. A more correct view of the real

* These figures have been sent to me from Batticaloa since I left, and I have had no opportunity of testing their accuracy, while they are not free from the suspicion that an under-estimate of the surviving stock has been made, with an undefined hope of strengthening claims to forbearance in getting in the revenue. It would be interesting to trace the course of this outbreak of murrain I find notices in the Administration Reports of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease to a moderate extent in Háwágam and Hápitigam Kóralés of the Western Province, and of a virulent outbreak confined to the Kuruwiţi Kóralé of Sabaragamuwa in 1882. I am not aware whether it got from this to Badulla District, but at the end of 1882 and early in 1883 murrain was very bad in the portion of that District adjoining this Province. It was carried down the line of cart road through a sparsely-populated District, where there are very few cattle, but where the wild pigs were also effected, and I found it established in Batticaloa North on my arrival From this it spread both ways and worked its way to Laggala in the Mátalé District and down south right through the Pánawa Pattu. I recently met with the disease when travelling in the Mágam and Giruwá Pattus, and on enquiry found it had come from Batticaloa to Yála; at the end of April one or two cases had appeared at Tangalla

† Excluding arrears in both cases, the excess of current revenue is Rs. 43,002.

increase is to be found by adding the total commutation due for the year to the amount realized by the rent sales as follows :—

		1883 Rs.		1882. Rs
Rent sales	...	36,982	...	35,305
Commutation due	...	23,775	...	23,238
Total ...		60,757		58,543

or only an increase of Rs. 2,214.

This is an exceedingly disappointing result, and confirms the dissatisfaction expressed by successive Agents with the mode of renting in force here, viz., by separate fields instead of by villages or divisions. This was originally introduced with the best of motives and with the intention of freeing the cultivators from the oppression and rapacity of the renters. At first too the number of fields rented was limited, as voluntary commutation was the rule and very extensively accepted up to 1878.* Now there is no competition; each man buys his field pretty nearly at his own figure and is only prevented from getting it at a nominal rate by the Agent presiding at the sale "raising the price." It is difficult to say what the loss to Government is, but as the export coastwise of paddy has been during 1883, 145,000 bushels above that of 1882, Government surely ought to have got an increased revenue equivalent to 10 per cent. of the value of this, or Rs. 10,000,† whereas the actual increase of revenue was Rs. 2,200, as already stated. This estimate is I think understated, indeed I am inclined to put the crops of the Batticaloa District during 1883 at about one and a quarter millions of bushels of paddy, worth at a low rate Rs. 850,000, one-tenth of which (Rs, 85,000) probably represents more correctly the revenue which Government ought to have received than the actual income of Rs. 60,000. As bearing on the subject, I have collated the figures for the Mátara District with the following results :—

	Mátara.			Batticaloa.		
	Area cultivated.*a*	Estimated produce. *a*	Revenue to Government *b*	Area cultivated.*a*	Estimated produce. *a*	Revenue.*c*
1878 ...	45,118	872,400	108,057	49,604	494,027	75,743
1879 ..	46,270	720,492	98,741	28,645	234,862	21,777
1880 ...	37,030	320,388	100,619	39,073	375,928	49,221
1881 ..	36,277	599,126	63,990	45,249	428,165	57,718
1882 ..	40,966	737,157	68,938	47,718	618 894	58,544
1883 ...	39,643	633,429	80,498	58,916	686,631	60,757

a Taken from the Blue Book. The estimated produce is in both cases that supplied by the headmen and not reliable, except possibly for purposes of comparison.
b Paddy rented, there having been no commutation in Mátara District previous to 1884.
c Paddy rented and commuted, including outstandings not collected within the year.

I have included 1879 and 1880 in this table, though they were unfortunate years in Batticaloa, as, on the other hand, the favourable years in Batticaloa (1881-82) were the reverse in Mátara. The fairest comparison therefore would be between the best years in both Districts, and, thus looked at, Mátara yields a revenue of Rs. 2 per acre sown against Rs. 1¼ in Batticaloa, a difference of 60 per cent. The highest revenue yielded by these Districts has been in round numbers as follows :—

Batticaloa	...	Rs. 80,000 in 1877.
Mátara	...	,, 108,000 in 1878.‡

In considering the figures, however, there are several points in which the Districts differ, and which must be kept in view.

In Mátara the local production of food is not yet equal to the demand, a good deal of Coast rice is still imported, and the adjacent Giruwá Pattu is drawn on extensively for rice as well as chena products.

In Batticaloa there is a raising of food of about 20 per cent. in excess of the demand. This is sent at present almost entirely to Jaffna where it has to compete with Indian-grown paddy, and has hitherto done so successfully, possibly owing to the import duty the latter has to pay. The asweddumised area in Mátara District is about 45,000 acres, and in the Batticaloa District about 75,000 acres, but the area cultivated a second time in the year is small, while in Mátara a considerable proportion gives two crops. On the other hand, the liability to flood damage is greater in Mátara than in Batticaloa.

The *commutation system* was introduced in the Batticaloa District so far back as 1832. A very carefully compiled assessment from field to field was carried out by Mr. Birch in 1860, on a basis of a shilling a bushel as the district price of paddy and an average yield of seven-fold. This expired in 1870, and the next commutation was for seven years 1871-78 on a basis of a rupee per bushel. This commutation was repeated from 1876 to 1885, but as it is voluntary the number of landowners who have accepted it is limited, at first in consequence of the disastrous

* In 1878 the rent sales brought Rs 15,509, against Rs 60,234 due on commuted lands. In 1877 the latter item fell to Rs 6,920.
† 145,000 bushels, say 20,000 amunams: which were worth at least Rs. 5 per amunam, Rs. 100,000.
‡ In 1866 it reached Rs. 112,891—when there was no irrigation in the District.

years of 1879 and 1880, and subsequently on the plea that the assessment is too high in view of the fall in the price of paddy.*

Sale of Government property.—*Salt* for wholesale brought in Rs. 21,000 less in the Province than in the previous year, owing to an unexpected failure in the manufacture at Nillaveli in the Trincomalee District, the only place in the Province where it is artificially made, though it forms naturally in various other parts, but on a limited scale, and has to be destroyed. There was a difficulty in getting a supply from other Districts, but a moderate quantity was at last received from Hambantota, fortunately before the setting in of the north-east monsoon closed the port. Till this was received, both at Batticaloa and Trincomalee, we were obliged to restrict the issue to wholesale dealers for export to other Districts.

Timber, fortunately, made up for the deficiency in salt, showing an increased revenue of Rs. 32,000 over that of the previous year in the Batticaloa District alone. There were 1,046 logs of satin, halmilla, milla, ránai, and pálai in the depôts of the Province on the 1st January, 1883, and during 1884, 1,834 were added; the number sold was 2,182. Besides these, 2,235 logs of dead timber were brought in on the share system (viz., the contractor receiving 52 per cent. of the sums realized by sale) and which fetched Rs. 36,695, of which Rs. 17,766 was clear revenue to Government. Worked in the manner in which it is in this Province, I can see no objection to the share system. Captain Walker has favoured me with the following statement and remarks on the operations of the year:—

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the Eastern Province for the year 1883.

Particulars of Receipts	Amount. Rs. cts.	Total. Rs. cts.
To amount of arrears recovered on account of timber sold in previous years ...	9,236 95	
Do felled without license and confiscated ...	100 55	
Do sold to Public Departments ...	11,445 17	
Do sold by public auction	49,892 1†	
Do. royalty on timber felled by private parties ...	442 41	
		71,117 9
Amount due on timber sold from private parties ...	701 50	
Estimated value of timber in hand on 31st December, 1883	17,293 20	
		17,994 70
	Total—Rs.	89,111 79

Particulars of Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Total. Rs. cts.
By pay of Forester from 1st January to 31st December, 1883 ..	4,000 0	
Do Assistant Forester...	557 0	
Travelling allowance to Forester	800 0	
Pay of kankanies ...	660 0	
Do peon	240 0	
Do. cooies ...	1,318 30	
Amount paid for felling and removing timber ...	17,198 58	
Cost of tools	49 18	
Removing confiscated timber .	5 0	
Stamp and dies ...	12 0	
		24,840 6
Balance in favour of Forest Department on actual transactions	46,277 3	
Amount to be recovered on account of timber sold ..	701 50	
Estimated value of cut timber in hand in various depôts ...	17,293 20	
		64,271 73
	Total—Rs.	89,111 79

Remarks.—The demand for all descriptions of timber last year was good, and the prices realized were above the average of previous years, particularly for halmilla, satin and pálai. The rate realized for satin, viz., 95 cents per cubic foot, must be considered good, particularly when it is understood that all the first-class picked and selected is issued to the Public Works Department and other Government Departments at Rs. 1 per cubic foot. The rates realized for mililla and ránai (65 cents) may appear low, but are not really so, when the general quality of the timber sold is considered, which was not good. The contract felling rates were lower than last year, as well as share paid to contractor for dead wood.

The number of sales by public auction during the year were nine at Batticaloa and three at Trincomalee.

Sixty-six logs of halmilla were shipped to Madras for the Gun Carriage Factory, at the rate of Rs. 1·25 per cubic foot. 165 logs satin, halmilla, and mililla were shipped to the Public Works Department, Galle, at usual rates.

Out of the usual amount (Rs. 20,000) voted for felling, transport, &c., Rs. 2,500 was transferred to the North-Western Province; otherwise the transactions would have been larger and revenue greater. The item Rs. 442 41 (royalty on timber) in annual return is chiefly for sticks. I think a considerable revenue might be made from sticks, if the cutting of such wood was carried out by the Forest Department. To do this I think all forests should be reserved, and sticks only allowed to be cut for village uses in such forests as the Government Agent and Forester consider should be allowed; as long as forests are not reserved, it is impossible to have any check. Such sticks as are used for native houses will, I am satisfied, pay well if shipped to India, and people will readily buy and ship if they are brought for sale by the Forest Department to place of shipment. Sticks cut on private lands are now being shipped to India, but the Forest Department can bring a better quality into the market. This must be done on share system. Lots of common wood not now in use will pay well to export, if a trial is made, but under the present arrangement the Forester has no power to do anything.

I quite concur with the Forester in considering that if a little more liberty of action was left to the Government Agent and the Forester in this Province more revenue might be got out of the forests.

* Previous to 1860 payment by a certain date ensured a discount of 25 per cent, but this was abolished in 1870; and since 1879 payment after a certain date is accompanied by a fine of 25 per cent.

† The amount realised by Government on dead wood, &c., Rs. 17,766, is included in this amount, but the sum of Rs. 18,928 paid to license-holder is not included in this or shown as revenue or expenditure.

Reimbursements show an increase of over Rs. 3,200, which is chiefly due to a lot of arrears of water-rate being got in. Of the amounts due for the Paḍḍippalai-ár and Rúkam schemes, nearly two-thirds has been now paid off, but the revisal of the assessment lists under Pulukunávai, Devilánai and Chaḍiyakulam, referred to by Mr. Moir in his report for 1882, has been much advanced during the year, and the collection of the water-rate due for these works should now be undertaken.

The other heads of revenue call for no special notice.

Expenditure stands for Rs. 178,887, against Rs. 172,548 during the previous year. Half of the difference between these figures is under the head "Pensions," owing to the return of a retired civilian to reside in the District after a visit to England. There is also an increase of Rs. 2,400 under Prison Services, but the greater portion of this represents a saving at some other station.

Nett Revenue.—The further expenditure on Roads, Police, and the Registration Department in the Province may, I think, be safely taken as under Rs. 100,000, so that the Province may claim to have sent in a clear contribution of Rs. 250,000 as the share to the general administration and development of the Island.

IV.—ROADS, PRINCIPAL AND MINOR.

Badulla road.—The condition of the surface of this thoroughfare though much improved during the year was not as satisfactory as could be desired, but this was due to the state in which it was allowed to get into by the contractor, who was happily got rid of at last. Mr. Smith has been unremitting in his endeavours to put the road into proper order, but must be allowed time. The five miles at the boundary of the Province for the metalling of which successive Agents have asked, still remain in the same condition, viz., rough but passable in fine weather, but in the wet months portions become at times, I believe, well nigh impracticable for laden carts.

Coast road.—The condition of the portion, which has been permanently improved, was satisfactory throughout the year. This line is now a good driveable road for 60 miles, viz., 20* to the north and 40 to the south of Batticaloa. Further improvement in either direction will be attended with considerable expense in view of the nature of the country through which the trace passes, while it has certainly on the north and nearly on the south got past the populous villages. I think the Rs 4,000 per annum now devoted to the extension of this line might with advantage be applied for a few years to cross roads, to facilitate access to the large tracts of paddy lands situated back from the coast, especially in outlying parts of the Paḍḍippalai-ár plain, the wants of which were noticed in Mr. Moir's report for 1882

A portion of this plain is served by a principal road leaving the coast road at Káraitívu and terminating near the Chenkatpadai dam. The surface of the greater portion of this is good, but the floods of 1878 washed away several of the bridges on the heavy embankment in the plain, and they have never been restored. Something ought to be done, and I think the best way would be to lower the embankment (which is very long and high) for a considerable distance, so as to allow the floods (which though heavy are not frequent or of long duration) to pass over the road. This has been done with success in several instances I can point to, and would allow of the bridges being reduced in length and possibly in number.

Minor roads.—The Arasaḍi-Malukkanpuḍḍi cross road in the same plain has been during the year completed and gravelled throughout, but further liberal expenditure will be required to enable it to meet the heavy traffic that passes over it after each crop. This is the road which Government declined to take over as a principal road, but a proposal made by the Provincial Road Committee to establish a toll was approved. Legislative authority was granted for this, and the proceeds are to be paid over to the Committee for expenditure on the roads. The people in the southern district are, I understand, very indignant at the establishment of this toll, and have banded themselves together not to use the road, &c., to go back to tavalams, &c.; but if this opposition is met with firmness, it must die a natural death, as the traffic during the harvest is so great that it can only be conducted by cart, irrespective of the consideration that it can be thus done at about one-fourth of the cost as compared with tavalams. I explained on several occasions that the object was to provide money to improve the village communications, and to bring this fact more prominently under notice I proposed to the District Road Committee the propriety of undertaking early in 1884 the gravelling of the main streets of the largest villages in this part of the District, at present mere sandy tracks nearly impracticable for a loaded cart.

On the *west shore of the lake* a line of road was originally opened by Mr. Birch, passing through a country with a considerable extent of land under cultivation especially for the muṇmári harvest, and intended to facilitate direct access between Puliyantívu and several large villages, such as Mandúr, Ampilánturai, Chamánturai, &c. Mr. Hume too spent a good deal of money on this line, but it has of late years had but scant attention paid to it. Concurring in its importance, I began systematic work from both ends and trust this will be carried on by my successor. A boat that would take a horse or an empty cart has also been provided at the ferry at the Northern terminus, and a mile of road made by prison labour to give more direct access at Timilatívu to this ferry from the town system of roads.

On the *Puliyantívu* and *Rúkam* line, referred to by Mr. Moir in his last report, the District Road Committee have had the western end of the trace altered, so as to still further shorten the distance and to join the Badulla road at the Tumpálanchólai rest-house. Temporary bridges have been provided on this new portion to allow of the streams being crossed by foot passengers at all times, with a view of this line being adopted as the tapal route all the year round.

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* A further distance of 4 miles on the north has been gravelled, but not provided with cross-drains, a good deal of waterway is required in this section.

The streets and roads in and around the town of Batticaloa make up a considerable mileage and have been a heavy charge on the District Road Committee resources. During the past year they have been kept up entirely by prison labour, and it is believed this has been done with advantage to the public as well as to the Committee, which has been thus placed in further funds to expend on the more remote parts of the District. The expenditure in money on the town roads has consequently been limited to paying for the additional staff required by the extramural employment of the prisoners and for materials used for masonry works, a number of permanent culverts having been built, some with a view of improving the drainage of the town, and others to replace unsafe timber platforms.

Rest-houses.—A number of good buildings has been constructed during the past five years by the Provincial Road Committee on the main roads in the Batticaloa District. Only improved equipment is required to make these all that can be fairly required of rest-houses, and render it unnecessary for travellers to carry a complete kit. A vote for Rs. 1,200 was taken towards the close of the year, to be expended on crockery, glass, and cutlery, to be placed in the principal rest-houses. The state of the one at the capital of the Province was not satisfactory, though the building was fair. This was cleaned up, a new rest-house keeper appointed on an increased salary, and improved equipment provided during the year.

The rest-houses in the Trincomalee District are not creditable to the Committee, and it has been urged to improve them; but the funds available for the purpose are very limited. It was decided, however, to take the one at Trincomalee in hand early in this year, and expend Rs. 500 in repairing it. A small outlay on Kantalái was also sanctioned. Provision was also made for the Trincomalee rest-houses sharing in the improved equipment ordered for the Province.

The collections under the Thoroughfare Ordinance have been for some years unsatisfactory, but I think the additional knowledge gained as a member of the recent Commission has enabled me to place the matter in a fair way for a much improved revenue during 1884. There were large arrears outstanding, and an immense number of unexecuted warrants in the hands of the police headmen. These officers were pressed to close these accounts, and this brought up demands for exemption literally from thousands, who had not taken the trouble to appear and claim it until they found themselves in danger of being sent to prison. Each of these claimants was liberally dealt with, and those clearly liable made to pay or be committed. The police officers were also encouraged by a payment increased to 25 cents* per head, to bring up defaulters.

The lists have by these means been cleared of a large number who were not liable or were fairly entitled to exemption, and this will, I trust, facilitate future collections, especially as the committee have adopted a very liberal scale of remuneration for Division Officers, the propriety of which had been mooted by Mr. Moir, and which had my fullest concurrence.

Arrangements too have been made for affording an opportunity of laboring to those so liable, which has been rather lost sight of in the past here as well as elsewhere. I trust that I may not be considered as going out of my way in repeating that an active participation in working the Ordinance in a busy District during the best part of a year, has confirmed me in the belief that the proposals of the Thoroughfare Commission are perfectly feasible and could be easily carried out in practice.†

V.—VITAL STATISTICS.

I have had the population returns of the Province corrected up to date by deducting the deaths and adding the births which have been reported since the taking of the last Census, with the following results :—

	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.
Population by Census of 1881	105,405	22,646
Births during remainder of 1881	4,043	579
Deaths do. do.	2,962	908
Population on 31st December, 1882	106,486	23,317
Births during 1882	4,040	616
Deaths do.	2,908	452
Population on 31st December, 1883	107,618	2,241
Births during 1883	4,596	766
Deaths do.	2,560	654
Population on 31st December, 1883	109,654	22,593

In Trincomalee District there has been apparently a falling off in the population, owing to an excess of deaths over births, in the town and gravets, of 530 in 1881, when there was an epidemic of malarial fever, attributed by the Assistant Government Agent in his report for that year, to the defective drainage of the town.

In the Batticaloa district the figures have been satisfactory, equivalent to 4 per cent. in three years, against 13 per cent. as found by the Census of 1881 to be the rate of progression during the previous decade. This increase has been general throughout the District excepting

* This fee was only paid for those brought up in time to be sent before the magistrate before 11 o'clock of a Monday morning, and arrangements were made to reduce the delay at the court, and to get at least one-third of a day's work out of each man on the Monday. Such men were entitled to their discharge on Saturday A maximum of work at a minimum cost was thus secured by a little arrangement without any infringement of the law. For defaulters brought up on any other day the fee was 12½ cents.

† For instance, experience showed me that having a distinct warrant for each defaulter greatly facilitated dealing with arrears, claims to exemption, &c., while the cost of writing these documents is only about a cent a head additional. I mention this as some have cried out at the change of practice as entailing trouble and expense.

Bintenna, where there has been a falling off of about 10 per cent., which is in accordance with the results of the Census.*

The Public Health in the Batticaloa District during the year was satisfactory, and the death-rate was 23·5 per mille, which is I believe the normal rate in Ceylon. Many years ago, observations in the Mátara District gave the same results.

According to the returns compiled and issued by the Registrar-General, the chief diseases which proved fatal were fever, diarrhœa, dysentery and inflammation of the cellular tissue.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Crime.—The spirit of disorder which (as Mr. Moir remarked in his report for 1882) seemed to be growing up among the people of the Batticaloa District for some time past, culminated in a series of caste riots and outrages in January, which were reported to Government by my predecessor in the following terms :—

"The disturbances began with a caste dispute between the fishers and Nalawas of Kalmunai and Amirlayáli, partly within and partly a short distance without the police limits of the town. As in previous disturbances in Puliyantívu, offence was taken at the carrying of an umbrella The quarrel, which culminated in some of the fishers being struck and wounded with knives by the Nalawas close to the Police Station on Monday afternoon, 22nd January, subsided when the men concerned in the assault were arrested.

"But advantage was taken of the dispute between these two classes by the fishers of Navatkuḍá, who, headed by a notorious character, Kankáni Sinnatampi, made a determined raid on the Nalawa quarter on Tuesday ; they destroyed and pillaged several houses ; ill-treated the inmates or such of them as they could get hold of, mostly Nalawa women whose male relatives had been imprisoned in connection with the assault on the previous day, and robbed them of their trinkets and of other articles of more or less value."

The popular feeling and the sympathy of the better classes was unfortunately entirely on the side of Sinnatampi and his friends, who were looked on as having committed no criminal offence, but as only having, rather roughly perhaps, checked the increasing arrogance of the lower castes. To secure the arrest of the leaders was consequently a matter of considerable difficulty. The headmen were either unable or unwilling to do it, and the police were for a long time baffled by the impossibility of procuring information of their movements, while the offenders were sheltered, shielded, and warned. The man Sinnatampi had long been recognised as the leader of a gang of bravadoes, whose services were available to pay out grudges, and there is no doubt he was on the occasion in question hired to intervene in a quarrel in which he and his men had no immediate interest. After a change in the police stationed at Batticaloa and a quarrel in the gang, which led to one turning informer, Sinnatampi's chief henchman (Sámi) was arrested, but rescued by a host of sympathisers. He had however been seriously hurt in the melée, and in consequence of the vigorous steps taken by Mr. Conolly (District Judge, &c.) he was followed up and re-arrested before he could be got away again. Soon after this, Mr. Murray and a few detectives having been sent from Badulla to track Sinnatampi, and a reward of Rs. 500 having been offered for information which would lead to his arrest, he one day came in and surrendered. The credit for forcing him to take this step is due to the vigorous mode Mr. Murray set to work.

The whole gang were tried at the following Sessions before Mr. Justice Clarence, when they were all convicted on very clear evidence, and the leader sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and the others to various shorter terms according to their degrees of guilt. A number of other offenders of lesser notoriety were also convicted on charges of arson, rescue, &c., and received suitable sentences.

All were of course at once sent round to Colombo, and the District has been happily fairly free of crime, thanks to the sentences passed by Mr. Justice Clarence, and the firmness and vigour with which justice has been administered by Mr. Conolly since his appointment, just after the riots. But there are elements of disorder and caste jealousies under the surface which require keeping in order, and the Batticaloa Bench ought for some years at least be filled by almost the best judicial officer in the class, especially in view of the increased powers about to be vested in District Judges.

The only crime subsequent to the last session which calls for any notice is the murder late in December of a Coast Tamil kaṇkáni employed on the roads, by another Coast Tamil who had come from the Badulla District to see him.

New Products have been tried on a piece of land on the bank of the Maha-oya granted to Mr. Fielder. The results have been encouraging; Liberian coffee grows well, but there seems to be a difficulty in securing a market for the crop, and so it has given way to rubber and cacao. The former grows luxuriantly, and will doubtless pay if an economical mode of extracting the rubber is devised. The cacao plants were also all that could be desired ; when I last saw them they had a fine promise of crop, and from a recent notice in the papers I gather this has been realized.

During my trip to the Trincomalee District, I visited the scene of European enterprise on the Mahawęliganga, but only to find it deserted by all except Mr. Master, who yet hopes to make it pay, and has here a good show of Liberian coffee, rubber, cacao, &c. Tobacco too has been tried, but has not been a success owing, it is believed, to errors in the curing.

European enterprise many years ago gave the District a trial, and there is a considerable extent of land under cocoanuts. Some of these estates pay fairly enough, I believe, but others are very poor. Nearly all have, during the past two years, been infected by a description of caterpillar which destroys the leaves, killing many trees and materially reducing the bearing of all. The lighting of large fires fed with green stuff to produce a dense smoke seems to be the

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* I would in this connection invite attention to Mr. Moir's remark in his report for 1882, as to the connection of the Siṇhalese and Veddah population in the outlying parts of the district. (p. 81.)

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1883.

I ASSUMED charge of this District in June, and my personal experience is therefore limited to the latter half of the year.

REVENUE.

The revenue of 1883 proves about Rs. 7,000 above that for 1878 and 1879, but about Rs. 9,000 below that for 1880, 1881, and 1882.

The decrease is due to the failure of the salt manufacture at Niláveli, and also to a slight falling off in sale of stamps. The former is due to showers in May and June, the chief months for manufacture. The reduced sale of stamps seems due to lessened litigation. A considerable sale of palai timber was effected at prices averaging 87½ cents per foot, the purchasers exporting it to the South Indian market. A large demand among exporters for medium-sized trees of other kinds, and of second-class quality, also existed during the year, such timber finding a ready and profitable sale in South India, where it is largely employed for house-building. No action however to meet this was taken by the Forester, as he awaits the result of the Government action on the report by Mr. Vincent. Owners of forests purchased from the Crown found a ready sale for such timber, though the supply was necessarily limited. One contract came under my notice for 200 such trees, to be felled and removed at the purchaser's expense, the price realized being Rs. 1 per tree. It is manifest, therefore, a similar and judicious sale of such trees on Crown forests might be effected annually to an extent that should cover all local expenses of the Forest Department.

In watching the progress of revenue here, it must be borne in mind the increased yield of paddy (due to the increased cultivation of the last few years) while actually forming the base of an improved revenue, causes for the time an apparent diminution. This is due to loss of the import dues on rice, and reduction in value of the Crown tithes. The money thus saved to producers is at once re-invested in further redemption of waste land, and it may be said that, besides the revenue collected, the Government is now laying by a sinking fund, the interest on which will shortly form a new source of revenue. No other special notice seems called for, but that, despite the exceptional decrease in one or two items, the general revenue has shown healthy progress and every indication of development. To meet and encourage this prosperity, liberal expenditure is called for on small irrigation works and improved land communication between Trincomalee and Kottiyár Pattu.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of the district was Rs 10,000 less than in 1878, and the lowest attained since that date. Further reduction (unless of a most trifling nature) could not be effected without retarding the progress and expansion of sources of revenue. A very slightly increased expenditure should, however, suffice for the collection of double the present revenue, and any increase may therefore be regarded as a nearly nett revenue to the Colony.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Kandy road has been kept in usual repair, rendered less effective than should be by the heavy timber traffic between this port and the North-Central Province. If transport of timber were prohibited during the wet months (November, December, and January) this would be remedied, and an ultimate saving in upkeep be effected. Of the Anurádhapura road (eight and a-half miles of gravel, fourteen natural), all that can be said is that carts do pass along it during dry months. This valuable road trace should be annually improved by extending the gravel, for until this is effected traffic will not have its full development.

The Coast road exists only on paper, except for eleven miles between Trincomalee and Niláveli, and a rough trace, just practicable for carts, for six miles between Thopúr and Muthúr in Kottiyár Pattu. I think the further upkeep of the road beyond Niláveli rest-house (nine miles) is unnecessary for many years to come, and would recommend the expenditure on the nine miles itself be considerably reduced, as the road is now in excellent order. The rest of the track to the north passes over the mouths of rivers, where in the driest weather a full depth of sea water remains; that between Pulmodai and Thiriyai has never a depth of less than ten or twelve feet of salt water. I would strongly recommend this road be transferred to the village council as a path, and a new trace be adopted about eight to ten miles inland, thereby crossing the rivers where their beds are dry for more than nine months in each year. This may commence near Periyakulam at the 7th mile on the Anurádhapura road, and be gradually extended northwards, so as to subserve both the coast villages and those in the interior at present provided with no direct outlet. This road should pass near the new paddy fields west of Thiriyai, and strike the western shore of the Kokkelai lake at the village of Tennamarawadi. One moiety of the saving thus effected might go towards the new trace, and the other be devoted to the road between Muthúr and Thopúr, with a gradual extension of it to the Verukal river. The present track from Thopúr to the Verukal should be handed over as a village path, and a new trace be effected on the high ground above the salt marshes and to the west of the present track.

FERRIES.

Five hundred rupees a year is expended to provide six small "dug out" canoes, in which the mails and travellers are conveyed across the rivers. If some of these are replaced by horse-boats, the increased traffic should enable a small toll to render them self-supporting.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

These are, on the whole, in fair condition. The police station, however, needs cleaning, and the quarters in it for European constables are quite unsuitable, to say the least. It requires extensive alteration and improvement.

The Kachchéri has a neglected and dirty appearance owing to the scaling off of accumulated limewash from the walls They need tedious scraping and then whitewashing, for which purpose the labour of three or four trained convicts would be both economical and effective.

The hospital is in good order, but its utility is lessened by its being almost entirely screened from the road by small native hovels. An expenditure of Rs. 300 on partial acquirement of these would remedy this to a great extent, and should not be deferred. I submit, tile-shifting and white-washing of such buildings should in all such stations as this be done by prison labour. A special allowance of Rs. 2·50 per month to one guard would secure a man competent to act as skilled overseer, and the proportionate saving in the upkeep vote would be large.

IRRIGATION.

Koddiyár Pattu.—The large tank of Allai has proved to contain an inadequate supply of water for the extensive tracts now cultivated under it, and great care is needed to prevent the slightest waste. As there are still extensive waste lands which should be sold and cultivated under it within the next few years, a report is needed as to the possibility *(a)* of increasing the catchment; *(b)* of increasing storage capacity. A distribution dam was recommended by me to the Government Agent for the Arasadi sluice, and authority obtained to erect it from the irrigation fund. This will save much wastage both of water and labour, but is only a minor improvement. An extensive tract of fields, Puthuvelli, is now cultivated by means of a large temporary dam, below the small sluice, and if a permanent dam is erected a considerable area of Crown jungle will be available for irrigation. This should be effected at once by a permanent dam, if it is not possible to irrigate all this tract from the main channel. The latter is the better scheme if pecuniarily practicable, and a professional estimate should be made for its execution. A considerable stream of water is annually wasted near Malikaitívu and Pachchanur, and as the land of these villages is nearly all available for aswaddamization, I think a professional examination should be made of the tanks and water-courses between Kilivetti and Pachchanur, and estimates given both for the cost of retaining the water now wasted, and for its irrigating capacity.

Tampalakam Pattu.—I have received permission to dispose of the reserved lands under Kanthalai, and a portion is at once to be cut up for sale. The villagers of Kanthalai have applied for 180 acres, which they are willing to take up in small lots during 1884. It is expected that several applications will follow from local capitalists for blocks of 50 and 100 acres, one for 100 acres being already sent in.

One sluice gate of the tank has been out of order since 5th September, 1881, and, as it cannot be shut, there is a great wastage of water. Steps must be taken in 1884 to have this repaired as soon as the pinmári crop is cut. With this object a special resolution of the village council is desirable, ensuring uniform and early sowing, and giving notice that the sluice will be fully opened on the seventh day after the paddy is cut, so that the paddy if not stacked above flood-level will be left at the owner's risk.

Kattukulam Pattu.—The utmost industry has prevailed in the Kandyan portion of this Pattu, and all the tanks have been further repaired. There is urgent need, however, of systematic labour on the bunds, and in 1884 it will be necessary the Wanniyah carry out the system, as worked in the North-Central Province.

The village fields, neglected until recently for chena clearing, are now brought back into high cultivation, and the villagers admit their health has vastly gained by their new means of existence. Numerous tracts of Crown land are also being aswaddamized on permits to cultivate at one-fifth share. I am of opinion this is excessive, and that permit to aswaddamize Crown land should be allowed for four years, free of tithe, as if under Sir Henry Ward's Minute. On expiration of this time the rate of one-fifth would be fair. The people are too poor to buy the land, and now chena cultivation is entirely stopped it is necessary to afford them fair scope for sustenance and for gradual increase of their means. During the first four years of aswaddamization the repairs to the broken bund of the ruined tanks under which these Crown fields are redeemed are heavy, and if care is taken to issue permits only to qualified cultivators, the system I propose will in five years restore these villages to competence, and a possibility of affluence. The villagers are now the most enterprising and industrious I have yet met with in Ceylon.

Periyakulam.—This tank causes great discontent, as the water does not rise to the level of the higher lands purchased for fields. The villagers wish the spill raised, and a higher channel provided, and I think a professional report is really needed.

Thiriyai.—At this village there is one of the finest tanks (of the village class) possible. It should be at once taken in hand, and about ten lots of five acres, and thirty of ten, be surveyed for sale adjoining the small portion claimed by certain villagers on a doubtful title. These claims also being surveyed and decided, the small lots would be soon disposed of, and a nucleus of labour would thus be formed, which in a few years would repair the bund to an extent that would cause a ready sale of a far larger extent of available land. At this stage the Crown would be able to step in, and, completing the repairs of the more extensive damages, would not only reimburse its outlay

by the sheet of land then available for irrigation, with cultivators ready to take it up, but secure a large future revenue from tithes. The full system when in working order was quite equal to that of Allai tank, and a careful survey of the tank and all its feeders, and subsidiary system, is all the cost I would advise being incurred up to the stage when purchasers were ready to take over the land.

General Remarks on Irrigation.—I find in talking unreservedly with the villagers, during my rides and walks, that great injustice is thought to be caused by the mode in which Sir H. Ward's Minute is worked here. In practice most rice lands are reclaimed by very poor and resident cultivators on Kachchéri permit and payment of one-fifth to the Crown. These people not only pay one-fifth while incurring the heavy labour and cost of the first few years' cultivation, but when the land is offered for sale (having no command of capital) the fields they aswaddamized pass from them to capitalists in the towns. At this stage the Minute is brought into action, and the capitalist is exempted for three years from paying tithe for the land brought into cultivation previously on payment of one-fifth! One point here specially needs notice—the price realized (owing to combinations among capitalists) has *not* been enhanced (as it should have been) by this exemption.

CROPS.

The paddy crops of 1883 were good. Tithes of the year were sold as 6,654½ bushels.

FORESTS.

Under revenue this subject has already been noticed. The usual waste of common timber has gone on during the year, though restricted as jealously as possible. The gratuitous cutting of sticks, common wood, firewood, &c., beyond a four-mile radius round the town should be stopped, and temporary arrangements need adopting to secure provisionally a fair price for common products of the forest beyond that distance.

One thousand one hundred and twenty bags of mangrove bark have been sold to tanners and exporters during the year, the royalty fixed being only 8 cents per bag.

The supply of valuable timber kept by the Forester during the year has been judiciously brought on the market. Our sale is, however, rendered less profitable, owing to the sales here by the Forester, North-Central Province. I feel satisfied only one officer should sell here, and that the North-Central Province timber should be consigned to our Forester in a defined quantity, and at a fixed price. At present there must exist a competition that materially lessens the proceeds credited to the general revenue.

GARDENS.

The cacao on Lowlands estate is most promising, and has every appearance of being well adapted to the locality. India-rubber (Ceàra) grows like a weed there, but seems not likely to prove profitable, as the yield is too small to repay labour and interest on capital invested.

Cocoanut trees are not receiving due attention. Some admirable land for their growth will be offered next year in Kottiyar Pattu, and it is hoped native capitalists will awaken to the value of cocoanut property.

Tobacco.—The growth of this is largely extending, and some additional land has been surveyed for sale at Nilàveli, and will be brought into cultivation. The total plantation in Trincomalee town this year is the greatest yet undertaken here, and every prospect is afforded that the yield will be good. There is every reason to expect this industry will annually assume more important proportions, so that I have called for an exact return early in 1884 of the land in cultivation now.

PATCH GARDENS.

The supply of vegetables and fruits being poor, I have commenced a series of fruit and vegetable shows, with small prizes. It would be premature to say more than that public interest has been keenly excited thereby, and that there is every prospect of increased attention to their growth.

CRIME AND LITIGATION.

The year has been characterized by an admirable absence of crime and frivolous litigation. The credit for this must be mainly given to the people themselves.

VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

The judicial work has been satisfactory during the year, but I have not been satisfied with the attention hitherto bestowed on village paths, and the people do not duly avail themselves of the powers vested in them under the Ordinance. The matter has received my full attention, and the President expects satisfactory progress after the rains close The court-houses are being gradually improved, but cannot be considered satisfactory except at Muthúr. I conclude that the villagers still require some years' careful education in self-government before they will spontaneously exert themselves for their own benefit. It appears to me desirable to foster such spontaneous action very vigilantly, and equally to hold back or conceal direct guidance from the kachchéri, if the full benefit hoped for is to be obtained.

HEALTH.

There has been no abnormal epidemic or exceptional feature in the returns for the year.

PORT OF TRINCOMALEE.

I cannot too strongly express my opinion that a Local Board should at once be established here. It would probably not be necessary to impose an assessment rate, and a somewhat extended area should therefore be allowed for its action. Markets and public latrines are urgently needed,

and the absence of them is undoubtedly the cause of local malaria. The present exposure of perishable food in more or less filthy places, with garbage under and near it, cannot but be prejudicial to health; and in a large town, with a very small staff of police, adequate supervision will only be secured when the supply of perishable food is collected at four or five places whence the offal and garbage can be scavenged.

The drainage of the town is easier to deal with, for the swamps that have hitherto been regarded as causes of malaria can be dealt with under the existing Board of Health, and the hollows raised with sand from the sea-beach. I am personally of opinion the dysenteric and typhoid fevers, so prevalent here in February, March, and April, result from the local custom of using as latrines superficial excavations in the yards of houses. The consequence of this is, that every alternation of damp and drought causes the surface soil to exhale gases always poisonous, though not always mephitic, and therefore dangerously insidious. This can only be remedied by erection of numerous and well constructed public latrines, and until this is done sanitation rules for private yards and gardens can scarcely be enforced.

SUMMARY.

The result of the year's experience is to show a slight but steady increase of population, and a marked increase in production throughout the district. It is probable the district has never been so prosperous since it came under English rule, and with a fair proportion of expenditure on productive works, and means of improved communication, this prosperity is likely to make still more marked progress during the next few years.

The items of expenditure I recommend for consideration are as follows:—

(1) A new trace for a cart road from near the 7th mile on the Anurádhapura road to Tennamarawaḍi on the Kokkelai lake. The present trace to be handed over as a village path, from the 9th mile. This will open a large number of deserted tanks and other fields for gradual cultivation by the villagers along the coast. At present the difficulties of transport and fear of wild animals prevent these lands being redeemed. The tanks are such as can be restored by the villagers.

(2) Raising the spills of Allai and Periyakulam tanks, or otherwise increasing the water-supply.

(3) Restoring Andankulam.

(4) Affording ferry boats for horses, carts, &c., between Kiniyay and Thopúr.

(5) Excluding by a weir the sea tides from the salt lake of Sambaltívu, thereby rendering the salt marshes available for paddy fields, and affording pasturage for the cattle of Trincomalee during dry weather around the bed of the lake. The lake would contain brackish water within two years and ultimately fresh water, as it has a very extensive catchment area. The diet of the Trincomalee Tamils consists largely of milk, and the want of pasturage for cattle is keenly felt during the dry months. The lake is about four miles from the Fort, and a small pasturage fee would be collected. The work is one eminently suitable for convict labour.

MINOR ROADS.

The realized revenue of the District Road Committee during 1883 was Rs. 4,254·37, of which Rs. 3,038·83 was expended, and a further sum of Rs. 690 voted, but carried on for next year owing to the autumn rains setting in before work could be executed.

Minor Roads in the Gravets.—The numerous minor roads in Trincomalee have been kept up during the year in excellent order. These should be transferred to a Local Board, however; I include with them the minor roads called Orr's Hill road and Love lane, which have no district value beyond their use by the townsfolk.

Minor Roads in Tampalakamam Pattu.—In Tampalakamam Pattu there is a good gravelled road of one and a-half mile to Tampalakamam from the 13th mile, which requires annual upkeep; and a similar road of half a-mile has been commenced during the year from the Kandy road to the village of Kanthalai.

The minor road to Kiniyay from the 2nd mile has been regarded as useless for cart traffic, and was not even in 1879 (Administration Reports, p. 157) noticed by the Assistant Agent when entering into the larger question of the direct route from Trincomalee to Batticaloa. I have, however, found an improved trace on good levels from the 4th mile on the Kandy road, with a distance of 7¾ miles, as compared with the 8 miles of the old road between the port and the Kiniyay ferry. This road is approved by the Provincial Road Committee, and will be at once proceeded with, as it relieves Kiniyay and saves the expensive route from Tampalakamam to Kiniyay across five miles of salt marsh.

This route should continue along the village path to the Uppu áru, and should then turn to the Gaṇga, and, crossing it above the Koṭṭi-áru mouth, strike across the Koṭṭiyar Pattu to a point a few miles above Thopúr, thus connecting Muthúr by the Malikaitívu minor road, and avoiding the Koṭṭi-áru mouth.

Money has in former years been granted to several other paths in Tampalakamam Pattu besides these Kanthalai, Tampalakamam, and Kiniyay roads—but for some years to come I consider expenditure should be entirely reserved for these.

Minor Roads in Koṭṭiyar Pattu.—In Koṭṭiyar Pattu the old road to Malikaitívu has been for some miles rendered useless by the Allai channel and the new fields under it lying on either side of the minor road, with the water surface of the fields a foot or two above the road. The road thus forms a canal whenever the channel is running. Cart traffic is further impeded by the unbridged banks of the channel crossing the road, and by the daily erection (during cultivation) of raised bunds to convey water from the channel to the fields beyond the road. I delayed work on this road until I had seen it in all weathers, and I am now able to say the

first three miles must be entirely abandoned, and a new road traced to the east of the fields, with a masonry culvert bridge over the Allai channel. As this new trace is necessitated solely by the new irrigation under Allai, and as these fields are the largest contributors to the fine fund, I recommend the work be done out of the irrigation fund during 1884.

This road is of the first importance, and should be regarded, with that from Tampalakamam Pattu, as entitled to nearly all available funds for some years to come.

Hereafter the village path from Sampur and its vicinity to the Thopúr road, about one and a-half mile from Muthúr, should be taken in hand, but for a year or two at least it should be improved under village tribunal rules.

Minor Roads in Kaṭṭukulam Pattu.—In Kaṭṭukulam Pattu the District Road Committee has maintained a cart track to Periyakulam tank, but this is of no district value, and might be kept up and improved in future by the cultivators. The road to Sambeltívu from the 4th mile on the Coast road is of great importance as serving a large and populous group of villages. About quarter mile only as yet is in gravel, but an annual extension should be made until the whole of these thriving hamlets and gardens have good communication by cart with the main road.

The only other road in this Pattu on which District Road Committee funds should be spent at present, is the path to the Siṇhalese villages, and thence by Kiwulakadawa to Thiriyai, to Kuchchaveli, and to Erámadu.

The present road is of 15 miles, starting from the 21st mile on the Anurádhapura road, to Madawachchi, and although some considerable grants-in-aid have been made by the District Road Committee, it is still quite useless owing to the nature of the trace followed.

This road should be allowed to relapse into a village path, and a new trace be opened from the 17th mile to meet the old trace at Gomarasankaḍuwa (five miles), whence the old trace to Maḍawachchi should be shortened, and deviated to avoid the high rocks it now passes over, reducing the distance from 5¼ miles to 4¾ miles. This new trace I shall ask the villagers to clear in 1884, as soon as cultivation allows them leisure.

The distance will then be 26¾ miles from Trincomalee to Maḍawachchi by a fair trace, in lieu of 36 miles by a defective one. From Maḍawachchi I have during the year greatly improved the foot-path to Thiriyay, by voluntary village labour, and the District Road Committee's road should be extended along this (some 12 miles at most) by grants-in-aid to supplement the village labour.

I have entered into some detail on this subject as it seems desirable the Administration Report should criticise and assist the labours of the District Road Committee, and serve as a record of a definite system, which the successors of an out-going officer should be able to follow, unless they saw good reason to change it.

The Superintending Officer, Public Works Department, has since January, 1883, superseded the clerk whose allowance was Rs. 180, and been retained on a salary of Rs. 600 annually to superintend minor roads.

REST-HOUSES.

The available fund for 1883 was Rs. 896·33 for upkeep of ten buildings. The receipts from travellers being small, this has not proved sufficient to provide accommodation equal to that in other Provinces. The profits of the producing and retailing classes derived from the stay of men-of-war in the harbour are so great, that I submit special aid should be given to render this port attractive to the Navy as a place for relaxation and sanitation. The producing class indirectly benefited is also that which it is especially the duty of Government to foster and help, as any diminution of its gains is likely to throw many of its members into pauperdom, when they become a burden retarding general progress. Rest-houses in the North-Central Province have been given by Government on a substantial and liberal scale, and it is very inconvenient to travellers passing into this district to find the best we can provide affords such inferior and even deficient accommodation. An effort has been made by the Provincial Road Committee to remedy this, but with the most partial success.

It is urgently needed that Government should treat the two rest-houses on this section of the Kandy road with the liberality shown to those on the section in the North-Central Province. The walls of the rest-house at the 10th mile have cracked in many places, and it is no longer safe; the distance also is inconvenient (as it should be at the 13th mile), while no grass, straw, milk, eggs, &c., can be procured within four miles. If a vote be allowed to erect a new rest-house at the 13th mile, it will serve for Tampalakamam (three-quarters of a mile off) as well, and enable the rest-house there to be dispensed with. A comfortable little building, with tables and chairs provided, would here prove a great attraction to Naval and Military officers, as the vicinity is good for sport, and equipment could then be kept up by fees.

With this relief the district might afterwards by strict economy and care gradually itself improve its other rest-houses.

H. NEVILL,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

20th April, 1884.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1883.

MR. FISHER having been compelled owing to ill-health to leave the Province without being able to write an Administration Report for last year, I have the honour to forward the accompanying returns and statistics.

A perusal of the comparative statement of the revenue for the ten years of the history of this Province shows that the revenue derived in 1883 has been exceeded only twice—viz., in 1878 and 1879; but in many respects the revenue of 1883 may be considered the most satisfactory yet obtained.

In 1879 the total receipts amounted to Rs. 135,960, but of this no less than Rs. 94,120 was realized by the sale of Government property—*i.e.*, Timber. In 1878 Rs. 49,562 and in 1883 Rs. 40,182 were the proceeds under this head.

The Land Revenue, which is the criterion of the prosperity of the people, amounted last year to Rs. 42,427·18, and has been exceeded only once, viz., in 1878, when Rs. 46,193 was derived from this source; but as has been forcibly explained in a paper by Mr. Fisher that has been published, the ruling price of paddy in this Province last year was as low as 50 cents a bushel.

No extensive Public Works were undertaken last year. Nineteen village tanks were provided with sluices and a first-class sluice was constructed at Tissawewa. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 81,594·81. Exclusive of this, the revenue exceeded the ordinary expenditure by Rs. 4,250.

E. T. NOYES,
Acting Government Agent.

Anurádhapura Kachchéri,
5th June, 1884.

STATEMENT of the Revenue of the North-Central Province for the Ten Years 1874 to 1883.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Arrears of Revenue ...	1,848	547	920	36	105	—	—	943	61	49
Land Sales	—	—	—	—	1,438	2,921	2,528	4,503	3,626	8,715
Land Revenue ...	14,632	31,095	34,778	19,856	46,193	13,834	24,883	29,515	29,265	42,427
Rents exclusive of Lands ...	2,465	650	772	1,362	1,860	2,032	1,936	1,436	1,757	1,836
Licenses	6,527	11,299	15,270	17,410	16,750	15,050	10,292	9,025	7,249	6,975
Stamps	3,840	3,864	4,404	5,887	4,994	5,643	4,750	3,073	3,390	6,515
Postal	44	62	80	81	52	75	71	1,077	1,181	1,031
Fines and Forfeitures .	2,030	899	1,970	2,090	1,238	934	1,466	757	1,025	659
Sale of Government Property	12,524	1,929	3,820	17,349	49,562	94,120	58,002	26,047	12,774	40,182
Reimbursements ...	138	2,098	710	165	861	280	375	1,387	1,092	1,567
Interest	11	120	145	4	19	990	38	62	12	13
Miscellaneous	414	1,035	492	1,962	1,252	67	1,632	969	715	1,690
Special Receipts ...	—	—	—	—	14	20	21	145	44	181
Total—Rs.	44,473	53,598	63,361	66,202	124,338	135,966	105,994	78,939	62,191	111,840

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the North-Central Province for the Ten Years 1874 to 1883.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Salaries	18,971	16,901	19,401	19,545	19,589	19,819	19,458	19,749	19,537	19,160
Provisional and Temporary Salaries	10,023	10,573	11,034	17,526	20,163	23,379	27,735	23,004	25,045	20,746
Office Contingencies ...	3,777	1,055	1,531	1,255	650	710	535	768	793	549
Pensions and Retired Allowances	—	—	—	240	240	240	240	91	800	800
Revenue Services ..	3,280	1,174	3,057	10,487	26,129	56,162	31,834	19,964	27,573	40,238
Administration of Justice	1,330	919	510	433	1,007	737	5,880	7,403	5,971	6,356
Charitable Allowances ...	—	—	104	152	61	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals and Sanitation ...	105	305	1,385	3,997	440	8	611	443	217	157
Police and Jails	1,279	2,016	1,815	2,894	1,221	1,244	2,203	3,319	3,176	4,608
Transport .	5,141	4,076	5,591	5,786	5,064	4,854	6,289	6,052	4,835	3,883
Rent .	33	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance of Mails .	4,540	4,938	4,868	—	9,425	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	13,630	10,830	12,270	11,162	—	10,616	5,895	5,354	4,740	3,278
Refund of Duties ...	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lands taken for Government Purposes	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immigration	6,820	7,945	8,648	12,443	13,027	11,266	8,551	9,033	9,026	7,816
Total—Rs.	68,929	60,812	71,314	85,920	97,016	129,030	109,231	100,180	101,713	107,591

THE Expenditure on Public Works in the Ten Years 1874 to 1883.

	1874.	1875	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881	1882.	1883
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount placed in deposit and expended in 1882 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,378	—
Balance of former years ...	21,581	97,085	91,299	124,566	83,361	88,592	8,157	—	—	11
Supply Bill	110,705	182,307	200,846	158,875	272,067	152,985	137,399	82,758	66,978	72,282
Supplementary Supply Bill ..	33,492	13,301	28,853	60,050	21,575	12,027	300	—	—	—
Road Ordinance ...	1,206	9,389	9,832	15,065	14,581	12,917	11,450	9,797	13,020	9,300
Surplus Fund Ordinance ...	52,494	13,406	682	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—Rs.	219,478	315,488	331,512	358,556	391,584	266,521	157,306	92,555	81,376	81,593

STATEMENT of Land Sales from 1878 to 1883.

		For Paddy.	For Gardens.	For Building Sites.	Total.
1878					
Lots sold ...	No. ...	31	22	4	57
Extent ..	Acres ..	298	89	4	391
Amount of sale ...	Rs ..	6,303	1,105	250	4,658
Average per acre ..	" ...	11 10	12·35	56·98	11·91
1879.					
Lots sold ...	No. ..	21	1	10	32
Extent ...	Acres .	90	—	12	102
Amount of sale ..	Rs. ...	1,098	18	2,027	3,143
Average per acre ...	" ...	12 24	53·33	169·49	30·81
1880.					
Lots sold ...	No. ..	41	4	—	45
Extent ...	Acres ..	299	40	—	339
Amount of sale .	Rs. ...	4,129	487	—	4,616
Average per acre ...	" ..	13·81	12·17	—	12 99
1881.					
Lots sold ...	No. ...	126	6	9	141
Extent ...	Acres ...	493	10	3	506
Amount of sale ...	Rs. ...	6,403	155	647	7,205
Average per acre ...	" ...	12·98	14·81	232·75	14 24
1882.					
Lots sold ...	No. ...	48	2	2	52
Extent ...	Acres ...	222	2	—	224
Amount of sale ...	Rs. ...	3,108	42	233	3,383
Average per acre ...	" ...	14·00	21·00	1649·09	15·10
1883.					
Lots sold ...	No ...	101	9	41	151
Extent ...	Acres ...	818	15	6	839
Amount of sale ...	Rs. ...	12,082	220	3,991	16,293
Average per acre ...	" ...	14 77	14·66	665·16	19·42

RETURN of Village Tanks provided with Sluices.

Year.	Number of Tanks.	Number of Sluices	Number of Permanent Kalingulas.	Total cost of Sluice and Kalingulas.		Average Cost per Tank.	
				Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
1875	19	19	2	21,199	23	1,115	74
1876	28	29	6	30,823	97	1,100	85
1877	27	27	8	29,920	23	1,108	15
1878	41	41	11	55,044	38	1,342	54
1879	42	47	26	62,204	17	1,481	5
1880	28	29	—	40,779	12	1,456	39
1881	14	14	—	19,612	36	1,400	88
1882	—	—	—	1,838	93*	—	
1883	19	20	1	18,327	99†	964	63
Total	218	226	54	279,750	38	1,283	25

* On account of repairs and construction of spills.
† Rs 1,650·36 was in addition expended for the construction of a first-class sluice to the Tissawęwa Tank.

EARTHWORK done by the Villagers from 1874 to 1883.

Year.		Cubic Yards.		Value at 30 cents per cubic yard. Rs	cts
1874	...	11,255	...	3,376	50
1875	...	97,824	...	29,347	20
1876	..	325,168	...	97,550	40
1877	...	421,105	...	126,331	50
1878	..	436,016	...	130,804	80
1879	..	183,955	...	55,186	50
1880	...	514,846	...	154,453	80
1881	.	584,305	...	175,291	50
1882		565,962½	...	169,788	70
1883	..	551,795½	...	165,538	65
	Total ...	3,692,231½		1,107,669	55

EXPENDITURE on Irrigation Works in the North-Central Province in the Ten Years 1874 to 1883.

Nature of Work	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881	1882.		1883	
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	cts	Rs	cts
Restoration of Basawakkulam	—	—	39,100	11,312	—	10,292	222	—	—		—	
Do. Madawachchiya	—	—	26,230	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
Do Tissawęwa and 13½ miles of Yóda-ęla .	—	—	—	—	33,154	52,944	3,332	—	—		—	
Providing masonry works for the Village Tanks ...	903	19,711	32,830	31,696	57,789	60,682	42,669	19,612	—		19,978	35
Surveys	—	635	4,443	8,767	11,536	5,701	3,701	—	70	0	151	77
Salaries and other charges ...	—	100	4,818	18,131	23,966	19,381	29,325	9,456	14,711	79	15,450	0
Maintenance of large works .	—	—	620	1,345	1,321	2,993	3,813	4,107	4,117	73	3,891	3
Do Village Tanks	—	—	—	—	608	828	1,500	1,468	2,079	25	1,039	97
For Channels, repairs, &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,559	36	—	
Total — Rs.	903	20,446	108041	71,251	128374	152821	85,562	34,643	25,538	13	39,511	12

LIST of Tanks sluiced during the year 1883.

Name.	Description of Work.	Kóralé.	When completed.	Cost Rs.	cts.
Kolebandawa	Sluice	Kunjuttu	December, 1883	1,087	99
Kalapuliyankulam	do.	do.	do.	926	77
Viharahammillęwa	do.	do.	do.	895	58
Tammanawęwa	do.	do.	do.	852	69
Usgallęwe Pahalagama	do.	do.	do.	659	61
Ayiyatikewęwa	do.	do.	do.	864	17
Mahanętiyáwa	do.	do.	do.	408	30
Kunjuttuwęwa	do.	do.	do.	882	52
Lunuattulewęwa	do.	do.	do.	628	81
Gónumęruwęwa	do.	Kalpé	do.	644	95
Italwętunuwęwa	do.	do.	do	1,080	60
Ratmalgahawęwa	Kalingulah	do	do.	196	74
Nellugollekadawęwa	Sluice	do	September, 1883	898	13
Kadurugaskadawęwa	do.	do	October, 1883	746	38
Appuwęwa	do.	Kunjuttu	November, 1883	1,070	59
Tikirihandawa	do	do	do.	1,069	96
Etawiragollęwa	do	Kalpé	September, 1883	1,063	91
Etáwętunuwęwa	do.	do.	February, 1884	955	93
Ratmalagahawęwa	do.	do	do	750	27
Kabitigollęwa	do.	Kunjuttu	do.	1,866	27
Mankadawela*	do.	Kęnda	do.	777	82
Tissawęwa*	do.	Nuwaragam	do.	1,650	36

* This is a second sluice to the tank.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Miles gravelled on the Principal Roads in the North-Central Province in 1883.

	Miles
Kandy-Trincomalee road	14·67
Central road	18·00
Puttalam-Trincomalee road	10·66
Old Central road	1·91
Inner Circular road	·31
Outer do	1·25
Approach roads at Anurádhapura	·30

STATEMENT of Expenditure on Public Works in the North-Central Province in 1883.

	Vote. Rs	cts.	Expenditure. Rs.	cts
Balance of previous years	11	87	11	87
Supply Bill, 1883	81,550	37	72,282	64
Supplementary Supply Bill, 1883	—		—	
Road Ordinance	10,364	50	9,300	30
Total — Rs.	91,926	74	81,594	81

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

ALTHOUGH gloomy forebodings were entertained by many of impending evil, consequent on the occurrence of earthquakes, sun-spots, and other phenomena, which were supposed to be the forerunners of epidemic disease, drought, and famine during 1883, the past year, like its immediate predecessors, was, on the whole, a favourable one for the Province; there having been, with the exception of nine cases of small-pox, an absence of epidemic diseases, a more than ordinary rainfall in the first and last quarters of the year, and a sufficient supply throughout the year of grain and such other articles of food as are usually consumed by the people of this Province.

The revenue returns annexed* show a decrease in the gross revenue of Rs. 15 330, as compared with the revenue collected in 1882, as follows:—1882, Rs. 590,614; 1883, Rs. 575,284; decrease, Rs. 15,330. Deducting from the above, collections on account of—

	1882.	1883.	
Salt for export to released districts ...	Rs. —	Rs. 826	Decrease in 1883 —Rs. 2,966
Do. beyond sea ...	„ 14,181	„ 13,368	
Passage money of Immigrant Coolies ...	„ 11,709	„ 8,730	
	Rs 25,890	Rs. 22,924	

the collection on account of ordinary revenue is—for 1882, Rs. 564,724; 1883, Rs. 552,360; added to which the sums collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinance†—viz., 1882, Rs. 81,368; 1883, 74,435—gives total contribution by the people to public objects, 1882, Rs. 646,092; 1883, Rs. 626,795; decrease, Rs. 19,297.

The following statement gives the actual state of the ordinary revenue, due and collected, on account of 1883, as compared with 1882, excluding salt sold for export to released districts and beyond sea, receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, and passage money of immigrant coolies:—

	Rs.
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1882	564,724
Deduct arrears of 1881 collected in 1882	12,617
	Rs. 552,107
Add arrears of 1882 outstanding on the 31st December, 1882, the whole of which was collected in 1883	18,500
	Rs. 570,607
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1883	552,360
Deduct arrears of 1882 collected in 1883	18,500
	Rs. 533,860
Add arrears of 1883 outstanding on the 31st December, 1883 (of which Rs. 12,416 has already been collected)	27,016
	Rs 560,876

Real ordinary revenue of 1882, Rs. 570,607; 1883, Rs. 560,876; showing a decrease of Rs. 9,731 in 1883, as compared with 1882; all revenue of last year having now been collected, except Rs. 5,220 on assessment on houses, which will probably be paid in by end of July; Rs. 9,326 on the arrack and toddy rent of the Jaffna District for 1882–83, and Rs. 54 on the arrack and toddy rent of the Mullaittivu District for 1882–83.

Applying to the total general revenue the same calculations as have been applied to the ordinary revenue, in regard to the arrears outstanding and recovered, it will be seen that the real decrease in the total general revenue is only Rs. 12,697, and not Rs. 15,330 as shown in the return of revenue collected.

The difference between the real decreases in the gross general revenue of 1883, as compared

* See Appendix to Part I. (C 1.) † For particulars see C 2 & C 3.

with 1882, and the ordinary revenue of the two years, is entirely on account of the decrease in the passage money of immigrant coolies, which amounts to Rs. 2,979.

Decrease in gross general revenue ...	Rs.	12,697
Do. in ordinary revenue	„	9,731
Difference	„	2,966

The decrease in the real ordinary revenue has been chiefly as follows, viz. :—

	Rs.
Customs	19,127
Arrack . ..	2,300
Timber	4,990
Crown Lands ...	8,510
Survey Fees	2,521
Fees on Title Deeds ...	484
Chanks (live and dead) ...	2,325
Salt for retail ..	343
	Rs. 40,600

whilst there have been increases in the ordinary revenue as follows :—

	Rs.
Land revenue	16,496
Stamps	2,590
Salt rented	3,000
Salt wholesale ...	1,653
Royalty on Elephants ..	5,400
Miscellaneous receipts ...	1,802
	Rs. 30,941

The decrease in the Customs revenue is owing to less grain having been imported from beyond seas in consequence of the local crops having proved good.

The duty on imported grain amounted to in 1882, Rs. 121,523 ; in 1883, Rs. 100,463 ;—decrease Rs. 21,060.

On Arrack, to there having been a decrease in the sale of the arrack and toddy rent of the Jaffna District.* I remarked in my report for last year that the increase in the arrack and toddy rent of 1882–83 was owing "to reckless bidding on the part of the renter, who had brought himself to some trouble in consequence." The renter failed to pay up Rs. 9,326, and civil proceedings were taken against him in the District Court for the recovery of the amount, which I trust will be shortly paid up.

On Timber, to the felling of timber having been restricted, so as merely to meet immediate demands, in conformity with instructions contained in the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's letter No. 238 of the 21st July, 1882.

On Chanks, to depression in the chank trade.† The decrease on Crown lands, Survey Fees and fees on title deeds is in Jaffna and Mullaittívu.

I made the following remark in regard to sale of lands in report for 1882 :—

"The increase in Land Sales in 1881 and 1882 cannot as yet be taken into consideration either one way or the other. It is the result chiefly of an arrangement made by me with Mr. Ellis, when Assistant Agent of Mullattívu, in order to get rid of the leasing system and to force the people to get grants for Crown lands appearing in preliminary plans, on which they had squatted, and for which they could produce no title.

"As the services of surveyors were available during 1881 and 1882, almost all leased lands have been surveyed and sold in all the Districts of the Province," as well as a large number of small lots surveyed in 1864."

Almost all saleable surveyed lands have been disposed of in Jaffna, and almost all the claims to lands squatted on and leased in the Mullattívu District have been settled.

The increase on *Land Revenue* is owing to good crops in all Districts of the Province.

On the Salt monopoly, to an increase in the sale of the salt rent of the Jaffna District, and to good fishing having been carried on off the coasts of the Mullaittívu District.

The Royalty on Elephants.—The increase under this head is owing, in a great measure, to the restrictions imposed in the issue of licenses to capture elephants having been to some extent relaxed in 1881, and to the rate of royalty on each elephant exported having been reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100. (See proclamation dated 27th June, 1882.)

The increase and decrease under other heads of ordinary revenue do not call for special remark.

* See Appendix to Part I (C 4.) † See C 5 & C 6.

The total receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance were as follows:—

		1882. Rs.	cts.		1883 Rs.	cts.
Jaffna	...	69,886	65	...	62,809	10
Mannár	...	6,612	75	...	6,608	50
Mullaittívu	...	2,350	25	...	2,330	50
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam	...	2,568	25	...	2,686	75
	Total—Rs.	81,367	90		Rs. 74,434	85

Excluding from the above the casual receipts, as value of trees cut on road sides, refund of charges overdrawn, &c., the actual contribution by the people in the shape of tax under the Thoroughfares Ordinance was as follows: –

	Collected in 1882.						Collected in 1883.					
	For 1881.		For 1882.		Total.		For 1882.		For 1883.		Total.	
Jaffna ...	2,483	30	57,738	50	60,221	80	2,869	0	56,524	75	59,398	75
Mannár ...	532	50	6,021	50	6,554	0	647	0	5,961	25	6,608	25
Mullaittívu ...	7	50	2,342	75	2,350	25	2	50	2,328	0	2,330	50
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam ...	—		2,568	25	2,568	25	5	0	2,681	75	2,686	75
Total...	3,023	30	68,671	0	71,694	30	3,523	50	67,495	75	71,019	25

The arrears of 1882 have all been recovered in 1883.

At the close of the year 1883 there was a sum of Rs. 3,500 still to be collected for the Jaffna District. Of this Rs. 1,040 have been collected this year to end of March.

The expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinance was as follows, viz.:—

		1882. Rs.	cts.		1883. Rs.	cts.
Jaffna	..	66,317	59	..	63,008	40
Mannár	...	6,328	58	...	6,783	25
Mullaittívu	...	2,643	10	...	1,937	52
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam	...	2,959	72	...	2,524	84
	Total—Rs.	78,248	99		Rs. 74,254	01

WEATHER, CROPS, AND AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS IN THE JAFFNA DISTRICT.

There were some partial showers of rain in January, the weather having however been in general dry and hot. The early part of February was marked by a heavy and extraordinary fall of rain on the 4th and 5th, accompanied by strong wind from the northward, which nearly proved fatal to a large extent of the kálapókam paddy crops, which had just ripened and were about to be reaped. During the remainder of the month, and throughout March, the weather was seasonable—viz., hot, with powerful sun during the day and heavy dews at night.

April was also in general hot and dry, there having been only a few partial showers.

On the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th May, heavy rains fell all over the District with the setting in of the S.W. monsoon. The wind blew almost a gale from the N.N.W. and W. on the 7th and 8th, and finally set in from the S.W. on the 9th. During the remainder of the second quarter the weather was dry, with the wind blowing strong from the S and S.W.

During the third quarter, there was an almost total absence of rain, the wind blowing strong, and sometimes with great violence from the S. and S.W.

Early in October rain began to fall in all parts of the District. On the 16th October there was strong wind from the N.W. and W. almost amounting to a gale, accompanied by heavy rain, unusual at that time of the year. During the remainder of the quarter rain may be said to have fallen almost continuously over the whole District; and although there were no sudden and heavy falls such as were experienced during the last quarter of 1882, and which caused so much damage to public and private property, the fall during the quarter was much above the average.

Paddy.—The kálapókam paddy crop of the Jaffna District was nearly all reaped by the close of March. Notwithstanding the heavy rains of December, 1882, and the sudden and unexpected fall of rain in February (already referred to), which flooded some of the low lands just as reaping was about to commence, the crop was a very good one.

The varaku crop and the first quarter dry grain crop were indifferent, owing to the heavy rains of December.

The dry grain crops of the second and third quarters were good, but the fourth quarter crops, and more especially the kurakkan crops, were damaged by the rains of December.*

The tobacco crop was all gathered in by the close of the second quarter, the outturn having been below the average, owing to the damage done to the young plants by the rains of December, 1882, and the unexpected and heavy rain of February, 1883.

*See Appendix to Part I (C 7.)

The crop of palmirah fruit was a remarkably good one. I annex extract from a report from the Maniyakára of The Islands, showing the effect of the good crop on the poorer classes of The Islands :—

"*October 5*, 1883.—With reference to the order No. 179 of the 26th ultimo, I beg to report that the produce of palmirah this year in my division has been very satisfactory and comparatively better than that of the past year.

"The fruits of the palmirahs this year are found pulpy and good in quality and size. The weather during the collection of the produce was dry and favourable, so that penaddo has been well prepared and dried without any damage.

"In The Islands the collection of the palmirah produce generally comes to a close in the month of August, and very scarcely extends up to September; but this year about one-third of the produce is still on the trees in a partly ripened state, and will last until November.

"When dry season commences and scarcity begins to prevail in The Islands, many of the poor people, especially of Pungertívú, Naymatívú, and Elovaḷívú, are compelled to leave their native place and friends and have resort to the mainland districts in search of living; but the abundant supply of the palmirah fruits this year has been the cause of preventing many from doing so, and even tempting several others, who have already left the place under similar circumstances, to return to their localities.

"The produce of the palmirah in The Islands is looked upon by the majority of the inhabitants as their principal article of food, and a failure of the same is considered a misfortune to them.

"The copious rain that fell in the previous year and the subsequent rain in April last had been more favourable to flourish the palmirahs and yield an abundant produce thereof."

The sowing for the kálapókam of 1884 was delayed, the absence of rain during the third quarter having prevented the general sowing of the fields.

With the rains of the early part of October, sowing went on briskly. The heavy and unexpected rain of the 16th October, however, flooded all the low grounds, washed out the recently-sown seed, and damaged the young plants of the earlier sowing in low lands. Great efforts were made by the cultivators to repair the loss by transplanting paddy plants from the higher grounds, and at the close of the year the prospects were fair, except in the Vaḍamoráchchi division, where the cultivators were unable to contend against the repeated flooding of the fields by rain.

Sowing for the dry grain of the first quarter of 1884 was carried on as usual.

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuṇiya-Vilánkulam, regarding the weather, crops, &c., in those Districts :—

MANNÁR.

First Quarter.

Weather.—The rainfall in January was almost the same as last year, but there was an unusually heavy fall in the month of February.

Rainfall.—The measured rainfall for the quarter is as follows :—

January	...	6·30
February	...	10·61
March	...	0·11
		17 02

Agriculture.—The reaping and stacking of kálapókam crops were carried on during the quarter. The heavy rainfall in February has damaged the early crops to some extent.

Second Quarter.

Weather.—There have been good showers of rain in the month of April and May, but none in June.

Rainfall.

Months.	1879	1880	1881.	1882.	1883
April ..	0·62	—	0·75	2·48	0·02
May ...	3·24	—	—	1·97	8·84
June ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	3·86	—	0·75	4·45	8·86

Agriculture.—The kálapókam crops were reaped and are being threshed, the yield being somewhat inferior to that of last year. This is said to be due to some kind of disease caused by the unusual blowing of the south-west monsoon while the cultivation was young. 127½ bushels sowing extent in Músali and Nanaddan Pattus and 488½ bushels in Mantai, Parenkali, and Iluppaikaḍavai Pattus have been cultivated for sirupókam.

Third Quarter.

Weather.—There has been no rain in the District during the quarter, except one or two showers on the mainland in the month of August.

Rainfall.

Months	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
July	—	—	—	—	—
August ..	—	0 58	0·10	—	—
September	0 69	0·12	—	0·28	—
Total ...	0·69	0·70	0·10	0·28	—

Agriculture.—The last kálapókam harvest has been threshed, and the sírupókam harvest has been reaped and is being threshed.

The cultivators are now preparing their fields for the next kálapókam cultivation. Preparations have also been made for dry grain in Mannár island.

Fourth Quarter.

Weather.—The north rains during the quarter were heavier than usual.

Rainfall.

1879	...	24·63	1882	...	37·33
1880	...	32·44	1883	...	35·95
1881	...	30·38			

Agriculture.—The tanks on the mainland are almost all full. The fields under them have been cultivated for kálapókam, which promises a good harvest. The extent sown for the present kálapókam is about double that of 1882.

The dry grain cultivation in Mannár island is now in ear.

MULLAITTÍVU:

First Quarter.

Weather.—Heavy rain fell in February and slightly damaged the paddy crops. The rain which fell in January and March was slight, and the weather during the latter month was exceedingly hot, as usual.

A statement of the rainfall registered at this station is subjoined:—

January	..	1 51
February	...	6·66
March	..	2·05

Agriculture.—The prospects of the kálapókam paddy crops were good throughout the District. The crops in maritime pattus and Mulliavalai have been reaped and stacked, the tythe rent having been sold on the 1st March. Fifty bushels of paddy were sown during the quarter for the kálapókam and seventeen bushels for the idaipókam.

Second Quarter.

Weather.—There was light rain in April and June, but the advent of the south-west monsoon in May was attended with heavy showers of rain. The weather was very hot in April, but the heat was moderated by the high winds and occasional rains in May and June. Annexed is a statement of the rainfall registered during the quarter:—

April	...	0·23
May	..	4·30
June	...	1·50

Agriculture.—The favourable weather and the heavy rains in May enabled the cultivators to prepare and sow their lands for the sirupókam and idaipókam. Last year only one tract of paddy land under the springs at Thanniúttu was sown during the summer, but this year fields in twenty-four villages have been sown for the sirupókam, and in two for the idaipókam. No permits were taken out for the cultivation of chenas, the present rate of rent being considered by the villagers to be too high. The tobacco crop is rather poor this year, as the heavy rains which fell in December and February interfered with the cultivation of the plants.

Third Quarter.

Weather.—The weather was dry and hot, although the heat was to some extent moderated by occasional showers of rain during the quarter. The south-west monsoon did not blow as strong as usual, and deficiency of rains is therefore anticipated by the natives during the ensuing north-east monsoon A statement of the rainfall registered at the station during the quarter is annexed:—

July	...	0·70
August	...	1·92
September	..	0 65

Agriculture.—The kálapókam cultivation has been commenced rather late this year, owing to the want of sufficient rain in August or September to enable the cultivators to plough and sow their fields. The people however took advantage of the slight showers of rain which did fall, and have sown 2,507 bushels in the maritime pattus and Mulliavalai, against 6,190 bushels during the corresponding quarter of last year.

The sirupókam crops were harvested during the quarter, and the produce was comparatively abundant, the outturn for this year being 3,055 bushels against 157½ bushels in 1882.

Fourth Quarter.

Weather.—There was very little rain in the early part of October, as during the previous quarter rain began to fall heavily and incessantly from the middle of October to the end of November.

The rains of December were slight in the maritime pattus, but they fell copiously in the interior, as during the first two months of the quarter. A statement of the rainfall registered at this station during the quarter is annexed. It exceeds the quantity that fell during the corresponding quarter of 1882 by 3 inches.

October	...	17·93
November	...	29·16
December	...	2·95

Agriculture.—A great many of the paddy lands in the District were sown during the quarter, as there had not been a sufficient quantity of rain during the previous three months. 5,215 bushels of paddy have been put into the ground against 4,958 for the corresponding quarter of 1882. The Mudaliyárs of the maritime pattus and Mulliavalai have reported in all their monthly reports from October to December that the seeds sown in a considerable number of lands did not sprout, as they were submerged in water owing to the heavy rains, and that the plants in some fields have been destroyed by floods. As there is

however water sufficient to mature the crops, a fairly good harvest may be anticipated, the prospects at present being favourable.

VAVUNIYA-VILÁNKULAM.

First Quarter.

Weather.—The rainfall during the quarter was sufficient for the paddy crops. There was a heavy flood in the early part of February, and it caused several tanks to breach, and caused much damage to the roads. Only a few tanks, which were kept in perfect order, successfully withstood this flood. The bunds saturated by the heavy flood in the last week of last year easily gave way to the heavy pressure of water.

Through the exertions of the people sufficient quantity of water in nearly all the tanks has been saved.

Subjoined is a statement of the rainfall registered at this place for the quarter :—

January	...	3·08
February	...	14·44
March	...	1·43

Agriculture.—The kálapókam crops have been reaped and stacked, and idaipókam crops in a few fields have nearly matured, and will be ready for the sickle by the early part of next month. The fields which lie under tanks containing larger storage of water are intended to be sown for sírupókam by next month.

Extent sown in this District during the quarter is as follows :—

		January—Bushels.		February—Bushels.		March—Bushels
In Siphalese villages	...	175	...	41½	...	12
Kilakkumúlai South	...	183½	...	258	..	—
Do. North	...	134	...	516½	...	50
Melpattu East	...	82	...	—	...	—
Do. South	...	40	...	—	...	—
Naḍucheḍḍikulam	...	213	...	51	...	40
Sinnacheḍḍikulam East	...	88	..	60	..	50
Uḍaiyár-úr	..	—	...	—	...	20

Total — 1,964½ Bushels.

Second Quarter.

Weather.—The south-west wind was steady during the quarter, and at times boisterous.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was short, as would appear from the registered record at the station :—

April	..	4·85
May	...	4·45
June	...	2·27

Agriculture.—The kálapókam and idaipókam paddy reaps have been sold, and the cultivators are busy threshing kálapókam and idaipókam crops.

"A larger area of land than usual has been sown for sírupókam this year. The crops look well. A fair outturn is expected, considering the large quantity of water in all the tanks, which did not breach hopelessly during the unusually heavy rains last winter.

The extent sown for sírupókam is as follows :—

		April—Bushels		May—Bushels.		June—Bushels.
1.—Kilakkumúlai North	.	55	.	69	...	120
2.—Kilakkumúlai South	. .	140	...	278½	...	84
3.—Sinnacheḍḍikkulam East	...	57	...	132	...	273
4.—Sinnacheḍḍikulam West	...	—	...	80	...	20
5.—Naḍucheḍḍikulam	. .	—	. .	70	...	68½
6.—Mélpattu East	...	8	...	35	...	11
7.—Mélpattu South	..	—	...	19	...	3
8.—Uḍaiyár-úr	..	18	...	14	..	47
9.—Pánankámam		—	. .	21½	...	—

Third Quarter.

Weather.—The usual dry winds continued to blow during the quarter under review, relieved by showers of rain in each month. The registered rainfall is given below :—

July	.	0·32
August	...	3·68
September	...	1·01

Agriculture.—Agricultural operations included the reaping and harvesting of idaipókam and sírupókam crops; the kálapókam crops have already been threshed. The yield was fair. Idaipókam and sírupókam crops have been good owing to the plentiful rainfall during the second quarter of the year. They have been threshed in some of the villages, but the yield was not as satisfactory as was expected, owing to damage caused by flies, and in some cases to unseasonable rain.

Fourth Quarter.

Weather.—There was almost continuous rainfall during the quarter, and this was very favourable for paddy cultivation. The mornings and evenings were cold owing to heavy dew.

Rainfall.—The register of rainfall for the quarter is—

October	...	15·10
November	...	16·02
December	...	10·34
Total	...	41·46

about the same as in the fourth quarter of 1882.

Agriculture.—Proprietors of paddy lands are busily engaged in cultivating their fields for kálapókam. As the weather has proved favourable for cultivation in some fields, the plants look thriving. On the whole, the prospects of this District are very promising.

A few tanks were breached at the end of November. Steps were taken to repair most of them. The tanks generally are full, and idaipókam cultivation is expected to be carried on.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

As in 1882, so in 1883 there was at no time any anxiety in regard to the food supplies of the Province. Grain of all descriptions was at all times plentiful owing to (in general) good local crops, and an import of grain of all sorts into the Province of 930,887 bushels, of which 916,358 bushels were apparently consumed in the Province; of this, 762,095 bushels consisted of paddy, equal to 381,047½ bushels of rice, and 138,588 bushels of rice and 15,678 bushels of other grain.

The crop of palmirah fruit which forms in various shapes so large a proportion of the food of the poorer classes, was, as before remarked, a very good one, and the markets were always well supplied with the roots, fruits, and vegetables, which are so largely consumed as articles of food by the people of this Province.

Fish was at all times plentiful, fishing having been carried on as usual without interruption throughout the year, there having been no reports of disease in fish such as were prevalent in 1882. In connection with this, I may remark that the flesh of turtle is largely consumed in the Northern Province. It is reported that from 2,400 to 3,000 turtle, varying in size from 12 lbs. to 4 and 5 cwts., are caught annually, and the flesh retailed in the fish markets.

TOBACCO TRADE.

The return shews a decrease of 10,092 cwts. in the export of tobacco beyond sea, and an increase of 1,968 cwts. coastwise, as compared with 1882, as follows :—

YEARS.	Beyond Sea.					Coastwise.				
	Quantity.			Value.		Quantity.			Value.	
	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Rs.	cts.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	Rs.	cts.
1882 ...	48,483	0	0	1,166,841	0	23,453	2	7	469,968	·75
1883 ...	38,391	0	0	922,460	0	25,421	3	15	506,272	0

The export in 1882 was however almost equal to the largest export, that of 1879, which was 72,950 cwts. (coastwise 33,942 and beyond sea 39,008).

As regards the alleged depression in the tobacco trade, to which I referred in my report for 1882, I have again to remark that the return of the quantity exported from the Province coastwise and beyond sea does not shew any such depression.

In my report for 1882 I made the following remark :—

"There can be no doubt, however, that increased production, not only in the Peninsula of Jaffna but in the Wanni, and the cultivation recently of similar tobacco to the Jaffna tobacco in India, have had more to do with the lowering of the price than the partial closing of the Mátalé market, no new markets having been opened up for the Jaffna tobacco.

I am quite satisfied now from what fell under my observation in a recent circuit of the Province, during which I inspected a large number of tanks and villages in the Wanni and the maritime pattus of the Mannár and Mullaittívu Districts, that the real cause of the so-called depression is increased cultivation in all parts of the Province and in the Mannár District in particular.

A few years ago there was very little tobacco cultivation beyond the Peninsula. In a few only of the Wanni villages small patches of tobacco were grown. The people used, as a rule, to be supplied with tobacco from Jaffna. When Assistant Agent of Mannár and in my earlier circuits as Government Agent of the Province, I tried to induce the people of the Wanni and of the Nuwarakaláwiya District to utilise the cattle pens round their habitations by converting them into tobacco and vegetable gardens. Absence of wells was given as a reason why they could not do this by the people of the Nuwarakaláwiya District; that excuse could not however be made by the people of the Tamil Wanni of the Province, where each village as a rule has its well or wells.

There is scarcely a village now in the Wanni which has not its patch of tobacco garden. In the Mannár District the increase in tobacco cultivation is very marked, especially in the Iluppaikadávai and Perunkáli Pattus, almost all the Crown lands recently sold having been converted into fine tobacco gardens.

The following is an extract from Mr. Fowler's Diary as Assistant Agent of Mannár regarding this increase in tobacco cultivation :—

Vidattaltivú in Parunkali.—There are a great many tobacco gardens scattered about the fields, which are all being watered from the tank. Water is diverted from the tank "to kénies" in the tobacco gardens by channels.

It seems a great pity that the cultivators should grow tobacco instead of a sírupókam.

The water in the tank is insufficient for both crops, and I do not believe that tobacco will pay for its growing, as the supply is already far in excess of the demand.

If the cultivators all agree to grow tobacco instead of paddy they cannot be prevented from doing so; but it entails a loss to Government, and I believe eventually to themselves also.—7th April, 1883.

Illupaikadavai.—Tobacco is grown to an extent that fully accounts for the fall in price. In every village there are several gardens. I find it difficult to ascertain how far it interferes with paddy cultivation. —13th April, 1883.

Of course this increased production without the opening up of new markets must have the effect of lowering the price paid to the cultivators by the merchants. Hence the so-called depression.

HEALTH OF PEOPLE.

JAFFNA DISTRICT.

During the first quarter of the year the health of the District cannot be said to have been satisfactory; fever, cold, and cough having been more than usually prevalent owing to the heavy rains of December, 1882, and February, 1883. Mumps and chicken-pox were also prevalent. One case of small-pox occurred in January in Suthumalai in Valikámam West; the patient was a dhoby who had just returned from Chithamparam in Southern India.

During the second quarter also, fever, consequent apparently on the heavy rains of December and February, prevailed to a greater extent than usual. Eight cases of small-pox occurred in Jaffna, three of which proved fatal. The disease was supposed to have been brought in by a man who returned from Colombo, who had had the disease and was either discharged or ran away from hospital too soon. The disease was apparently communicated by him to his family, of whom five were attacked, the fatal cases having been those of his wife and two children.

In the third quarter the public health was comparatively good.

During the fourth quarter, fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery, consequent in a great measure on the continuous rain, prevailed to a very great extent.

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam, regarding the health of the people in those districts.

MANNÁR.

First Quarter.—The health of people has been good, only a few cases of fever and measles having occurred in Mannár island and the mainland.

Second Quarter.—Though no epidemic has prevailed, the mortality during the past half-year is remarkable, the Moorish population having suffered the most.

The average number of deaths for four years past during the first half year is—

Tamil	...	62·75
Moors	...	69·25
Total	...	132·00

whereas during this last half-year the figures are—

Tamil	...	95
Moors	...	160
Total	...	255

The deaths are attributed to fever, and the unusual number may be due to the heavy rain in February and May.

Third Quarter.—The health of the people in the District has been good during the quarter.

Fourth Quarter.—Fever prevailed as usual among the people of the District. Much fever is prevailing at present with an unhealthy wind from the north and north-west.

MULLAITTÍVU.

First Quarter.—The general health of the people was indifferent, fever having prevailed to a considerable extent owing to the wet weather. One case of chicken-pox was reported from Mattalen, and the patient soon recovered; it did not spread further. There were no cases of cholera or small-pox in the District.

Second Quarter.—The health of the people was indifferent. Fever, pleurisy, and other diseases prevailed, and a number of deaths have taken place.

Third Quarter.—The health of the people was tolerably good. There were several cases of mumps in Mulliavalai and Karikaḍḍumulai North.

Fourth Quarter.—Health of people was pretty good, though there were a few cases of mumps and fever as during the previous quarter.

VAVUṆIYA-VILÁṆKUḶAM.

First Quarter.—The health of the people was good, with the exception of a very few isolated cases of fever and colds.

Second Quarter.—Health of people was, on the whole, very good.

Third Quarter.—The health of the people is, on the whole, very good.

Fourth Quarter.—People have suffered from fever, colds, and pleurisy, owing to the heavy rain and dew.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

The following is a statement of the marriages, births, and deaths registered in the Province during 1882 and 1883 :—

	Marriages.		Births.		Deaths.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883
Jaffna ...	1,364	1,161	8,408	8,821	3,678	4,554
Mannár ..	207	135	801	913	741	795
Mullaittívu ...	289	79	323	228	208	381
Vavuṇiya-Vilánkuḷam ...	136	55	215	281	219	252
Total ...	1,996	1,430	9,747	10,243	4,841	5,982

CATTLE, HEALTH AND CONDITION OF JAFFNA DISTRICT.

In the early part of the year, although no murrain was reported, cattle were not in a satisfactory condition owing to want of pasture, the grazing grounds having been flooded in December, 1882. Hoof-and-mouth disease appeared in the Pachchilaipalli and Púnakarai divisions, but did not prevail to any serious extent.

During the second quarter cattle were reported healthy, with a sufficient supply of food and water. 344 sheep and 103 head of cattle were reported to have died from exposure during the wind and rain of May in the Tenmaráchchi division, and 30 head of cattle were reported to have been carried away by leopards in the Karachchi.

During the third quarter and the early part of the fourth quarter, though reported healthy, cattle were suffering from insufficiency of food and water, consequent on the drought; the rains of October remedied this, but owing to exposure to rain and wind, and the flooding of the pasture grounds in some places, many died towards the close of the year.

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuṇiya-Vilánkuḷam regarding the health of the cattle in those Districts :—

MANNÁR.

1st Quarter.—There has been no murrain among the cattle during the quarter.

2nd Quarter.—There has been no murrain among cattle in the District during the quarter.

3rd Quarter —There has been no murrain among the cattle in the District during the quarter.

4th Quarter.—There has been no murrain in the District during the quarter.

MULLAITTÍVU.

1st Quarter.—Health of cattle was good throughout the District.

2nd Quarter.—The cattle are in good condition, and no cases of murrain were reported during the quarter.

3rd Quarter —Health of cattle was pretty good, and no cases of cattle disease were reported.

4th Quarter —Health of cattle was good, no cases of cattle disease having been reported. The Mudaliyár of the maritime pattus states that the cattle in his divisions have not had sufficient pasture, as the grazing grounds were covered with water.

VAVUṆIYA-VILÁṆKUḶAM.

1st Quarter —Cattle were enjoying good health, free from any epidemic.

2nd Quarter.—Health of cattle was, on the whole, very satisfactory. No disease incidental to cattle broke out during this quarter. The cattle are in good condition and there is good pasture.

3rd Quarter.—Health of cattle is very good. Cattle had abundance of pasture and water.

4th Quarter —Cattle are in good condition, and no reports of disease have been made by headmen. There is sufficient pasture for them, the rain having made the grass grow well.

The following is the number of cattle reported to have died in the Jaffna District in 1883 :—

Black cattle	...	603
Buffaloes	...	50
Sheep and Goats	...	950

TIDAL WAVES, SUN-SPOTS, &c.

I annex* copy extract from my season report for the third quarter, and of all correspondence referred to therein, regarding the phenomena of a tidal wave, sun-spots, and strange colour of the sun during September, alluded to in the first paragraph of this report as having caused some alarm.

The tidal wave was observed all along the northern and eastern shores of the Province. It was not observed at Kayts, or in what is called the Jaffna lake, or at Mannár. I was informed that it was not observed at Paumben.

The extraordinary colour of the sun was most apparent at sunrise and sunset, and was observed from the 7th to 14th September, and from the 22nd to 30th.

The following is a copy of an extract from the season report of the Assistant Agent of Mullaittívu, Mr. Haughton :—

On the 27th August it was noticed at several places along the coast that the sea receded several fathoms and returned again; while during the night of the 26th and on the morning of the 27th August loud explosions from the direction of the east were heard by the people almost throughout the District

* Not printed.

and along the sea coast at sunrise. On the 27th August the rays of the rising sun were obscured by a dark cloudy sky towards the east.

From the 9th to the 12th September also the sun shone through a sulphury-coloured atmosphere, and large sun spots were visible on the sun. All these phenomena were no doubt due to the recent terrible volcanic eruption in the Straits of Sunda.

CRIME.

With the exception of one very cruel and brutal murder, no very serious crime was reported to have occurred in the Province during the year. There were two or three suspected murders, but no evidence could be obtained to show that the deceaseds were murdered.

The murder referred to occurred in Parantan in the Karachchi. Through the exertions of Mr. Lewis, the Magistrate, the murderer was committed for trial, and subsequently convicted at the second sessions of the Supreme Court of manslaughter.

One case of ear-cutting occurred in the Tenmaráchchi division, an Udaiyár having been set on by a gang of men, who cut off the lobes of his ears and robbed him of his earrings and some money. Six men were convicted before the Supreme Court at the second sessions and sentenced to imprisonment and lashes.

Caste disputes, ending in riots, between Vellálies and Nalavahs, and quarrels amongst Nalavahs themselves—the result in a great measure of toddy-drinking—were the cause of much trouble during the year. I was obliged to make a special report to Government on the subject in connection with a petition sent to Government by certain Nalavahs complaining of the action taken by the Police and Vellálies. Some of the Nalavahs in this case were convicted and punished by the Police Magistrate. It is to be hoped that when the Penal Code is brought into operation riots of this nature will be more summarily dealt with.

These caste disputes, and religious and other processions, and religious assemblies and gatherings, have given cause for much anxiety for some time past, consequent on the attempts of rowdies to create disturbances, chiefly with a view to revenging private quarrels or committing thefts of jewellery undetected.

Returns of crime, work done in the Fiscal's Office, &c., are annexed.*

The caste disputes above referred to are, in most cases, connected with what are called "disputes with Kudimakkals." Kudimakkals are certain classes of so-called domestic servants who were obliged by ancient customs to render services to the higher castes, the Vellálies, in return for which they enjoyed certain privileges in the shape of protection, &c.

Of late years the Kudimakkal classes have acquired money and property, and have in many instances refused to render the services required of them, and have emancipated themselves from the position in which they were placed under the Vellálies. Added to this, they have also adopted in marriages, funerals, and other similar occasions the ceremonies and dress formerly peculiar to the upper class (the Vellálies), which has given rise to jealousy and annoyance on the part of the Vellálies, and hence the disputes between the upper and lower castes. Mr. Dyke required the headmen to report in their monthly reports, what disputes of this nature occurred in their division; and there is a special head in the monthly reports for such reports, viz., "Disputes with Kudimakkals."

I annex copy of a very interesting paper on the subject of Kudimakkals and the services they were obliged to render, written for me at my request by the late Second Interpreter of this Kachchéri, P. K. T. Kanagaratna, Mudaliyár.†

IMMIGRATION.‡

The return of arrivals and departures of immigrant coolies at and from Pésálai and Vankálai show a decrease of 11,021 on arrivals and of 1,673 in departures. At the ports of the Peninsula of Jaffna there where no arrivals or departures in 1882, while there have been 6 arrivals and 15 departures on 1883. Total arrivals and departures at and from Pésálai and Vankálai were as follows :—

	1882.		1883.
Arrivals ..	26,578	...	15,557
Departures ..	22,485	...	20,812

The service of one of the four immigrant vessels was discontinued in the latter part of 1882, consequent on a decrease in the number of immigrant coolies.

SALT.

The weather was not favourable for salt formations during the season for salt manufacture and collection, viz., from April to October. The heavy rains of May flooded the salt-pans when the people were getting them ready, and it took some time for them to prepare the pans a second time. The natural formation and the collection of naturally-formed salt in the léwáyas of Karanavai and Vellaipparavai were interfered with by the very severe dust and sandstorms which covered the salt in some léwáyas, and rendered it unfit for collection.

The total quantity of manufactured and self-formed salt collected during 1883 was as follows, viz. :—

		Cwt
Siviyatéru (manufactured) ...	...	27,313
Karanavai (self-formed) ...	...	32,841
	Total — cwt.	60,154

* See Appendix to Part I. (C 9 and C 10.) † See Annexure No. 2 ‡ See C 11, C 12, & C 13.

The average cost per cwt. of the above salt for watching, collecting, removing to store, weighing, and storing, was as follows, viz. :—

Siviyatéru	...	21·14 cents.
Karanavai	...	15·50 „

The total charges incurred in 1883 on account of salt were as follows, viz. :—

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Cost of collecting, storing, &c., salt	10,443	36		
For watching natural formation of salt to prevent illicit collection	2,157	81		
Destroying salt unfit for collection	259	02		
			12,860	19
Cost of establishment	4,060	0		
Commission to headmen on salt	1,978	34		
Transfer of salt from one store to another within the Province	1,540	62		
Repairs to salt stores	829	21		
All other miscellaneous charges	445	82		
			8,853	99
	Total — Rs.		21,714	18

The value of salt sold during 1883 was as follows, viz. :—

For Local Consumption.

Cwts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
	Amount of rent of the monopoly of the retail sale in the Jaffna District	44,000	0		
25,075	Sold to the renter in Jaffna at 40 cents per cwt. ...	10,030	0		
3,969	Sold by retail at Mannár and Mullaittívu at Rs. 1·99, Rs. 1·91, Rs. 1·74, Rs. 1·66, and Rs. 2·07 per cwt.	7,347	50		
4,012	Sold to fishers and tavalam at Mannár and Mullaittívu at Rs. 2·36 per cwt.	9,468	32		
33,056				70,845	82

For Export beyond the Island.

34,712	At Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 64 per ton	13,367	98		

For Released Districts.

350	At Rs. 2·36 per cwt.	826	0		
368	Short-delivered by contractor who removed salt from one place to another within the Province, and value recovered at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. ...	868	48		
35,430				15,062	46
68,486 cwts.		Total — Rs.		85,908	28

The receipt and issue of salt during 1883 was as follows, viz. :—

	Cwt.	qrs.	Cwt	qrs.
Balance of previous year	66,997	56		
Collected in 1883	60,154	0		
			127,151	56
Sold for local consumption	33,056	0		
Sold for export beyond the Island	34,712	0		
Sold for released districts	350	0		
Wastage, &c.	1,092	0		
Sent to the Eastern Province	5,070	0		
Short delivered by contractor, as above stated ...	368	0		
			74,648	0
Balance in Store on the 31st December, 1883 ...		...	52,503	56

The amount realized by sale of salt for export beyond the Island in 1883 was Rs 13,367·98, which is less by Rs. 8,346·20 than all the charges incurred on account of salt, viz., Rs. 21,714 18.* See remark in previous Administration Reports as to the amount realized by sale of salt for export beyond the Island having in some years nearly covered the total expenditure on account of salt.

TIMBER.†

The expenditure in 1883 on account of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 12,827·26, and the sale of timber to Rs. 13,220·44, leaving timber in stock at the end of the year to the estimated value of Rs. 8,707·19. The timber was mostly put up for sale by public auction at the Jaffna depôt, and purchased by Chetties and other traders for export to India.

* See Appendix to Part I. (C 14.) † See C 15 & C 16.

The following is the account of timber sold by public auction in 1883:—

Number of Logs		Description of Timber sold.		Amount for which sold. Rs.	cts.		
480	...	Palai	...	9,177	25		
178	...	Satinwood	...	1,675	0		
						10,852	25
By sale to Public Works Department ..				853	27		
By sale to private parties for local purposes				1,226	4		
Royalty on timber felled by private parties				205	63		
Amount recovered on account of timber sold in 1882 ...				83	25		
						2,368	19
				Rs.		13,220	44

Destruction of Wild Beasts.

There were 243 chetahs and 44 bears killed, for which rewards were paid.

Total Value of Trade.

Imports and Exports.—The following are statements of trade and of quantity and value of certain articles :—

	1882. Rs.	cts.		1883. Rs.	cts.
Imports.					
Beyond sea ..	1,986,791	57	...	1,908,942	1
Coastwise ...	1,098,949	17	.	1,170,974	44
Total ...	Rs. 3,085,740	74		3,079,916	46
Exports.					
Beyond sea ...	1,622,018	27	...	1,440,083	21
Coastwise ...	1,429,004	54	..	1,520,660	74
Total .	Rs. 3,051,022	81		2,960,743	95
Total of Imports and Exports ..	Rs. 6,136,763	55		6,040,660	40

	1882. Quantity. cwt	qr.	lb.		Value. Rs.	cts.		1883. Quantity. cwt.	qr.	lb.		Value. Rs.	cts.
Export.													
Copperah ..	14,008	0	0	..	92,747	0	...	11,715	0	0	..	92,814	0
Becho-de-Mer ...	263	0	0	..	7,172	50	...	319	0	5	...	9,430	0
Jaggery .	4,643	2	0	...	17,498	70	...	4,022	0	0	...	15,640	75
Palmirah Timber . .	No. 341,082			...	80,656	46	...	No. 303,365			..	73,431	98
Import.													
Cotton Thread ...	490	1	0	...	29,617	77	..	496	0	16	..	36,499	79
Cloth ..	—			...	92,163	95	...	—			...	95,812	81

Export of Salt Fish.

	Beyond Sea. Quantity. cwt.	qr.	lb.	Value. Rs.	cts.	Coastwise. Quantity. cwt.	qr.	lb.	Value. Rs.	cts.	Total Quantity. cwts.	qr.	lb.	Total Value. Rs.	cts
1882 ...	1,425	3	0	12,013	25	25,839	1	0	215,038	25	27,265	0	0	227,051	50
1883 ...	3,720	0	0	11,000	25	22,004	0	0	176,200	0	25,724	0	0	187,200	25

Export of Elephants.

Number ...	64	Average value	Rs. 1,000
Value ...	Rs. 64,000	Royalty	„ 6,400

These elephants were captured in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, and shipped at Mannár for export to India.

Paddy Commutation.

Paddy Commutation.—A renewal of the commutation for seven years from 1884 to 1890 was sanctioned by Government and carried out during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure on Public Works for 1883 :—

Service.	Treasury money.	Road Ordinance money.	Bazaar Fund.	Irrigation Fines.	Total.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
By Public Works Department.					
On repair and improvement of old buildings	7,163 30	3,703 15	—	—	
Upkeep of roads	68,021 68	28,734 16	—	—	
Upkeep of bridges	13,107 23	—	—	—	
Upkeep of boat channels ..	2,612 84	1,020 58	—	—	
Irrigation works	299 58	—	—	—	
	91,204 63	33,457 89	—	—	124,662 52
By Provincial Road Committee.					
Upkeep of roads	4,204 44	19,168 2	—	—	
Repair of rest-houses ...	—	2,865 90	—	—	
	4,204 44	22,033 92	—	—	26,238 36
By the Government Agent.					
Mannár causeway	499 95	—	—	—	
Repair of Vellykulam tank ...	—	—	—	62 61	
On new buildings (markets) ...	—	1,162 16	4,490 2	747 53	
Karriúr improvements ...	—	8,861 71	—	—	
Scavenging and sanitary works ...	2,961 80	—	—	—	
	3,461 75	10,023 87	4,490 2	810 14	18,785 78
				Total ... Rs.	169,686 66

Recapitulation.

		Rs.	cts.
Treasury money	...	98,870	82
Road Ordinance money	..	65,515	68
Bazaar Fund	...	4,490	2
Irrigation Fines		810	14
Total ... Rs		169,686	66

Roads, Streets, and Bridges.—The expenditure was in general confined to repairs and improvements of existing roads and buildings, no new works having been undertaken by the Public Works Department.

The damage caused by floods to roads and bridges during the gale of 1882, and subsequently by the heavy rains of February, necessitated a somewhat larger expenditure than usual on repair of bridges, the amount of Rs. 5,774 having been expended in repairing some of the damage done to Kanagaráyankulam bridge on the Mánkulam-Mullaittívu road. The amount allowed did not of course admit of the two iron girder bridges washed away in December, 1882, being replaced. On the Central road also there was an expenditure of Rs. 3,876 in buckled plate bridges. This was chiefly in replacing washed away culverts with small buckled plate bridges which gave more waterway.

The Coast road to Mannár has been very much improved during the last two years under the upkeep estimate by the Superintending Officer, Mr. Koch.

The damage done to the Mannár causeway was partially repaired on a grant of Rs. 500 allowed at the close of the year on a representation made by me after my inspection of the causeway with the Assistant Agent, in October. The space between the retaining walls was again filled in, and some of the masonry repaired; a grant for general repair has been allowed for this year (1884).

The improvement to the Karaiúr portion of the town, in the shape of opening up streets in the direction of the prevailing winds, as recommended by the Cholera Commission of 1867, was carried on towards completion, and a small portion of the tidal flat was reclaimed.

Under "repairs to buildings," a work very much needed, viz., the tiling of the Kachchéri bungalow in front of the Kachchéri, was carried out on an estimate of Rs. 950.

Rest-houses.—Repairs and improvements of the old rest-houses on the Coast road to Mannár were continued, and will now shortly be completed. New out-houses were built to the rest-house at Mantottai. The old Pass Beschutter rest-house was pulled down, and a madam built with the materials, the old rest-house having been no longer required, and its upkeep having been beyond the means of the Provincial Road Committee. The rest-house at Chundikulam was repaired, and the new rest-houses at Mullaittívu, Ollumédu, and Oddisuddan in the Mullaittívu District, were completed.

Covered markets.—The work of erecting covered markets (commenced in 1882) at Point Pedro, Chavakachchéri, and Elephant Pass, was continued, and the buildings will, I trust, be completed in two or three months.

Tank repairs.—The expenditure of Rs. 299 on irrigation works was merely in the repair of the Vavuṇiya-Vilánkulam tank. This tank, at the station of the District, partly restored by Government in 1880 at a cost of Rs. 10,807, was nearly breached during the heavy floods of February last. The bund of the upper tank, Mandokoḍḍai, burst, and the whole of the water poured down on the Vavuṇiya-Vilánkulam tank, the bund of which was saved by the very great exertions of the Assistant Agent (Mr. Murray) and the Superintending Officer (Mr. Creasy), who were fortunately on the spot and turned out the villagers to work and stop the leaks in the bund. Periyamailankulam, close to Vavuṇiya-Vilánkulam and several other tanks were breached at the same time, as mentioned in the season report of the Assistant Agent, extract from which has been given.

IRRIGATION.

As I have remarked, the expenditure by Government on irrigation works in the Northern Province during 1883 amounted to only Rs. 299·58 on the repair of the restored portion of the Vavuṇiya-Vilánkulam tank. With irrigation fines a leak in the sluiced tank of Velikulam was repaired, at a cost of Rs. 62·61.

The work of supplying the village tanks with sluices commenced in 1880 and ceased in 1881 after eight tanks had been sluiced, viz., Vavuṇiya-Vilánkulam, Irambaikulam, Velikulam, Péramanankulam, Mandokoḍḍai, Vimankallu, Mámadu, and Iratperiyakulam. During a rather lengthened circuit of the Wanni and maritime pattus of the Mullaittívu District in October, November, and December, I inspected these tanks and a large number of village tanks and villages, especially in reference to work done under the irrigation rules. Complaints were made to me by the people of Mámadu, Iratperiyakulam, and Mandokoḍḍai, regarding the sluices of these tanks. The people of Mámadu complained that the sluice had been improperly placed, and what they said appeared to me to be the case. The people of Iratperiyakulam and Mandokoḍḍai complained that the sluices had been put in too low, and that when the tanks were full everything connected with the sluices was under water, and they could not get at them. A small sum having been allowed for sluicing tanks in the Wanni this year, something may possibly be done to remedy the defects complained of.

Under the irrigation rules the people have done, or caused to be done, a very great deal of useful work in strengthening tank bunds, clearing the bunds of jungle, and more especially in clearing away the jungle from round their villages. The earthwork on the tanks was in general badly done. I found that the people were still employing tank-menders of India, who, as a rule, do their work very badly; and in regard to this I would beg to invite attention to the following extract from my report of 1882, and to again recommend that a trained officer be placed in the Wanni District to assist the Assistant Agent in carrying out tank repairs, and to show the people how to do the earthwork. In the meantime, I have told the headmen and the people to inspect the tanks at Vavuṇiya-Vilánkulam, and to try as much as possible to imitate the work done there.

"Even if Government is not prepared to carry on the work of supplying village tanks with sluices at present, I would again strongly recommend that a trained officer be placed in each District to assist the Assistant Agents and to advise and direct the people in carrying out earthworks and clearing channels.

"I recommended this some years ago, and the Assistant Agent of Vavuṇiya-Vilánkulam has again asked for such assistance, and has referred to the matter in his Administration Report.

"Even if sluices are not provided at present, the work of strengthening the bunds can be steadily carried on till Government again finds itself in a position to assist the cultivators by supplying sluices.

"The clearing of the vaans and vaan channels is a most important point in reference to any work undertaken in the way of repairing and strengthening the bunds, and the services of a professional officer are more especially required in reference to this part of the work, in order to give the people the proper height of the vaans or spills and the levels of the channel.

"I remarked some years ago, when on circuit through the Mannar District as Assistant Agent on the large sums of money thrown away by the people on tank-menders of India and Jaffna for so-called repairs to their tank bunds. These men contented themselves with loosely piling up some earth (taken from close to the bund) in the breaches, which, in many cases, was washed away by the first rains.

"As remarked by the Assistant Agent of Vavuṇiya-Vilánkulam and Mullaittívu, the clearing of the bunds of jungle has served to show how badly the work of repair has been done, in consequence of the people having been left to themselves. The irrigation rules have now been fully brought into operation; the people have done a great deal of work under them; but they require some experienced persons to show them how to do the earthwork properly. A small sum annually from the irrigation vote might be set apart for the payment of one or two irrigation officers, whose special duty it shall be to supervise the work done by the people under the irrigation rules in the way of repair and upkeep of the tanks and channels."

Clearing away the jungle from round the habitations cannot but have had a very beneficial effect on the health of the people, and has no doubt led to the increase of tobacco cultivation before referred to, as it is in the village clearings and in the old cattle pens that the tobacco gardens have been made; villages which a few years ago were choked up with jungle, with the scrub growing thick immediately round the huts, have now large open spaces all round with a free circulation of air. I have tried to induce the people to cultivate vegetable gardens in these clearings, and to plant them up with useful fruit trees, orange, lime, jak, mango, &c., for the surplus produce of which they will find a ready sale to traders for transport to Jaffna and Trincomalee.

It may yet be found possible to meet the Chena Question and prevent the destruction of forest for dry grain cultivation by giving the villagers strips of forest round their villages for chena cultivation. I must confess that I did not meet with much encouragement in my first attempt to come to some such arrangement with the villagers of a village in the Mullaittívu District. They said that they would require at least one hundred square miles of forest to be marked off for their special benefit. Little can be done in this direction, however, without the aid of surveyors.

The following have reference to Public Works, Legislation, and Food Supplies, on which special report was called for by Circular of 9th January.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Proposals and Recommendations in regard to Roads, Buildings, and other Public Works to be carried out in the Northern Province through a series of years.

In my Administration Report for 1873 I entered fully into what, as I considered, were the public works of construction and improvement in regard to roads, buildings, irrigation works, &c., at that time most needed for the furtherance of the interests of the Northern Province, and suggested that a plan of operations be decided on and carried out to completion during a series of years.

I gave it as my opinion that the attention of Government should be directed to—

1st.—"The improvement of the existing roads, especially those in the mainland districts of the Province, and the opening of new ones;

2nd.—"The restoration and repair of the more important irrigation works in the Vanni and maritime pattus of Mannár;

3rd.—"The erection of some more hospitals in the Mannár and Vanni Districts, of dispensaries in the Peninsula of Jaffna, and the appointment of efficient medical men to be placed in charge of them;

4th.—"To the framing of short laws giving the Revenue Officers—viz., the Government Agent and his Assistants—power to enforce the ancient rules and customs, and to oblige the people to clear away the jungle from round their villages;

5th.—"To the formation of a new Assistant Agency in the heart of the Vanni."

Of what I then suggested much has since been carried out, more especially in regard to the improvement of old roads and the opening of new ones (as relief works) in 1874 and 1877, and their further improvement (also as relief works) in 1879; and no doubt much more would have been done had not the failing revenue rendered it impossible for Government to do more than complete two important works (as regards this Province) which had been commenced in 1876 and 1877, viz., the Pannalai and Elephant Pass causeways.

In connection with the improvement of some of the then most important existing roads, I wrote in 1873 as follows:—

"With the exception of the roads in the Peninsula of Jaffna, there are no metalled roads in the Province. The Central road itself, beyond Elephant Pass, remains yet to be properly bridged, raised, and metalled, and many of the minor roads are mere broad paths through the jungle.

"There is a system of roads commencing with the Central road and branching off from it, by which communication is kept up between the chief towns of the Province, and with the chief towns of the adjoining Provinces, Trincomalee, Anurádhapura, &c. They are, in the order of their importance, (1) the Central road from Jaffna to Dambulla; (2) the Mannár-Maḍawachchi road (the immigrant cooly road); (3) the road from Karupaddamuripu to Mullaittívu; (4) the road from Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam to Horowapatana; (5) the road from Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam to Periyan-Alankuḷam; (6) the road from Kallolunkan-Puliyankuḷam to Mullaittívu.

"In 1870 I recommended that the bridging of the Central road should be taken in hand, and carried out on annual grants. As I have already remarked, much has already been done during the past year in what is now the North-Central Province.

"The work of bridging should, in my opinion, be steadily carried out till the whole line is bridged throughout its length, and the worst parts of the road should at the same time be raised and properly formed.

"When the road has been bridged the work of metalling should be taken in hand. As regards the other roads the first thing to be done is to bridge them all in succession, until they are made passable for wheel traffic without interruption from streams during the rainy season."

(1) *Central road.*—The Central road has since 1873 been bridged throughout its length, and only requires, in the shape of waterway, a few small bridges and culverts here and there, which can be supplied at small cost.

The first and apparently the most important work that should be undertaken by the Government now is the improvement of this—"the main line of communication between this and other Provinces"—till it has been made a really good metalled road. I have brought forward in the annual proposals for works for several years past the improvement of this road as one of the first works to be undertaken by Government, and the following is the remark I have made in regard to it in the several proposals for works since 1877:—

"In travelling over the Central road last year I noticed that where the road passed over low ground, deep ruts were cut in in the roadway and the gravel worked into the mud, whereas over the high ground the roadway was in very good order.

"I would recommend a coating of metal being put under the gravel wherever the road is carried over paddy fields and low grounds.

"The length of road in this Province on which improvement of this nature is required is about sixty miles, and the length of roadway actually to be worked on over low grounds is about twenty miles. Rs. 30,000 would be sufficient to metal the roadway over paddy fields and low grounds."

From Jaffna to Elephant Pass (a distance of thirty-three miles) the road is a good metalled road. From Elephant Pass to Irranaimádu, about eleven miles, the road has been partially metalled, and in dry weather is in very fair order. From Irranaimádu to Galkandamádu it has been merely gravelled. The distance to be metalled and gravelled now is about sixty-three miles. From Nochimóddai to Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam (a distance of five miles) and from Iralperiyakuḷam to Galkandamádu (three miles), in all eight miles, the roadway is carried over soft muddy ground into which, in the wet weather, the cart-wheels sink in some places up to the axles. These portions

should be bottomed with stone, and metalled; stone is to be found close by. Between Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam and Iralperiyakulam the road requires raising and draining for about a mile.

I believe that a sum of Rs. 150,000, if judiciously laid out, would suffice to render the sixty-three miles of the road in this Province beyond the Peninsula a good metalled cart road, and I would suggest the work of metalling being commenced with the bad portions on each side of Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam. Since 1878 the money spent on this road has been merely on account of upkeep.

(2) *Mannár-Maḍawachchi road*—the cooly immigrant road. This road has been nearly bridged throughout since 1873, and the bridging now required could be put in at comparatively small cost. Improvement of this road at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,500 a mile would be sufficient, I think, for the traffic now on it.—54 miles, Rs. 81,000.

(3) *Mánkulam-Mullaittivu road.*—The road from Karuppaḍḍaimurippu to Mullaittivu, now called the Mánkulam-Mullaittivu road. This road was nearly bridged by the end of 1879. The heavy floods of December, 1882, however, carried away two of the iron girder bridges across the Kanakaráyan-áru, the construction of which was no doubt faulty. The road should be bridged throughout and gradually improved. It has been very much improved during the last few years on the upkeep estimate. The two bridges washed away should be replaced; the cost would amount to, say, Rs. 20,000. Further improvement of the road at a cost of Rs. 1,000 a mile would make it a very good road for the traffic on it.—30 miles, Rs. 30,000.

In regard to these two roads—viz., the Mannár-Maḍawachchi road and the road from Karuppaḍḍaimurippu to Mullaittivu—I made the following remarks in my proposals for works for 1881:—

"I annex copy of entries in my Circuit Diary of October 31st and November 27th, 1880, regarding these roads—viz., the Mullaittivu, Mánkulam, and Mannár-Maḍawachchi.

"If a grant cannot be made for completing the bridging and draining of these roads, I would strongly recommend that the upkeep money of one year be applied to that purpose.

"*Mullaittivu, October 31st*, 1880.—Reached this late last night. The road is much in need of further improvement between this and Oḍḍisuḍḍan. Several bridges and culverts are required, especially between the 13th and 15th mile-posts. At Manuvilikulam, near the 12th mile, in particular there is a comparatively large bridge made of jungle sticks. The water-course at Oḍḍisuḍḍan just on this side of the village has not yet been bridged, and between the 14th and 15th miles there are two drains made of jungle sticks. Near this there is rather a long stretch of muddy road which might very easily be gravelled. The upkeep money on this road for one year at least should be expended in supplying the bridges and culverts still required.

"*Vaṇkalai, 27th November*, 1880.—The state of the Mannár-Maḍawachchi road is a matter which demands the attention of Government, as the money spent in upkeep seems to be in a great measure thrown away. In some places, Periyakattu, for instance, where there used to be a really good portion of road, the roadway in consequence of the nature of the material thrown on it has become more like a ploughed paddy field than a road. Some culverts have been built on the upkeep vote.

"I believe that the amount allowed for upkeep for one year would be almost sufficient for all the culverts now required; all heavy bridging has been completed.

"Between Kompanchandikulam and Chettykulam, nearly all the culverts required have been supplied.

(4) *Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam and Horowapotana road.*—The six miles of this road in this Province from Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam to Manniyarkulam are in good order, and afford a fair gravelled cart-road. It is very desirable that this road should be made a fair cart-road throughout its length. It is an important road to this Province, as forming a section of the line of communication with Trincomalee by the Central road and the Maḍawachchi-Trincomalee road in the North-Central Province. I believe Rs. 1,000 a mile spent on it would make it a fair cart road.—20 miles, Rs. 20,000.

The following is a copy of an entry made by Mr. Massie in his diary in regard to the state of this road as he found it when travelling from Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam to Trincomalee in January, 1884:—

"The road was in bad order after the rains. No care is taken on either the road from Manṭyarkulam to Horowapotana, nor the main road from Horowapotana to Pankulam, to make the bottoms of gullies or rivers at all practicable for carts or horses. Thick sloughs of mud have to be struggled through, which might easily have been removed after the dry weather commenced. Underneath the mud are sometimes sticks, which are calculated to break the legs of a horse or bullock."

(5) The road from *Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam* to *Pariyan-Alánkulam* on the Mannár-Maḍavachchi road.—This road is a minor road. I have more than once recommended its being proclaimed a principal road, being, as it is, a section of the tappal road to Mannár.

Bridging this road would cost little, no large bridging being required. Improvement of this road at a cost of Rs. 1,500 a mile would make it a fair cart road.—20 miles, Rs. 30,000.

The following is the remark made in the proposals for works for 1877:—

"*Road from Pariyan-Alankulam to Vavuniya-Viláṇkulam* (in part).—I have recommended its being taken up as a relief work this year. The road is one of great importance to the Mannár District and the Wanni, and if it were properly formed and bridged all the principal communications of the Province would be completed. I would strongly urge its being made into a good cart road, and that Rs. 30,000 be expended on it."

(6) The road from Central road at *Kalolunkan Puliyankulam* to *Mullaittivu*—"*old road*" as it is now called. All that is now required is to keep it open and improve it as much as possible with the upkeep money.

All the roads, the opening or improvement of which was recommended by me in 1873, have been either opened or worked upon as recommended, except one—viz., the one referred to by me as "the old road through the sandy country on the north of the Peninsula from Vallipuram

temple to the site of the proposed Marutankerni causeway." I made an inspection of the country through which this road passes, in a recent circuit, and would strongly recommend that the work of restoring the old Dutch dam-road be undertaken. I believe an expenditure of Rs. 1,500 a mile would be sufficient to restore it.—20 miles, Rs. 30,000.

I had a survey of this road made by the surveyor of the Provincial Road Committee. I am afraid its restoration is beyond the means of the District Road Committee, whose funds are only sufficient for the upkeep of existing roads. I have not been able to ask the Committee for a vote for this work this year, there being no funds available.

The following is copy of my diary entry regarding this road and the Maruthankerni causeway :—

Vellankulam, 16th October, 1883.

"*Application by people of Amben for road restoration, old dam, and market.*—Before leaving Amben the people assembled round the bungalow and asked that the road might be restored; that the old dam put up by the Dutch to keep the salt water of the kally from flooding the paddy fields might also be restored; that a market might be established in the village. They requested that the dam might be converted into a road as well, pointing out that the existing track called a road passed through valuable paddy land, and asked that I would inspect the dam as I went on, and judge for myself how necessary such a dam was.

"Told the people I would do what I could to meet their wishes in regard to the road and dam, and that in the meantime the Maniyákára would be ordered to repair the dam under the irrigation rules.

"*Route.*—Started at about 2 P.M. and proceeded on through Nakerkovil and Kudárappu, at the limit of which the dam apparently ceases, where high land comes in between the fields of Sempianpattu and the kally.

Inspection of remains of attempted Causeway, Marutankerni.—At Marutankerni inspected the site of the causeway which was commenced some years ago, and abandoned. Nothing is now left but the remains of the bridge. Judging by the height to which the water on the kally rises during flood, as marked on the trees on the bank, the causeway would have had to be raised to at least nine feet, and to have been supported by retaining walls on both sides. Such a work could not have been carried out under an expenditure of at least Rs. 100,000 in a place like Marutankerni, where material in the shape of lime and stone is not procurable on the spot. The kally was nearly dry to-day.

"*Puloli market women returning from Muhavil.*—Met several people of Puloli market, &c., returning from the Muhávil market, and a number of women crossing the kally on their way to the market at Elothomaddovál.

"*Roads required in villages north of Kally, viz., Amben, Nakerkovil to Marodankerni.*—I am quite satisfied from what I have seen that more should be done in the way of roads for the villages north of the kally, viz., Kuḍattanai, Amben, Nakerkovil, Kuḍarappu, Sempianpattu, and Maruthankerni.

"During the rainy season when the kally is flooded the people must be put to very serious inconvenience. The villages named appear to me to be thriving populous villages In Sempianpattu, in particular, there is a magnificent stretch of paddy field between the kally and the line of fine cocoanut and palmirah trees, which form the compounds and habitation of the Vellálies and cultivators. Between the habitation and the sea are ranges of sandhills, and close to the sea small villages or hamlets of fishermen, Nallavahs, &c. From Uḍutturai to Pass Pyle curing of fish seems to be carried on rather extensively. All along from Kuḍattanai to Marathankerni cocoanut and palmirah seemed to grow and bear well on the sandy ground north of the fields. The absence of metal is the great obstacle to road-making along the line of these villages. The cost of bringing metal as far as Sempianpattu would be very great. It appears to me, however, that what is called 'oori-man' (clay mixed with shells) is available near the kally, and a road made of this clay might meet the wants of the people for some time to come.

"*Orders to Maniyákára, Superintendent of Minor Roads, and Surveyor.*—I have sent orders to the Maniyákára of Tonmorátchi, the Superintendent of Minor Roads, and the Surveyor of the Provincial Road Department to proceed at once to those villages, to inspect the old dam, to make a survey and a plan of it, and a line for a road, and if possible to submit a plan for a road dam.

"*Note regarding Maruthankerni Causeway.*—It is simply impossible with the limited means at the disposal of the Provincial Road Committee to make a causeway at Maruthankerni, but I think something might be done to provide the people with lattice foot-bridges there and at the ford to Elothomaddoval. Each division of the Peninsula might contribute something towards the formation of the road."

In connection with roads, I recommended the construction of the following Causeways :—

1.—Between Punnalai and Káraittívu.
2.—At Elephant Pass on the Central road.
3.—Between Jaffna and the island of Sirutivu.
4.—At Maruthankerni.

CAUSEWAYS.

Punnalai and Elephant Pass Causeways.—Two of these—first, the Punnálai causeway, and second, the Elephant Pass causeway—have since been constructed, as I before remarked, but some improvements on them are necessary. I made the following remark in regard to these in my Administration Report for 1882 :—

"The sea washed over the Punnalai causeway, washing the metal off on one side and piling it up on the other, the whole surface of the roadway being broken up. I have before remarked that some more openings should be provided in this causeway. It was originally built solid throughout, and the one small bridge in it was made on the representation of some fisher people of Karaitivu to His Excellency the Governor in 1880, to the effect that their occupation was gone consequent on the fish, and more particularly the fry, not being able to get into the lake. From information I have since received, I am inclined to believe that there was a very great deal of truth in the statement of the people. In the interests of the people, and for the safety of the causeway, I would strongly urge that at least three buckled-plate bridges of twenty feet span be built on this causeway. As regards the Elephant Pass causeway, the following is what the Provincial Assistant reported regarding it after the floods:—

"'If it had not been for the enormous weight of the Elephant Pass bridge, I am sure it would have been

washed away. I am happy to say that there is no apparent movement of the structure, which speaks well for the construction, considering that there was a flood of three feet two inches of water running over the top of cylinders, reaching to a height of three inches above the planking. I was told by the driver of the mail coach that the water was at one time—but only for a short time—one foot over the bridge. More waterway is, I believe, required on this causeway also.'"

In addition to the above a parapet wall should be built on the northern side of the Punnalai causeway to prevent the sea washing over it during a gale. An expenditure of about Rs. 30,000 would, in my opinion, be sufficient for the improvements necessary to both these causeways.

Causeway between Jaffna and Sirutivu.—As regards the causeway between Jaffna and the island of Sirutivu, I have brought it forward annually since 1870 as one of the works to be undertaken, and would recommend the work being carried out if possible. The cost would probably amount to Rs. 50,000. The work can very well be done by prison labour.

Reclamation of Tidal Flats.—This work is connected with the work of reclamation of a portion of the tidal flats in front of Kariyúr to an extent of about 75 acres. The sea wall round the portion it is proposed to reclaim was built as a relief work in 1877 and 1878. I asked in 1881 that prison labour might be employed in filling in the tidal flat within the wall.

The following is copy of my letter:—

"Jaffna Kachchéri, 15th October, 1881.

"No. 380.

"SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit for the consideration of Government the desirability of carrying on gradually to completion the work of reclamation of a large extent of ground from the tidal flats in front of Kariyúr in Jaffna. The work was commenced in 1877 as a relief work, and the retaining wall has been completed. What is now required is to fill up the space within the retaining wall, as originally proposed, with mud and sand taken out of the channel.

"As a sanitary measure, it is highly desirable that this work should be carried out to completion.

"I would beg to suggest that a hand-dredge to be worked by prisoners be provided, and that the work of filling up be carried out by prison labour. There are in the jail here on an average from 20 to 30 prisoners daily in the penal stage, who are employed in coir-beating and twisting. According to the jail rules, these men must not go beyond the jail walls. They might be much more profitably employed in dredging the channel and filling in the ground referred to, than in their present occupation (shot-drill and coir-beating), without any serious infringement of the jail rules. They might be taken out daily in the morning to the dredge in the channel, and worked under the immediate supervision of the jailor or deputy-jailor, and brought back to the jail in the evening, and arrangements could very easily be made to prevent their having any communication with outsiders.

"A hand-dredge was once before borrowed from the Indian Government for the purpose of dredging the channel, and I believe there is one now lying unused in Paumbén, which might be borrowed for the purpose.

"I beg respectfully to submit the matter for favourable consideration.—I am, &c."

The work is one that can very well be done by prisoners, if a hand-dredge were supplied. I would again urge that a force of prisoners be told off for this work. I have not been able to ascertain what the cost of a hand-dredge would be.

Maruthenkerni Causeway.—This was recommended in connection with the old Dutch dam road before referred to, and is referred to in my diary entry quoted under that road. I am satisfied after careful inspection that it is not a work that can or should be carried out by Government, in reference to the comparatively heavy cost that would have to be incurred for constructing it. I should be glad, however, if the site could be inspected by an engineer, and a plan and estimate submitted for a light lattice foot-bridge, as suggested in my diary entry.

Mannár Causeway.—The Mannár causeway was in course of construction in 1873, and I did not allude to it in my Administration Report for 1873—as I was given to understand that prison labour would be employed on it till it was completed. The prisoners were suddenly removed from Mannár in 1878, just as the work was approaching completion. Notwithstanding the fact that work had been much interfered with and retarded in 1875 and 1876, consequent on the outbreak and prevalence of cholera, only 300 yards of the causeway at the Mannár end had to be completed out of nearly 3,000 yards, and nearly all the materials required for this unfinished portion were on the spot.

In my report for 1882 I remarked that some more waterway was required in this causeway also, and a little raising. It is most unfair to the people of the Mannár District that this work should remain unfinished. The ferry at Mannár was established under the distinct understanding that a causeway would be made; and the amount realized up to date has more than covered the cost of the causeway, including all charges on account of the prisoners. The work done is good and strong, as has been shown by the way it withstood the gale of 1882.

I would earnestly beg to again invite the attention of Government to this work, and to ask that at least the amount realized annually on account of the ferry be devoted to the upkeep and improvement of the causeway, if nothing else can be done. In asking this, I feel that I am asking for nothing more than what the people have a right to ask for, in reference to the circumstances and conditions under which the ferry was established.

Wooden Bridges.—In connection also with roads in the Peninsula, I have brought forward for some years past as a work of urgency the replacing of the dangerous wooden bridges over what is called the salt-river, and some tidal flats with substantial iron bridges. The following is the remark made by me in the proposals for works in 1878 in regard to this:—

"In the Peninsula there are seven bridges made of palmirah platforms on piles, except the Vallai bridge, which is on stone piers, viz., the Palmirah bridge, the Valukaiár bridge, the Vannattipálam bridge, the bridge in the Kópay causeway, the bridge at Tondaimannár, and the Mattálai bridge.

"It is very desirable that these dangerous bridges should be replaced by iron bridges or coral arch bridges. I would recommend that one be taken in hand annually till all are completed; the work to commence with the Palmirah bridge on the Central road. I would propose Rs. 30,000 being allowed for 1883."

HOSPITALS, &c.

In connection with the recommendations made in my report for 1873 regarding hospitals, I have to remark that a general hospital has been erected at Point Pedro. I would urge that the following of the recommendations I then made be carried out, viz., the establishment of hospitals similar to those at Vavuniya-Vilánkulam and Mullaittívu, at Pallai in the Peninsula of Jaffna, and in the maritime pattus of the Mannár District, for the treatment, chiefly, of the parangi disease and of fever, so prevalent in those divisions during the rainy season. Much has no doubt been done of late years in regard to the terrible parangi disease. The disease has no doubt yielded, as has been stated, to proper medical treatment and to the improved condition of the people in certain districts, consequent on irrigation works, which have increased the supplies of wholesome food and water, and the opening up of their villages to ventilation. Much remains, however, to be done. The disease is by no means eradicated, and is fearfully prevalent in many places even now.

I recommended in 1881 a small hospital or dispensary being provided at Púnakari for people of Púnakari and Pallavarayakádu Pattus. The following is copy of my letter and of the reply :—

"No. 388. "Jaffna Kachchéri, 18th October, 1881.

"SIR,—I have the honour to submit that the people of Púnakari, when I last went on circuit through that division, applied to me to recommend to Government the establishment of a general hospital and dispensary at Púnakari.

"That there is much need of a hospital and dispensary there, was evident to me from what fell under my observation.

"Púnakari is at some distance from Jaffna across the lake, and communication between it and Jaffna is difficult during the north-east monsoon (the rainy season).

"That division of the District is during the north-east monsoon a vast paddy field and marsh, and fever consequently prevails to a very great extent amongst the people, almost all of whom are paddy cultivators.

"The present rest-house (the old Fort) would make a very good general hospital, there being ample accommodation in it for all the probable requirements of that division.

"A building large enough for a rest-house might be erected for about Rs. 4,000.

"The matter of establishing a hospital, &c., must, I presume, stand over for the present; but I beg to request, on behalf of the people, that a free out-door dispensary be opened there before the setting in of the north-east monsoon, and that it be kept open till the setting in next year of the south-west monsoon. The cost would not, I presume, be great, whilst the means of obtaining medicine on the spot would be a very great boon indeed to the people. Arrangements can be made to allow the dispenser accommodation in the present rest-house, if desired.—I am, &c."

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Jaffna.

"No. 444. "Colonial Secretary's Office,
"Colombo, 31st October, 1881.

"SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 388 of the 18th instant, I am directed to state that Government cannot undertake to supply gratuitous medical aid except at the centres of population.—I am, &c."

I would again submit the necessity for a small hospital at that place, distant as it is from Jaffna.

In my Administration Reports for 1872 and 1873, I remarked on the insufficiency of the hospital accommodation for small-pox patients in the Peninsula. The following is copy of my remarks :—

"1872.—The situation and proximity of the small-pox hospital tended, I believe, to the spread of the disease in that locality. It is on the south of Vannarponnai, close to the inhabited compounds, and consequently, during the south-west monsoon, the wind blows directly from the hospital over that portion of the town. A headman, the Udaiyár of Vannarponnai West, specially pointed to this in a report made by him, as the chief cause of the continuance of the disease in Vannarponnai. I referred the matter to the Colonial Surgeon. He gave it as his opinion that the situation of the hospital could not have anything to do with the spread of the disease, but that he believed the hospital attendants were in the habit of leaving the hospital at night and communicating with the people living in the compounds at the back of it, and recommended a wall being built round it. I have accordingly brought forward, as one of the works for execution in 1874, the erection of a wall round the small-pox hospital.

But, setting aside the peculiarities of that particular quarter of the town and of its inhabitants, I have every reason to believe from what has fallen under my observation, that the machinery employed by Government is inadequate to cope with this disease; that the hospital accommodation is insufficient, patients having to be removed long distances through crowded villages and much-frequented highways to the only hospital in the Peninsula, and that some enquiry on the part of Government as to the working of the laws and regulations having reference to this disease has become necessary."

"1873.—In my report for last year I remarked that the hospital accommodation in the Peninsula for small-pox is insufficient. There is, in fact, only one permanent small-pox hospital in the Province—viz., the one in Jaffna—and to this patients from all parts of the Peninsula have to be removed."

I would recommend the erection of three or four small permanent hospitals in different parts of the Peninsula, so as to admit of the immediate segregation of the first cases; if the disease were to spread, temporary accommodation could be provided as required, and burnt down when done with.

In any case I would strongly recommend that the late Dr. Kriekenbeek's recommendation be carried out, and a wall built round the existing small-pox hospital in Jaffna.

The cost of the works suggested in regard to hospitals would amount to about Rs. 25,000.

I would also recommend that (before it is too late) Mr. Russell's suggestion, that some of the buildings in Fort Hammanhiel near Kayts be repaired and converted into a lazaretto, be carried out. The buildings are fast going into ruin. What may be required might be repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,000. The following is copy of Mr. Russell's letter :—

"No. 53. "Jaffna Kachcheri, 24th March, 1869.

"SIR,—I HAVE the honor to forward for the information of His Honor the Officer Administrating the Government an extract from my diary on the subject of Fort Hammanhiel or Kaḍalkoddai, and I would suggest that either the Public Works Department should be called on to submit a reasonable estimate for such repair of the still serviceable buildings therein, as will fit them for use as a lazaretto, whither infected persons could be removed from shipboard during the prevalence of epidemic in India, or that I may be authorized to remove and sell the roof materials of the buildings.

"If it be the intention of Government to render Hammanhiel habitable, I can, with His Honor's permission, employ prisoners to clear away the parasitic vegetation which is now destroying the Fort.—I have, &c."

"*Extract from Diary referred to.*—Karaitívu, 9th March, 1869.

"To Fort Hammanhiel or Kadalkoddai. It stands on a rock, distant rather over a mile from Kayts. The outer walls are still pretty sound, except on the western side, where they have been worn away by the sea at their base. The main gate is gone, but the roof of the gate-house is in good order, with the exception of a few broken tiles. The roof of the main building, which consists of two stories, is falling in, although many of its timbers and the tiles appear to be good. The fort is furnished with a cistern, still serviceable, of which the following measurements were taken in my presence :—Area within walls 16 ft by 24½ ft.; depth, 13¼ ft.; depth of water, which is clear and apparently good, 3¾ ft. The fort is becoming covered with parasitic shrubs, which should be removed. The buildings of which the roofs are still standing should be repaired so as to serve as a lazaretto in case of the outbreak of cholera or other epidemic, or else they should be entirely dismantled and the roof materials should be sold. Every lock, bolt, and bar have disappeared. They have probably been carried off by the fishermen who frequent this place."

MARKETS.

Of building works, the first to which the attention of Government should, in my opinion, be directed, is that of providing permanent buildings for the accommodation and protection from weather of the people frequenting the open-air markets in the Peninsula. The nature of these open-air markets, peculiar as they are to the Peninsula of Jaffna, and the necessity for providing accommodation in them for the poorer classes who resort to them in large numbers, on market days, with the produce of their gardens, have been fully explained by Mr. Dyke in letters to Government and previous Administration Reports ; and the erection of permanent buildings on the sites of some of these markets was recommended by the Cholera Commissions of 1867 and 1877.

On an arrangement sanctioned by Government, the work of erecting permanent buildings at Elephant Pass, Chávakachchéri, and Point Pedro was commenced in 1882 with Bazaar funds. These buildings ought to be completed this year. The funds are, however, exhausted, and it will take some time for a further amount, sufficient for the erection of more buildings, to accumulate.

The markets to be provided for are :—

Point Pedro (in part)	Koḍikámam
Valluveḍḍiturai	Fish-market, Small Bazaar, Jaffna
Achchuvéli	Do. Grand do.
Chankánai	Small improvements, "Jaffna Small Bazaar," which should be kept on its present site and not removed, as before suggested in connection with Karaiúr improvements.
Chunnákam	
Kánkésanturai	
Kayts	
Pallái	Kaikula market
Chávakachchéri (in part)	Thaṭṭatéru market

A sum of Rs. 45,000 carefully expended would be sufficient to supply all these places with a sufficient number of suitable buildings. A portion of each of the buildings could be leased out, and the proceeds taken to the Bazaar funds to be expended in the upkeep of the buildings and grounds, the cost of which will not, therefore, fall on the general revenue.

I would strongly recommend that the works of providing covered markets, already commenced, be gradually carried out ; a small amount being annually allowed in the Government Agent's schedules for the erection of permanent markets.

Markets are in course of erection at Mullaittívu, Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam, and Mannár, the cost being met from irrigation fines. The buildings will, I trust, be completed by the close of the year.

Buildings.—The following building works have been brought forward by me annually in my proposals for works :—

1.—Office for the Sub-Collector and Grain shed at Kayts	...	...	Rs. 3,500
2.— Do. do. at Pésálai and Vaṇkálai	...	...	„ 5,000
3.—Residence for the Sub-Collector, Pésálai	...	...	„ 2,500
4.— Do. Vaṇkálai	...	...	„ 2,500
5.— Do. Mullaittívu	...	...	„ 2,500

WELLS.

A small amount, from Rs. 1,000 to 1,500, used to be allowed in the Government Agent's schedules annually for some years for sinking wells in the Province. Several wells, which have

proved of much benefit to the people and to the travellers on the jungle roads, have been sunk. The vote ceased in 1877 consequent on the depressed state of the revenue. I would ask that the vote be again allowed, if possible, for the upkeep of the existing public wells, and for sinking a few additional wells where required.

As connected with this matter of sinking wells, and in reference to its importance to the people of the Wanni, and more especially of Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam, I would again invite attention to the following remarks made by me in my Administration Report for 1879 in reference to artesian wells :—

"In connection with irrigation works the matter of sinking artesian wells is one which deserves, as I believe, the attention of Government. It has recently been the subject of discussion in the public prints. Experiments made in Pondicherry to sink such wells have apparently been attended with success, and similar success might attend experiments in this Island in the low-country near the hills. Such wells would prove a very great blessing to the people of Districts like Kurunégala, Anurádhapura, and the Mannár and Mullaittívu Vanni.

"A French gentleman, M. Collin, who visited Jaffna in 1877, first suggested the sinking of artesian wells in the peninsula, and there was some correspondence with the Government on the subject. I myself very much doubt if artesian wells can be sunk in the peninsula of Jaffna, or in the mainland in the immediate neighbourhood of the peninsula, or in the maritime pattus of the Mannár and Mullaittívu Districts. Experiments might however be made in Districts like Kurunégala, Anurádhapura, and even Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam, with some probability of success. Even if such experiments failed in giving us artesian wells, their cost would not, I think, be found to be money thrown away, as I believe that in such places, for instance, as Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam they would lead to the discovery of springs below the gneiss rock which would afford a constant supply of water during the dry season. The wells recently sunk in Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam get dry during the dry season, and the people are then chiefly dependent on a well sunk in the paddy fields near the tank, by a late headman. These wells are sunk down to the gneiss rock, and annually a little blasting has been carried on to deepen them as they get dry."

The matter has recently been the subject of correspondence. On being referred to the Director of Public Works he gave as his opinion as follows :—

"Judging from the geological formation of the country, I do not think there is any probability of either artesian or gushing wells being discovered at Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam.

Notwithstanding this opinion, I would however beg again to suggest that experiments be made in the neighbourhood of Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

As regards irrigation works in the Northern Province, I do not feel myself in a position to make any definite proposal, nor do I think that any such proposal is now required. What is now wanted is some declaration by the Government of its policy in regard to the restoration of irrigation works in the Northern Province.

Proposals for the restoration and construction of irrigation works have been from time to time submitted to Government for some years past. (1) The scheme for utilising the waters of the Kanakarayan-áṛu in irrigating the fields of the Karachchi ; (2) The Giant's Tank scheme for storing up the waters of the Arivi-áṛu in the Mannár District ; (3) The repair of the large Puvatkulam in the Vanni, and its sister tank Periya Olukkulam ; (4) The scheme for damming out the salt water for what is called the salt river, and reclaiming a large extent of brackish lands within the Peninsula of Jaffna (see Administration Report of 1879); (5) The sluicing and gradual repair of village tanks in the Vanni;—have all been brought under the notice of Government ; whilst another work of restoration, viz., "the restoration of the old abandoned breached tank of Thannimurippu in the Mullaittívu District," has been recently brought forward by the Assistant Agents of that District, Messrs. Murray and Haughton ; and Mr. Murray in his Administration Reports for 1881 and 1882, and Mr. Massie, Assistant Agent of Mullaittívu, have recommended a dam being erected across the sand-stone ledge at Vattuvakallu near the town of Mullaittívu, to shut out the sea from the Nanthikkadel and reclaim a large extent of paddy fields.

Below are extracts from Mr. Murray's Administration Report of 1882 regarding the proposed dam across the Vattivakallu and the Thannimurippu tank, and copy of Mr. Haughton's diary entry of 8th June, 1883, regarding the inspection of Thannimurippu.

I made an inspection of Kurundamalai and Thannimurippu and of the ironwood forest referred to by Mr. Haughton in 1877, with Mr. Clark, Forester. Owing to the misconduct of the headmen and their pretended ignorance for some time of the existence of ruins in the neighbourhood of Kurundamalai, much time was lost, and I could not make so thorough an inspection of the old tank as Mr. Haughton has done. The ironwood forest was discovered some years ago by Mr. Moir, when Assistant Agent of Mullaittívu. It appeared to me to be on the site of an ancient temple, and is very probably the offspring of a few trees brought from a distance and planted round the ancient temple ; its boundaries are very clearly defined within the ordinary forest.

An attempt was made to utilise some of the old ironwood trees in 1879 by converting them into railway sleepers. The experiment failed, the trees being small as compared with those in the south of the Island, and most of them were decayed in the middle.

Extract from Mr. Murray's Administration Report.

"Among the two most prominent irrigation works to be carried out at some future date are the building of a wall across the Vadduvakallu causeway (to keep out the sea water) and the restoration of the Thannimurippu tank. The former I referred to in my Administration Report last year, and I am still of opinion that it is a scheme well worth carrying out, as it would convert the shores of the fresh water lake into extensive paddy fields, and store up a quantity of fresh water sufficient to last through the dry season. I have placed on record observations made by me throughout the year of the rise and fall of the

fresh and sea water at the outlet, and of the connection between the upper end of the lake near Chundikkulam with the lower at Mullaittívu. The restoration of the Thannimurippu tank would, I am convinced, amply repay Government all expenses incurred in repairing its bund. The Crown lands lying below it (formerly a vast tract of paddy fields) extend for four miles westwards. This old abandoned tank lies only seven miles from the open sea, to which the produce of the reclaimed fields could easily be conveyed for transport elsewhere.

Mr. Haughton's Diary Entry of 8th June, 1883.

"This morning I left Kumulamunai at sunrise with Mr. Sinnatambi Mudaliyár, the Kattikattumalai South Udaiyár, and some villagers, for the purpose of inspecting Kurundamalai and the ancient irrigation works in its neighbourhood, of which latter I had only heard by accident from Mr. Caldera, the Surveyor in Mullaittívu, a few days ago. We did not get back to Kumulamunai until 8 o'clock in the afternoon, having covered over twenty miles of ground during the expedition. As the District Mudaliyár and the people inform me that these works have never before been fully examined by any revenue officer, though partially inspected by the late Mr. Dyke, an account of them will be of interest, especially as the locality selected for them is unique (with the exception of Paduvil, where the scheme is on somewhat the same plan), and the works themselves in a state of very fair preservation, one of the sluices being in as perfect condition as the existing sluice at Paduvil, with which it is clearly contemporaneous.

"As in the case of the ancient irrigation works in the Mannár District, the semi-circular tank faces the sea, the ends of the bund running inland, the area between the tank and the sea being irrigable from the tank; but in the case of the works in question the feature of hills, which is absent in the Mannár works, is here present, and advantage has been taken of these local hills for the purposes of the work in a remarkable manner, one hill, Kurundamalai, a sugar-loaf hill with a flat top on which stand the ruins of three temples, or two temples and a dágoba, forming the centre of the bund, while a spur of hill running about N.E. & S.W. for several miles from one to two miles west of Kurundumalai, and which is called Mankindimalai by the natives, together with other hills to the westward near Othiamalai and Nedunkéni, drain off their rainfall into a large oval basin, most conveniently adapted to the irrigation of the places to the eastward below it, the rainfall from the broken amphitheatre of small hill spurs and hillocks to the westward being retained by Kurundamalai and the artificial bund on each side of it, all probably of the water now running to waste on the Nai-áru having been thus stored for the irrigation of the places below. From the top of Kurundamalai the view ranges round from near Mullaittívu towards Kokkulai and southward to the Anurádhapura hills, the view to the north-west being shut out by Mankindimalai. Between 20° and 30° W. of S. of the Kurundamalai "trig." we noticed large hills (the Periyapuliyankulam and Mandukottai hills I have since ascertained) and also other smaller hills, including one isolated red rock (probably Kumbakannanmalai, south of Kattutallamalai) between 10° and 20° W. of S., and beyond them all a faint line of hills about 10° E. of S. Kumulamunai, or Chemmalai rather, lies between 60° and 70′ E. of N. Mr. Caldera, who is engaged on triangulation work in the district at present, has a "trig." station both on top of Kurundamalai and Mankindimalai. We made out his flag also at Othiamalai. The general direction of the path from Kumulamunai to Kurundamalai is S.W. On the top of the isolated hill Kurundamalai are the remains of two or three ancient temples: the top of the hill, which is level, is set with a masonry facing of cabook bricks about ten feet deep all round, and the whole citadel, so to speak, was approached by a flight of granite stairs on the northern side, on which the stone steps remain in their original position at the top of the hill. On the level top stand the ruins, which consist of two separate groups of rectangular stone pillars standing upright, the remains apparently of two temples; in one of these are about 20 pillars about 8 feet above the ground, and in the other some 8 or 10 pillars about 10 or 12 feet above the ground. The pillars are mostly of granite, but some are of sand-stone. In the ruins of the most perfect of the two, the one with the numerous small pillars, we found the horizontal stone slab of a doorway carved with a uniform device of giants or demi-gods; in other places, near the ruins of the third temple, or dágoba it more closely resembles, we found two plainly cut slabs of stone, the use of which we could not conjecture, unless they may have been used for putting flowers, or other offerings, on in the temples. We could find no inscription, but there must be some on the spot: the timbers felled by Mr. Caldera in his survey operations rendered a search among the ruins almost impossible. The whole scheme was doubtless Sinhalese, and it is probably older than the Giants' Tank scheme in the Mannár District, if Mr. Parker's conjecture, that the unfinished state of the latter scheme is due to the Tamil invasion, is correct.

"After examining the top of the hill we descended to examine the ruins in the jungle. The latter consist of the portion of bund about two miles long (artificial) between Kurundamalai and the end of the spur Mankindimalai and the portion of bund on the other side of Kurundamalai, about five miles long or more (mostly artificial), which sweeps round from it towards Othiamalai. The ancient reservoir was formed of two basins (divided by rising ground) connected by a channel about a mile long; the northern of the two basins is called Kurundukulam, and the southern, which is much the larger of the two, is called Tannimurippukulam.

"The natives have a tradition that in former times the flow of water in this channel used to oscillate, flowing from one reservoir into the other, according as the rainfall was heavier over the northern or southern halves of the whole reservoir area; it is more likely, I fancy, that the surplus water from Kurundakulam flowed down by this channel into Tannimurippukulam, the former basin appearing to be higher than the latter. The 'van' of Kurundukulam lies to the north at the spot where the end of Mankindimalai and the artificial bund of Kurundukulam approach each other.

"The surviving sluice, which is in excellent preservation, is in the portion of artificial bund to the south of Kurundamalai. There is one large breach in the bund of Kurundamalai at the spot where the 'made earth' abuts on Kurundamalai, and two breaches in the southern arm of the bund between Kurundamalai and Mudavankulam, at which latter place the bund terminates. The whole bund, hill and 'made earth' cannot, I think, be less than seven or even eight miles long.

"The annexed sketch* of the locality shows the plan of the ancient works, the present course of the Nai-áru and Kumulamunai bay, together with the land lying under the tank which was cultivated from the tank. The artificial bund between the 'van,' at Mankindimalai and Kurundamalai is about two miles long; it is smaller than the bund at Paduvil, being about 30 feet high on an average, and, as at Paduvil, is strongly

* Not published.

cased on the inside with stone; the breach at A [on the north] is a very large one; it lies just between the 'made earth' of the bund and the flank of the hill Kurundamalai, and is about 40 feet deep by about 50 feet wide; the swift drainage of the rainfall from the high spur of hill on the opposite side must always make the pressure of water on this spot very great. I could find no trace of a sluice in this breach, but am inclined to think that there must have been one here; otherwise Kurundukulam acted merely as an upper reservoir for the main part of the scheme Tannimurippukulam.

"The sluice at point D [centre] is of the same size as the existing one at Paduvil, with which it is clearly contemporaneous, the only difference being that in this case the 'mayakiu-áru' or 'bisókoṭuwa' is formed of bricks instead of large rectangular slabs of granite.

"The outside face of the sluice is identical with that at Paduvil, being formed of several (five) courses of wedge-worked granite blocks 6 feet by 1½, facing towards the tank and receding upwards, on top of the granite courses there are several feet of tiled or brick work with mortar. The inside of 'bisókoṭuwa' measures 18 feet long by 15 feet wide by 10 feet deep; the sluice outlet through the bund into the fields, now forest, is formed of two parallel channels (same as at Paduvil) made of large cut granite slabs. From the outlet of these two 'nallia' over the bund to the 'bisókoṭuwa' the distance measures 107 feet, the same distance at Paduvil measuring 170 feet. The distance from Kurundamalai along the bund to the sluice at D is about 2 miles, perhaps not so much.

"From the sluice at D to the breach at B is a mile [to the south], or perhaps less; the breach at B is a very large one, there is nearly always water flowing through it, and the tank takes its present name from this breach. On the day I examined these works from Kumulamunai I did not get beyond this spot—the breach at B—it being then late in the day, and the information obtainable from the natives with me rather vague, except that they all agreed that another large stream joined the stream through breach B from the Othiamalai direction, and that these two streams, joining about two miles below the bund, formed the Nai-áru; the water which now escapes through breach A also apparently runs into the Nai-áru. At Othiamalai, on my way up from Kokulai, I made further enquiries, and there the natives knew all about the two streams; the stream to the south runs through another breach in the bund and joins the main stream through B, lower down, as alleged by the Kumulamunai men; the water from Pandárakuḷam and Periyakuḷam (near Nedunkéni) forms the source of the stream through breach B, that from Illuppaikuḷam forming the stream through breach C [further south].

"The breach at B is the larger of the two, being called 'Periyamurippu,' in contradistinction to that at C, which is called 'Sinnamurippu.' The water in the large breach at B is deep, and was flowing at the time of my visit. I could see no traces of a sluice at this breach, but have no doubt that the main sluice or 'mada-horowa' was here, the sluice at D being the 'gada-horowa.' It is quite clear from the above that all the water now forming the Nai-áru was in former times stored in this large reservoir (partly natural and partly artificial) for the cultivation of the fertile and gently sloping plain between the tank and the sea now lying on each side of the Nai-áru. At present only two villages (Kumulamunai and Andankulam) cultivate under the tank a small portion of the large area once cultivated.

"The present cultivated area at Kumulamunai is 525 bushels, and at Andankulam 312¾; the extent probably cultivated in ancient times, but now overgrown with jungle, is estimated by the natives at 10,000 bushels sowing extent, in all about 500 acres under the tank.

"The soil under the tank is excellent, as is proved by the existence of the fine forest timber, especially 'palai,' growing in the jungle under Kurundamalai.

"A few miles to the north of this large tank is a very fine forest of ironwood trees, called Nakacholai by the natives, containing ancient ruins, which I inspected with Mr. Clark, the Forester, in 1877. Mr. Caldera, the Surveyor, who has been surveying in this part of the District for the last two years, has a very good opinion of the fitness of the land under this tank for paddy cultivation.

"The place is most favourably situated, and in ancient times the people under this tank must have been very prosperous. The tank lies within ten miles not only of the sea, but of a bay which has an excellent fort at Chemmalai. The whole plain between the tank and the sea must have been paddy land. The bay abounds in excellent fish, the soil is fertile, the air pure, and spring water to be found in all the villages; arecanuts and cocoanuts thriving well both at Kumulamunai and Andankulam. Add to this the port at Chemmalai for the export of surplus paddy and other produce, as well as the import of other articles of trade, and the prosperity of this place in ancient times can be readily pictured. This scheme, in fact, did for the people on the eastern side of the Northern Province what the Giant's tank scheme was intended to do for the maritime pattus in the Mannár District on the west coast The restoration of these ancient works has of course, during recent centuries, been out of the question, owing to the disappearance of the former population of the country.

"Nothing can be lost, however, by Government being in possession of full information regarding these ancient irrigation schemes, and for that reason I would recommend an examination of the Kurundumalai-Tannimurippukulam scheme in due course by some competent irrigation officer."

Some surveys were made in regard to the Karachchi scheme by Mr. Byrne, at the request of Mr. Dyke, and it is referred to in the report of the Irrigation Commission of 1867. The Giant's tank and channels and the several ancient irrigation works in the Mannár District have been inspected, surveyed, and fully reported on in 1881 and in 1882 by Mr. Parker, who has submitted a comprehensive scheme in connection with the Giant's tank. Is there any probability of this scheme being carried out?

As regards the other schemes proposed, surveys and reports by competent officers are required, and I would recommend that the several irrigation works in the Mullaittívu and Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkuḷam Districts be inspected and reported on by a competent officer, in the same way that similar works in the Mannár District have been inspected and reported on by Mr. Parker, as also the scheme for damming out the salt water from the salt river in the Jaffna Peninsula.

I have already asked that Pavatkuḷam and Periya Ollúkulam may be inspected and reported on, and was given to understand that something would be done this year.

In any case, whatever is done or decided on in regard to the repair and restoration of the great irrigation works, I would strongly urge on behalf of the people of the Wanni that the work of supplying village tanks with sluices be continued on grants annually, and that an officer be appointed, as I before suggested, to assist the Assistant Agents in the repair of village tanks, and to show the people how to do the earthwork.

Estimated Cost of Works proposed.

The estimated total cost of the works I have recommended being undertaken and carried out, exclusive of irrigation works, through a series of years to completion, is as follows, viz. :—

		Rs.
1.	Improvement of the *Central road*	150,000
2.	Do. *Mannár-Madawachchi road*	81,000
3.	Do. road from *Karuppaddaimurippu* to *Mullaittivu*, now called the *Mánkulam-Mullaittivu road*, including cost of repair of two bridges	50,000
4.	Do. *Varuniya-Vilánkulam—Horowapotana road* ...	20,000
5.	Do. road from *Varuniya-Vilánkulam* to *Parayan Alánkulam* on the *Mannár-Madawachchi road*	30,000
6.	Restoration of the *Old Dutch Dam road* in the north of the Peninsula ...	30,000
7.	Improvement of *Punnalai* and *Elephant Pass Causeways*	80,000
8.	Construction of *Causeway* between *Jaffna* and the island of *Sirutivu* ...	50,000
9.	Reclamation of *Tidal Flats* in front of *Karaiyur*, exclusive of prison labour, say	20,000
10.	Completion of *Mannár Causeway*, say	30,000
11.	Replacing of dangerous wooden bridges with substantial *iron bridges* in Peninsula of Jaffna	200,000
12.	Works in regard to *hospitals*, including *Fort Hammanhiel*	28,000
13.	*Markets*	45,000
14.	Five buildings brought forward annually in the proposals for works ...	16,000
15.	Experiments in regard to *Artesian wells*, say	5,000
16.	For *wells* an annual vote of from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500. Total ... Rs.	785,000

LEGISLATION.

I would recommend the consolidation of all laws relating to the protection of the *Salt Revenue*. The following are the Ordinances relating to salt, viz. :—No. 1 of 1838, No. 3 of 1836, No. 17 of 1840, No. 26 of 1852, No. 5 of 1856, and No. 2 of 1864.

The amendment of the *Arrack, Rum, and Toddy Ordinance*, No. 10 of 1844, is, I believe, under the consideration of Government. Reports in regard to this Ordinance have been called for by circular with a view to its amendment.

The Carriers' Ordinance, No. 14 of 1865.—It is a matter for consideration whether all vehicles having any wheel or wheels of a diameter exceeding two feet should not pay tax, whether employed in carrying passengers or goods for hire, or merely used for private purposes. There is no doubt that so-called private carts are actually employed in plying for hire, though in consequence of collusion between the parties concerned nothing can be proved.

The Intoxicating Liquor Ordinances, No. 7 of 1873, No. 22 of 1873, and No. 23 of 1877—should be consolidated.

Carriage Ordinance of 1873.—I would strongly recommend that the Carriage Ordinance of 1873 be brought into operation within the police limits of Jaffna and along all lines of road in the Province on which mail coaches ply. The latter is especially necessary for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Toll Ordinance, No. 14 of 1867.—I have before represented that amendment of the Toll Ordinance, No. 14 of 1867, was rendered necessary by a judgment of the Supreme Court, which laid down that the words "every vehicle not enumerated above" did not apply to carriages drawn by men. The question was once more raised, and the original judgment of the Supreme Court was upheld by Sir Richard Cayley. (See my letters No. 324 of the 30th November, 1871, No. 333 of the 20th December, 1872, No. 255 of the 10th September, 1873, and No. 393 of the 11th November, 1880.)

Schedule System—Thesavalame—Compulsory registration.—The revision of the schedule system and of the Thesavalame and the compulsory registration of all deeds and documents affecting land, with a view to checking forgery and rendering titles more secure, will, I believe, have to engage the attention of Government.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

Rice, and what are called dry grains, form the chief articles of food of most classes, supplemented by vegetables, fruit, fish, milk, ghee, &c. The poorer classes live to a great extent on the produce of the palmirah palm. Fish is consumed by all classes except the Hindu vegetarians.

In the Peninsula poultry forms the chief article of meat diet. Game is scarce everywhere in the Peninsula. The consumption of beef is almost confined to the people of the towns. The number of cattle killed in the slaughter-house at Jaffna averages 300 to 400 anually. Mutton is not consumed to a very great extent. Goat-mutton is preferred by the Muhammadans and other classes who eat flesh. The flesh of turtle is eaten in place of beef at Jaffna, and in Mannár where dugongs are more plentiful, their flesh is eaten as meat, being thought to be like pork.

Beyond the Peninsula game of all sorts forms a large proportion of the food of the people, as also salt-fish and fresh-water fish, of which there are several varieties in the tanks and rivers. Fresh sea-fish is not taken further inland than from about 15 to 20 miles.

Buffalo milk is also largely consumed by the people of the mainland districts.

Rice.—The Province in a good season produces, I estimate, two-thirds of the rice consumed in it. About one-third is imported from India, Aracan, &c., and recently coastwise from Batticaloa. I have estimated a good paddy crop of the Province at 1,500,000 bushels, equal to 750,000 bushels of rice.

The import during the last ten years, and the places from which the imported grain came during 1882 and 1883, are given in Annexure No. 1.

Dry Grain.

All dry grains consumed in the Province are grown locally. In the Peninsula of Jaffna crops of dry grains are raised in paddy fields and gardens irrigated from wells. In the Vanni and Mannár they are grown in chenas dependent entirely on rain.

I annex a statement* given to me by the late Second Interpreter, Mr. A. Tamoterampillai, regarding the dry grains and the way in which they are made use of. The quantity in bushels is taken from the estimates of the headmen sent in for the quarterly rent sales. Of the dry grains, kurakkan is the most important.

The following is a copy of Mr. Dyke's diary entry of 2nd November, 1848, regarding dry grain, written when on circuit in the Mannár District :—

"*Grain necessary to support a family of five for a year* —The following statement was given to me, but I do not feel confident of its correctness. I have made notes on the subject before.

Paddy ...		.. 90 parrahs.†
Paddy and Dry Grain...	Paddy ...	45 parrahs‡
	Dry Grain ...	32·22.

"The dry grain, therefore, is shown to go much further than paddy. Persons of the lower orders do not like to live exclusively on either. Dry grain is considered a stronger and more stimulating food, and as such in certain proportions desired by the labouring man ; above that proportion, however, it is heating and unwholesome. The custom and feeling of such persons is the same at Jaffna."

Vegetables.—Native vegetables of all sorts—yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, melons, &c.—are grown extensively in the Peninsula of Jaffna. In the Vanni, till recently, they were only grown in small quantities in chenas. The people are now beginning to cultivate the village clearings. Rasavally, a kind of large red yam peculiar to the Peninsula, is cultivated extensively in Valikamam North.

Fruit Trees.—Orange, lime, jak, mango, tamarind, and other fruit trees grow well in the Peninsula, as also in the Wanni. Mango and jak are largely consumed by the people as food, and not merely as luxuries. Plantains are also extensively cultivated, being an important article of food. Grape-vines are only grown in the town. The fruit and the toddy extracted from the palmirah tree form, as I before remarked, a large proportion of the food of the poorer classes. Chekku poonac (both ellu and cocoanut) is eaten by the poorer classes when fresh.

The flowers of the *bassia* or illuppai tree, and those of the margosa, are beaten up with flour and made into a kind of cake. The oils extracted from the seeds of these trees are used in cookery and in medicine, respectively.

To the very poor classes rice used to be a luxury obtainable by them only on certain occasions. It is now perhaps eaten by all classes at least once a day.

Jungle Roots, &c. Jungle roots, wild fruits, and leaves, are also much used as articles of food by the people of the mainland districts and by the poorer clases of the Peninsula; the fruit of the palai tree is in particular in great request. The people of The Islands resort in large numbers to the jungles of the Pachchilaipalli, Púnakari, Pallavanayakaddu, and Illupaikadavai Pattus, when the palai trees are in fruit, to collect it. The fruit is dried and sometimes preserved in honey. Oil is also extracted from the seeds but not in very great quantity.

In a time of scarcity I have seen the people of the Mantottai district robbing the ant-hills of the peculiar grass seed stored up in them, which they boil and eat as rice. I am told from a quarter to half a measure of seeds is found in these ant-hills, which are made in the ridges of paddy fields. I was informed that this practice was carried on even when there was no scarcity of grain. The people call the seeds grass-rice, "pullarisi."

Wild honey is a very important article of diet, especially in the Vanni. It is brought for sale to Jaffna, as also the beeswax.

According to the statements of the people, and from what I have been able to observe, there are three species of bees, viz. :—(1) The bee that makes its comb in the hollow of a tree ; (2) the bee that makes its comb in the cleft of a rock ; (3) the bee that makes a circular comb on a twig or thin branch of a tree or bush.

Cassava root has of late years been extensively cultivated.

Cocoanuts are grown in all parts of the Peninsula and in most of the villages in the mainland, and there are in the Pachchilaipali extensive plantations or estates. The nuts are mostly converted into copperah, most of which is exported. Cocoanuts as well as palmirahs would, I believe, grow well all along the coast of the Mullaittívu District.

Fish is caught on all the coasts of the Province and in lagoons of the Peninsula, Mannár, and Mullaittívu, and retailed in the markets. Large quantities are salted and exported by Sinhalese fishermen, who resort to the coasts of the Northern Province from Negombo. During the south-west monsoon they fish off the Mullaittívu coast ; during the north-east, off the coasts south of Jaffna to Kudiraimalai.

Cattle are reared in the Peninsula for sale chiefly to traders, and for manuring purposes, and for the milk. There are very few buffaloes in the Peninsula.

Black Cattle.—In the Vanni, black cattle, as they are called, are reared for sale to traders for removal to Kandy and Colombo. They are allowed to roam about the jungles for pasture, being tied up round the villages at nights during the cultivation season.

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* See Annexure No. 1. † A parrah = ⅜ bushel. ‡ One parrah paddy = ½ parrah rice.

Buffaloes are kept for ploughing and other agricultural purposes, and as beasts of burden and for their milk, much of which is converted into ghee and sent to Jaffna.

The open plains about Kokkulai and the scrubby jungle lands about Tunukkai in the Mullaittívu District, and the large plains in Iluppaikkadavai of the Mannár District, are the grazing grounds for Jaffna cattle during the paddy cultivating season; large herds being sent down to those places, and placed in charge of the villagers, who receive, I am told, twenty-five cents a head for looking after them.

Sheep and Goats are reared in large numbers all over the Peninsula, and are kept for manuring purposes in tobacco gardens, or are sold to traders as opportunity offers.

Arrack.—Arrack, the spirit most consumed in the Province, is all brought from the Western Province. There is an illicit distillation of a sort of spirit (called "vélampaddai chárâyam") made from the bark of the "vél" tree and from palmirah toddy, carried on in a village near Jaffna.

Liquor Shops, &c.—Wines, brandy, whisky, and other spirits are brought from Colombo and sold in the liquor shops, of which there are ten in Jaffna. Brandy, claret, &c., are sometimes brought from Pondicherry, and have been very often smuggled in on the northern coast.

Vinegar, Opium, &c.—Vinegar is made from palmirah toddy. Opium and ganja are imported from India. Very little ganja is grown in the Province. No opium was imported in 1882 and 1883.

Tobacco is, as shown before, cultivated here. A small quantity of what is called manufactured tobacco and cheroots is imported from India.

Curry stuffs.—Chillies, onions, turmeric, &c., are grown extensively. Pepper, coriander, dill seed, garlic, cummin, &c., are imported chiefly from India. A little pepper is now cultivated in the Vavuṇiya-Vilâṇkulam District.

The following is the import of—

	Foreign.						Coastwise.					
	1882.			1883.			1882.			1883.		
	Quantity.			Quantity.			Quantity.			Quantity.		
	cwt.	qr.	lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Curry stuffs	3,820	2	6	2,897	1	21	1,388	2	9	1,603	1	5
Onions	351	1	9	42	1	6	36 bundles			—		
Potatoes	269	1	27	220	3	26	—			—		
Tobacco manufactured ...	0	3	0	—			—			—		
Do. unmanufactured .	26	3	8	27	1	0	—			—		
Arrack	—			—			14,787 gallons			15,695 gallons.		

I annex to this the following* :—

(1) Statement showing import of grain for ten years;
(2) Statement showing places from which grain was imported in 1882 and 1883;
(3) Extract from Administration Report of 1872 regarding dry grain cultivation and tax.
(4) Paper on Dry Grain by Mr. A. Tamoterampillai;
(5) Extract from Administration Report of 1879 regarding Cassava and Jaggery;
(6) Statement of average price of articles in 1883.
(7) Paper on Palmirah by Mr. N. Tillayampalam; and
(8) As I believe them to be of some importance in reference to the extent to which the produce of the palmirah is made use of as food by the people of this Province, I annex some papers of enquiry made by Mr. Dyke with regard to the consumption of the palmirah toddy, sweet and fermented, by the poorer classes of the Northern Province. The information contained in these papers of enquiry was obtained by Mr. Dyke in 1840 in connection with the then proposed Arrack and Toddy Ordinance of 1844. The papers afford much information regarding the palmirah palm and its other products. What is called flour is a starch very much like arrowroot; it is obtained by pounding the roots (odials) in a mortar, and washing out the starch by repeated washings from the pulp and fibre. The circumstances of the country now in regard to toddy are very much the same as those of 1840 and 1844.

W. C. TWYNAM,
Government Agent.

Jaffna Kachchéri, 30th April, 1884.

* Printed as Annexure No. 1.

ANNEXURE No. 1.

THE FOOD SUPPLIES OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCE.

1.—STATEMENT showing the Average Import of Paddy and Rice into the Northern Province for the last Ten years from Beyond Sea.

Years.	Paddy. Bushels.	Rice. Bushels.	Total in Paddy calculating a bushel of Rice equal to two of Paddy.
1874	710,406	199,987	1,110,380
1875	660,048	213,463	1,086,974
1876	582,254	166,761	915,776
1877	597,725	232,992	1,063,709
1878	657,264	172,864	1,002,992
1879	1,256,816	150,081	1,556,978
1880	888,016	117,211	1,122,438
1881	949,162	131,641	1,212,444
1882	645,525	119,084	883,693
1883	444,539	134,999	714,537
Total ...	7,391,755	1,639,083	10,669,921
Average for 10 years ...	739,175	163,908	1,066,992

2.—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Grain imported from Beyond Sea, and Coastwise, into the Northern Province during the years 1882 and 1883.

	1882.			1883.		
	Paddy.	Rice	Other Grain	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grain
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Akyab ...	265,797	283	—	152,468	325	—
Tondy ...	—	3,385	—	11,031	2,348	—
Adrampatam ...	11,973	30,267	453	19,012	38,532	594
Topolorre ...	12,547	4,157	682	17,173	9,313	9
Cavalapatam ...	—	664	—	787	969	—
Kistnapatam ...	7,303	10,325	132	16,858	13,586	—
Paumben ...	7,968	211	89	3,366	101	11
Ammapatam ...	1,807	1,876	—	3,554	1,448	—
Kilacarre ...	88	464	62	—	46	—
Negapatam ...	13,265	22,230	3,949	23,780	21,030	3,804
Muttopatai ...	2,777	1,912	10	—	—	—
Cotapatam ...	—	265	—	9,946	3,513	—
Davipatam ...	10	9	99	8,279	399	419
Porto Novo ...	32,321	13,994	124	38,434	11,742	112
Cochin ...	—	—	1,213	—	—	1,914
Allepay ...	—	—	106	—	—	—
Bombay ...	—	—	435	—	—	166
Moselepatam ...	81,157	574	1,068	7,951	43	144
Cocanada ...	105,322	370	619	11,028	25	2,822
Teromanavasel ...	10,024	8,826	—	31,058	12,820	—
Catomavady ...	824	27	—	—	—	—
Bassein ...	11,967	—	—	880	—	—
Karakal ...	13,106	2,270	136	17,658	1,373	2
Madras ...	—	499	1,105	3,000	251	1,807
Codalore ...	67,179	2,477	55	67,299	2,566	49
Quilon ...	—	—	—	—	4	—
Chittagong ...	—	—	—	48	—	—
Pondicherry ...	23	1,282	170	11	691	145
Tuticorin ...	—	—	—	—	—	18
Imported to Mannár from several Ports of India ...	645,458	106,367	10,507	443,621	121,120	12,016
	66	12,717	73	917	13,879	95
Total Beyond Sea ...	645,524	119,084	10,580	444,538	134,999	12,111
Imported to the Province from Batticaloa	213,789	313	668	310,569	198	1,497
From other places beyond this Province..	43,220	3,864	2,065	16,715	6,932	3,328
Total Coastwise ...	257,009	4,177	2,733	327,284	7,130	4,825
Grand Total ...	902,533	123,261	13,313	771,822	142,129	16,936

3.—*Extract from the Administration Report for 1872 on Dry Grain.*

THE tax is levied in this District on the following grains, viz.:—Varaku, mondy, mondy chámy, putchámi, karutta chámi, tinai chámi, pani chámi, kampampullu, kuthiravâli, payaru, eḷḷu, koḷḷu, and kurakkan.

Varaku is a grain, the rent of which is sold by itself. The cultivation is carried on at the same time as that of paddy, of which there is one crop annually in this District. It is grown on high lands not well suited for paddy, and together with paddy on other lands.

The other grains are grown continuously throughout the year, and the rents are sold four times in the year, and are called the rents of the first, second, third, and fourth quarters.

The quarters are as follows:—

Jaffna, Valikámam East, Valikámam North, Valikámam West, Vaḍamirádchi, Púnakari, The Islands.	First Quarter:—December, January, and February. Second Quarter:—March, April, and May. Third Quarter:—June, July, and August. Fourth Quarter:—September, October, and November.
Tenmoradchi, Pachchilaipali ..	First Quarter:—January, February, and March. Second Quarter:—April, May, and June. Third Quarter:—July, August, and September. Fourth Quarter:—October, November, and December.

The cultivation is carried on in the paddy fields after the kálapókam paddy crop has been reaped, and in small patches of garden lands together with vegetables of various descriptions, tobacco, &c.

4.—*Paper on Dry Grain, by Mr. A. Thámótharampillai.*

The following are the different kinds of dry grains grown in the Northern Province which form, chiefly, the staple food of the poorer classes of people.

Kurakkan.—This is extensively cultivated on garden lands where tobacco is grown, and is watered from wells with much labour. It is also cultivated in fields after the paddy has been reaped. The cultivation is watered from wells or tanks. If these are not available, the cultivation is dependent on rain. The grain is turned into flour either by pounding in the mortar or grinding in the mills. The flour is used in preparing a kind of "kool," consisting of other ingredients (a liquid preparation), which the poorer classes take generally at mid-day. It is also used in preparing a substantial food called "puḍḍu," which the people both morning and evening eat with curries made of vegetable, fish, and animal substances, and either with or without rice, as their means afford. Of this flour, cake or uraḍḍi, which lasts for two or three days, and serves generally for the morning food, is made. It is mixed with palmirah fruit juice, and oil cakes are prepared from it. Three crops are grown in a year in the Jaffna District. The total crop for the District amounted to 23,089 bushels, and the average price per bushel is Rs 1·12.

In the Wanni pattus this grain forms the chief food of the people. It is extensively cultivated on chena lands, and the cultivation is entirely dependent on rain. The Siṇhalese in the Anurádhapura District as well as in the Tamil Vanni of the Vavuṇiya District, are very fond of this grain, and make it their chief food.

Karuttasámy, or Black-samy.—This is alternately cultivated with varaku, every other year, in most of the chempádu (red soil) lands. Like paddy, it is pounded when raw, or boiled, and "pukkai" is made by mixing with it cocoanut juice or cow milk. Raw rice is pounded into flour, and cakes of different kinds are made from it. When cooked like rice, it is a very wholesome food. A canjee prepared from it and murungai leaves is used as a low diet for invalids, especially those suffering from snake-bites; and the raw grain, powdered together with some medicinal roots or leaves, is applied externally to the wounds. It is also fried, powdered, and mixed with jaggery, &c. The total crop for the District amounted to 712½ bushels, and the average price per bushel was Rs. 1·25.

Varaku.—This is generally cultivated in those lands where paddy does not grow. There is one crop annually. It is wholesome and is eaten by the poorer classes like rice, while the flour is used in making different kinds of cakes. Total crop was 17,968 bushels, and the average price per bushel Rs. 1·12.

Tinaisámy and Panisámy.—These two grains are extensively cultivated, once a year, in those lands where tobacco is usually grown. They are used as food in the same way and in the different forms already described. They are not however so wholesome as karuttasámy, and they are not considered to be fit to be eaten until some months after they have been reaped. The total crop of tinaisamy was 23,756 bushels, and that of panisamy 19,509 bushels, and the average price of each per bushel Rs. 1·25.

Peas or Payaru.—This is cultivated several times a year, during dry weather, in garden lands and fields, and during the wet weather in high lands. It is used like the other grains as described above. The total crop was 1,053 bushels, and the average price per bushel was Rs. 4

Ulundu.—This grain is cultivated once in a year in open high lands soon after the commencement of the wet weather. Cakes of different sorts are made from it, but it is considered very difficult to digest. The total crop was 101 bushels, and the average price per bushel was Rs. 4.

Eḷḷu or Gingelly.—This is also cultivated in the same way and at the same periods as payaru and ulundu. Oil is extracted from it, called sesamum oil, which is used for external application to the body. It is, besides, taken with rice. The substance called punnákku is not only given to cattle for food, but is eaten by the poorer classes with or without jaggery. The oil is used in the preparation of certain native medicines. From the seed together with other spices páku is made for sick people. The total crop was 1,900 bushels, and the average price for bushel Rs. 4.

Kollu or Gram.—This is cultivated during the wet weather in high and chempádu lands and in open compounds. It is largely used as food for horses and cattle. When used by the people, it is fried, boiled, and mixed with cocoanut and jaggery. It is also used to keep cholera patients warm, and for other medicinal purposes. The total crop was 348 bushels, and the average price per bushel Rs. 2·50.

Mondy and Mondisamy.—These two grains are extensively cultivated in those lands in which paddy does not thrive. Pounded and cooked like rice, it forms the principal food of the poorer classes. The total crop of mondy was 1,400 bushels, and that of mondysamy 2,810 bushels, and the average price of each per bushel 50 cents. Besides the above, there are other dry grains called putsamy, kutiraiváli, and kampampullu, which are cultivated to a small extent only, and are used like the other grains.

Kadaikanny and Kampampullu.—These grains are extensively cultivated during the wet weather in the open lands in Mannár island, where there is no cultivation of paddy. They are eaten like rice, and cakes of different kinds are prepared from flour by the poorer classes.

Chólan or Indian Corn.—This is grown in garden lands where plantains, brinjals, and chillies are cultivated, but not to such an extent as to form an important article of food at present. It is looked on more at present as a luxury.

April 28, 1884. A. THAMOTARAMPILLAI.

5.—*Extract from the Administration Report for* 1879 *on Cassava Root, Jaggery, and Palmirah Timber.*

Cassava root is extensively cultivated in the Jaffna Peninsula, and is used as a cheap article of food by the poorer classes. The process of cultivation is as follows :—

After preparing the ground in beds, the stalk (cassava) is cut up in pieces of nine inches in length and planted two inches in the ground, and watered daily for the first two weeks, and subsequently once in three days. After six or seven months, according to the nature of the ground, the root is dug out. The largest root measures three feet in length and six inches in diameter.

Immediately it is dug up, the outside bark is carefully peeled off, and the root cut up in thin slices and dried up for powdering; the flour thus made is used for baking hoppers, puttu, and other native cakes. It is also used for adulterating wheat flour.

The green leaf of the tree, the bark round the root, and the fibre inside are said to be poisonous, and cattle have died by eating them; and the cattle are very carefully kept out of the gardens in which it is cultivated

The root is only fit for eating when seven or eight months old, after which time it grows hard; and any root, above one year old, gets a thick bark round it, and is then considered unwholesome

In an acre 4,800 plants are generally cultivated, which yield about 120 cwts. of yam, worth about Rs. 144.

The following is an abstract of the estimated quantity of cassava cultivated in each division :—

Division.	Quantity.	Value at Rs. 1·12 per cwt. Rs.	cts.
Jaffna ...	321 ...	359	52
Valikámam East ...	488 ...	546	50
Do. West ...	9,643 ...	10,800	16
Do. North ..	429 ..	480	48
Vaḍamaráchchi ...	857 ...	959	84
Tenmaráchchi ...	2,143 .	2,400	16
	cwt. 13,881	Rs. 15,546	66

Connected also with the food supplies of the Peninsula of Jaffna, I called for information from the principal headmen as to the estimated quantity of *Jaggery* manufactured from the sweet-toddy drawn from the palmirah tree.

From their reports received by me the manufacture of jaggery appears to be rather an important industry of the poorer classes It is estimated that about 15,000 cwts. are manufactured in the Peninsula, valued at Rs. 70,000, at prices varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 the cwt., of which about 5,000 cwts. are annually exported to India. The jaggery appears to be exported chiefly to French India, where, I am informed, it is refined and sold as crystallized sugar.

There is also a very large trade with India in *Palmirah Timber.* Up to 1870 an export duty of 2½ per cent. was levied on all palmirah timber. This duty was, however, given up together with all other export duties. It appears that an average of about 27,000 trees are felled annually. I doubt if new plantations are formed in the same proportion. There is besides a coastwise trade in palmirah timber, of which I have not a return.

Besides the many uses to which the tree and its products are applied, it supplies in toddy (sweet and fermented), panattu (the preserved juice of the fruit), odials (the roots from the nuts which are buried in pits after the juice has been squeezed out for panattu), and in jaggery a very considerable proportion of the food of the people; and the manufacture of mats, baskets, &c., from the leaves and stalks, gives employment to a large number of women and children of the poorer classes.

6.—*Average Price of Articles in* 1883.

	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.
Country paddy, per bushel ...	1	37½	Honey, per bottle ...	0	50
Coast paddy do. ...	1	12½	Cocoanut oil, per quart ...	0	30
Country rice do. ...	2	75	Iluppai oil, do. ...	0	37½
Coast rice do. ...	2	50	Margosa oil, do. ...	0	37½
Varaku do. ...	1	12½	Gingelly or ellu oil, per quart ...	0	62½
Kurakkan do. ...	1	12½	Country tobacco, 1st sort, per cwt ...	20	0
Tinaichámi do. ...	1	25	Smoking tobacco, do. ...	25	0
Panichámi do. ...	1	25	Jaggery, per lb. ...	9	5
Kollu do. ...	2	50	Chilly, per cwt. ...	7	50
Payaru do. ...	4	0	Onions, do. ...	1	75
Ellu do. ...	4	0	Betel, per 1,000 ...	1	25
Ulunthu do. ...	4	0	Arecanut, per 1,000 ...	2	50
Cocoanut, per 1,000 ...	20	0	Cloths (calico) per yard ...	0	20
Maravally root, per lb. ...	0	2	Palmirah timber, per foot ...	0	5
Palmirah roots, per 1,000 ...	2	0	Palai, per cubic foot ...	0	75
Yams, per lb. ...	0	9	Satin, do. ...	1	0
Palmirah sweet-toddy, per pot ...	0	1½	Jakwood, do. ...	0	50
Palmirah toddy, per pot ...	0	3	Mustard, per lb. ...	0	6
Cocoanut toddy, do. ...	0	4	Coriander, do. ...	0	5

6.—*continued.*

		Rs.	cts.			Rs.	cts.
Pepper, per lb.	...	0	30	Tea, Ceylon, per lb.	...	2	
Cumin, do.	.	0	30	Plantain fruits, per 100	...	0	50
Ulluvá, do	...	0	9	Mango, do.	...	2	0
Turmeric, do	...	0	9	Brinjal, do.	...	0	30
Ginger, do.	...	0	15	Jak, each	...	0	25
Garlic, do	...	0	18	Oranges, per 100	...	4	0
Tamarind, do.	...	0	12	Pomegranates, each	...	0	6
Cinnamon, do.	...	0	37½	Limes, per 100	...	1	0
Salt, do.	...	0	2	Grapes, per lb.	...	0	30
Cloves, do.	...	1	0	Wheat, per bushel	...	4	0
Benjamins, do.	...	0	25	Wheaten bread, per lb.	...	0	25
Cow milk, per quart	.	0	12	Butter, fresh, do	...	0	75
Fowl, each	...	0	36	Beef, do.	...	0	25
Chicken, each	...	0	15	Mutton, do.	...	0	25
Egg, each	...	0	1	Pork, do	...	0	25
Sugar candy, per lb	.	0	37½	Wine, per bottle	...	2	25
Sugar, do	...	0	18	Brandy, do.	...	3	50
Coffee, do.	..	0	37½	Beer, do	...	0	26
Tea, China, do	...	0	65				

7.—*Paper on the Palmirah Palm, by Mr. N. Tilliampalam.*

The palmirah (*Borassus flabelliformis*) is the most useful of the tropical palms, and, cocoanut excepted, the most valuable. Its importance was so openly recognised by the Kings of the Chéra dynasty who held sway over a part of the Southern India, that they ordered their flags to be inscribed with the figure of this palm; and the story has it that when the Kings Chéra, Chóla, and Pándian, then ruling Southern India, visited the Poetess Avvaiyár at her house, she improvised a stanza calling upon three palmirah logs, which supported the roof of her pandal, to bring forth three fruits for the Kings. The stanza had a magical effect, it is said, and down came three fruits, having passed through their various stages of development in the twinkling of an eye. But this was done by her more to display her virtue and power than from a want of anything better to lay before the royal visitors.

The palmirah is said to have been introduced into Jaffna in the year 105 B.C. by the famous Yálpádi, the blind minstrel, and the colonizer of the once sandy waste of Jaffna, which was bestowed on him by Narasingha, the King of Ceylon, as a reward for the exquisite tunes he played on his yál, the violin. The palmirah has flourished long enough in Jaffna to be classified among the indigenous plants of the Peninsula. There is perhaps no tree in Jaffna which so abundantly serves the wants and purposes of a Jaffna Tamil as the palmirah tree. Indeed, a considerable number of people, especially of The Islands, so entirely subsist on its products, that it can well be said to be their staff of life I shall briefly enumerate its uses, and, before doing so, say a word about its growth.

Growth.—The tree is raised from the nut or stone, which is of the size of a large orange, and densely covered with knotty fibres. It is planted about the month of August, and the process is very simple: a small hole about four inches deep is made, and the nut buried therein covered with loose earth. No further labour is necessary to make it sprout, the nut solely depending for its fertilization on the moisture of the ground and a few showers of rain that fall during the season, which is generally the commencement of the wet season in Jaffna. Six months after, a single leaf, resembling the blade of a grass of the large species, puts in its appearance, and by and bye the true leaves show themselves out in their miniature form. Unaided by the labour of man, the plant draws its nourishment from the ground and gradually develops itself into a young palm with a dark cylindrical stem and rough exterior. It slowly advances in growth until at last it assumes the proportions of a full-grown palmirah, reaching the colossal height of 60 or 70 feet, with its crest erect and its leaves trembling before the breeze.

Leaves.—The young plant yields, as may be natural to think, very little profit before the tenth year, but the busy hand of the Jaffna Tamil is never idle, and finds even now something to be turned into good account. The small leaves of the young palm are dried in the sun and flattened by weights. Caps, fans, and umbrellas are all provided from the same inexhaustible source. When the tree has reached its tenth year the leaves (olas) are regularly cut every other year, a single tree yielding from 20 to 30 leaves. They are used in thatching houses and fencing compounds, &c When the leaves get old and are replaced by new, the old lot serves as good manure for the paddy fields. The tender leaves are largely used in planting mats, in making baskets, and for a variety of other culinary purposes. They also serve as very good food for cattle, and this is another important use made of them by the people of the interior. The custom of using olas for writing purposes is fast dying away, and a few years hence there will probably be no more books made from materials found on the top of the palmirah palm. The stalk of the leaves yields good fibre, and the inner covering of the stalk is pealed off and used in making cords, which are very strong and serviceable.

The flowers, which are but bunches of the fruit in embryo state, without any stamen or the pistils, pop out about the fifteenth year, and are either left to mature into fruits or are at once given over to Nalavers, (climbers) for the purpose of extracting toddy; and for a period of four or five months the palmirah will continue to pour forth its sap at the rate of three quarts a day. But once in every three years the operation is omitted, and the fruit is allowed to form, without which the tree would pine and die. The toddy is commonly used by people of the interior as a beverage, and is considered to be very nutritious and cooling. It is also used for making vinegar. Arrack can be distilled from the toddy, but there are no arrack distilleries in Jaffna. The toddy (cocoanut and palmirah) rents of Jaffna fetch the Government a revenue ranging from 12 to 14,000 rupees annually. Sweet-toddy (toddy with a solution of boiled lime) is generally used in manufacturing jaggery, which is in common use among the Tamils for making cakes, &c. Of the produce of Jaffna, about 10,000 cwts. are annually exported to the opposite coast of India, where it undergoes the process of refining. The granulation is said to surpass that of the sugar-cane, and considerable quantities of palmirah sugar are annually exported to Europe from Madras, &c. The tender fruit yields a sparkling liquid, very sweet and cooling, and is considered a delicacy.

Ripe Fruits.—The tree is very prolific in fruits, a single tree sometimes yielding 75 fruits. The juice expressed from 600 fruits is spread in a mat six feet by three feet, and when removed after being dried

in the sun is called "pinattu," and forms as much as will be contained in a kúdai (a circular ola bag two feet high by eight feet in girth. A kúdai is sold at double the rate for which a bushel of paddy is sold in the local market. The fruit ripens about July or August, and the once desolate palmyra groves teem with numbers of people who come from The Islands to buy these fruits, and live in small temporary huts. They leave Jaffna about October, when the fruit season closes. The pinattu, or jelly which they have thus prepared, is carried to their houses, and forms their staple article of food. The nuts left after the juice is expressed are buried in the ground in October. Three or four months after the tapering roots are dug out and applied for various uses in their raw state as well as after being boiled. The flour obtained from the dried roots is largely used in preparing a kind of pudding (called puḍḍu) and pottage (called kúḷ). It will be generally allowed that if the flour is eliminated from the crushed mass of the dried roots by some mechanical process, it will not be found inferior to any other flour either in flavour or in its nutritic properties. The kernel from the nuts is considered a delicacy, and is useful for making jellies. The shells of the seeds are collected and charred, in which state they are used by the blacksmiths and workers in metal, who believe them to surpass all other fuel in the power of engendering a glowing heat.

The timber obtained from the tree is very strong and durable, and used for buildings in the shape of rafters, laths, &c. Its durability has been so well proved that it is used in the construction of bridges. Its usefulness and durability may be summed up in the Tamil proverb, "It lives for 1,000 years after planting, and lasts for 1,000 years when felled." It was the opinion of Sir J. E. Tennent that timber obtained from the Ceylon palmirah is more durable than that yielded by the trees in India.

8.—*Copy of Papers of Enquiry made by Mr. Dyke in regard to the consumption of Palmirah sweet-toddy ("karuppaṇi") and Palmirah fermented toddy ("kaḷḷu") as articles of food by the poorer classes in* 1840, *in connection with Report on the Arrack and Toddy Ordinance, No.* 10 *of* 1844.

Jaffna, 3rd October, 1840.

Sitamparanâtar Sinnattampi, P. V. of Tellippaḷai.—I live in the hamlet Karugumpanai. There is toddy drawn in that village. The different descriptions of toddy are distinguished by the names of (1) *kaḷḷu*; (2) *karuppaṇi*; (3) *era-karuppaṇi*.

Kaḷḷu is what is ordinarily used fermented. *Karuppani* is drawn for making jaggery and to be drank; it is not fermented. *Era-karuppaṇi* differs only very slightly from karuppaṇi.

In January, February, March, April, and May karuppaṇi is chiefly drawn. In the other months kaḷḷu is drawn. Karuppaṇi is drunk generally by all classes. It is drunk by itself usually in the morning about 8 or 9, and in the evening at 5 or 6 When drunk in the morning it is sometimes taken by itself, sometimes with yams, the root of the palmirah (kilankus), cakes, &c. In the afternoon it is usually taken by itself; sometimes cakes of the flour of the root of the palmirah are eaten with it. By many it is drunk in this way every morning and every evening. The quantity drunk each time will be from 1 to 1½ muḍḍi. A person working hard will drink 1½ muḍḍi. This is not taken as a drink; it is taken to satisfy hunger. Therefore it is that this distinction exists as to persons working hard or otherwise. During the same months kaḷḷu is drawn, and frequently from the same tree from a different spathe.

The fruit sets in in April and May. Karuppaṇi is drawn both from male and female trees. Such trees are called edukkupanai. I did not know what induces the selection of such trees. In 100 palmirah trees there will be ten such trees. They do not vary the trees from which karuppaṇi is drawn. None of the trees from which karuppaṇi is drawn bear fruit. The spathe is called pálai; some trees have ten, some five. They come in succession.

Mothelitamby Vyramutto, P. V. of Manipay.—Karuppaṇi is drawn from January to May from female trees, and to March from male trees. After March the male trees yield no more. They yield no other produce during the year. In the female trees, in some trees, the whole of the spathes are devoted to drawing karuppaṇi from; in that case no fruit is yielded; and the others, only a part of them are so denoted, and fruit is borne after May upon the remaining spathes. The fruit of the palmirah sets in in March, and ripens in July and August and September; the trees that bear fruit yield no other produce. In my village it is not the custom to draw much karuppaṇi; we have the trees to bear fruit. In the Valikámam North it is just the reverse. There are not many toddy-drawers in my village. Not much karuppaṇi is drunk in my village, and it is more profitable to leave the trees to fruit. In other villages in which karuppaṇi is much drunk it is more profitable to draw karuppaṇi. The toddy-drawers are indisposed to draw karuppaṇi; they prefer drawing kaḷḷu and drinking it.

Sithemberanather Sinnatamby, P. V., called again.—There are many Nalavas and Palla in my village. I do not know whether they eat particular descriptions of food at particular times of the year. [Again. he says they do eat different things at different times.]

In January, February, and March they eat varaku or sámi rice. In April, May and June, they eat rice purchased by selling karuppaṇi; in August and September they eat kurakkan.

[This man refusing to answer in a straightforward manner, is suspended from his office of Police Vitanai.—*P. A. Dyke.*]

Jaffna, 5th October, 1840.

Senadaraya Mudaliyar Saravanamutto.—I live in Uḍuppiḍḍi parish, village Imaiyânan in the Vaḍamirâḍchi. I made the census of the parishes Pt. Pedro and Kaḍḍaivéli. I am 55 years old. I have always lived in the village stated. I own palmirah gardens, five or six hundred trees

The largest proprietor of palmirah trees in the Vaḍamarâḍchi is Ambalavana Mudaliyar Arulambalam. He owns perhaps 2,000. I mean 2,000 female trees bearing fruit. He has perhaps as many male trees, for he has not cut down his male trees till lately. The other day he sold 200 to the engineer officer for temporary buildings. I have very few male trees with my 600 female trees. I cut all mine down before. There is no attention paid to the proportion of male and female trees. When the male trees are hard enough to make them worth cutting, they are cut, or they are cut as they happen to be wanted. The young trees on Arulambalam's plantation are in such numbers as to be more than sufficient to keep up at all times the number of 2,000 fruit-bearing trees. It is the same with mine. In the parish of Kaḍḍaivéli the palmirahs are greatly on the increase in number. In Uḍuppiḍḍi they are also on the increase, but not to the same extent as in Kaḍḍaivéli. Since the commutation tax was removed so many trees have not been cut as used to be;

the poor people used to cut down two or three trees to raise money. There are people who have no property but palmirah gardens.

I had slaves; they are all emancipated. Some of them still serve me for hire. They live on my palmirah lands. They will be about 150 or 200 souls. They work besides in these gardens in paddy fields and dry grain gardens. The pallas and nalavas draw karuppaṇi. Every other day they take what they draw for themselves, and the other day they give it to the proprietor of the trees. In the season they eat the palmirah fruit. The season for karuppaṇi lasts from February to May, during all which time they depend in part upon it for support. From July to October the palmirah fruit season continues. After this they have the panáḍḍu, the preserved palmirah fruit, and they are engaged in cultivating dry grain gardens. In March, in June, in September and December, they get dry grain as their share as cultivators. A palla or nalava family have three meals per day, at 7 or 8 A.M., at noon, and at 8 or 10 at night. At 7 in the morning they take karuppaṇi generally by itself, but those who can afford it sometimes take puḍḍu with it. Puḍḍu is a sort of cake made of the flour of the kilangu or root of the palmirah. At noon they eat kúḷ. Kúḷ is another preparation of the flour of the kilangu. The flour is thrown into hot water and chillies, salt and tamarinds added, and some fish, some vegetable, or some of the leaves used in curries. At night those that can afford it eat rice (either paddy or dry grain rice) with some curry of salt-fish, fish or some vegetable, or, if they have not rice, they eat puḍḍu. At season when there is no karuppaṇi the palmirah fruit is used as generally the morning meal. At noon kúḷ is almost universally the meal throughout the year. The evening meal is the chief one. On an average, amongst these people there will be one or two days in every week in which they have no kind of rice, and of the remaining days, on two or three the rice would be paddy rice, the other dry grain rice.

A person with 5 rds. wages a month, and nothing else whatever to depend upon, would take only two meals a day—in the forenoon kanji of rice, and in the evening rice and curry. Such a person would not desire to have karuppaṇi, except occasionally. Many persons who have means to choose their food take karuppaṇi from choice. They do not usually take it more than once in eight or ten days. Karuppaṇi is drawn from the female trees, and also the male trees The best female trees are selected for this purpose. Such trees will not bear fruit. All the shoots are usually given up to karuppaṇi. It is more profitable to draw karuppaṇi than to leave the trees to fruit. Jaggery is manufactured in my village. That is the most profitable mode of employing the karuppaṇi, and, if jaggery be not made, it is more profitable to allow the trees to fruit than to draw the karuppaṇi merely for drinking. It is however drawn for the purpose of drinking only.

In the census of Kaḍḍaivéli (which is the parish adjoining my own) there were about 13,000 people. There are a large number of pallas and nalavas amongst these; perhaps 4,000 of the total were people of this description; perhaps there are 1,500 in Uduppiḍḍi.

One man will draw the karuppaṇi from 20 trees. They will yield 60 or 70 muḍḍies each day, and every other day the drawer gets the whole for himself. He would keep five or six muḍḍies for himself and family, supposing there to be five in the family, and with the rest he makes jaggery. Each muḍḍi will yield three or four small baskets of jaggery, or one large one. The small baskets are sold by the 100. They are sold at the rate of three for a half-farthing. The big basket is sold for half a farthing. He consumes, therefore, the value of five challies of karuppani per day. He could not with this money buy any satisfactory substitute for the karuppaṇi. He arranges so with the proprietor that he has karuppaṇi for consumption every day. A man is occupied with the 20 trees from daylight to 8 or 9 o'clock, and again from one till near sunset.

The panáḍḍu, which is made in or about October, will not keep beyond February. There is a particular preparation of it to which jaggery is added, which keeps some months longer. It would create great distress if karuppaṇi were not allowed to be drawn for the purpose of being drunk; at that season they could get nothing as a substitute. There is no sufficient employment for these people entirely; they might earn wages and purchase rice and such superior descriptions of food. From 100 trees it is usual to give up 15 or 20 for karuppaṇi.

Kallu is also drawn in Uduppiḍḍi, not much in the karuppaṇi season, but in June, July, and August it is drawn from the unseasonable shoots and from trees which are bearing fruit upon their other shoots. This does not injure the fruit.

Kanagasinga Mudaliyar states: I live in the village of Vadery in the parish of Kaḍḍaivéli. I have a great many palmirah trees; in that parish I have about 1,000 or 1,500 bearing fruit. Karuppaṇi is drawn from a portion of these from about ten or twelve in a hundred It is drawn for drinking, and if there be more than wanted for that, jaggery is made of it. Drawing karuppaṇi is not so profitable as allowing the trees to bear fruits. Though not so profitable as allowing the trees to bear fruit, karuppaṇi cannot be dispensed with, as there is not much grain cultivation in our part of the country; it is wanted for servants of every description. The greater part of the lands of Kaḍḍaivéli are palmirah lands, and the produce of them is equal in value to that of the garden lands in which dry grain and other produce is cultivated.

The season for karuppaṇi is February, March, April, and May. The season for fruit is July, August, September, and October; and the prepared fruit (panáḍḍu) lasts till January. The kilangu are dug up in January and February. There is this palmirah produce throughout the year. It is this which supports the country. It would be better if the drawing of karuppaṇi could be abstained from, and the trees suffered to bear fruit; but this cannot be done in that country, as it is so much wanted for the poorer people. It satisfies their hunger. They do not live entirely upon karuppaṇi. It is taken in the morning by people before they go to work, and again when they return from work in the forenoon. The first time it is taken by itself, and second with some cake. In the evening they have a better meal. At the seasons when there is no karuppaṇi they eat either kilangu, &c. In the palmirah fruit season it is eaten at noon, not in the morning; it takes time to eat it. I estimate that in the season of karuppaṇi the produce of the palmirah tree forms half the food of the lower orders: in the fruit season five-eighths, and in panáḍḍu season half. There are a great many people in Kaḍḍaivéli who depend a great deal upon the palmirah produce. The pallas and nalavas will form one-third or one-fourth of the population of Kaḍḍaivéli. The people can obtain constant employment at two fanams a day, if they desire it.

Jaffna, 12th October, 1840.

Tandia Kanagaraya Mudaliyar Poothathamby.—I reside in Tellippalai village. I made the census of that parish; the number of the population was 9,000 and odd. Of the four parishes of the Valikámam North,

there is most sweet-toddy drawn in Tellippalai; Mayiliḍḍi comes next to it in quantity, next Mallákam, and lastly Udavil. Toddy is drawn all the year round; sweet-toddy only from January to May, and during that period more toddy is drawn than at any other time. In January the palmirah shoots are put forth, and it is then sweet-toddy is commenced to be drawn. After May unseasonable shoots are put forth, and it is from them that toddy is drawn. The owners derive little or no profit from toddy thus drawn, which is consumed or taken by the drawers. The sweet-toddy is drawn both from the male and the female tree. Very little toddy is drawn from the male tree. Both the sweet-toddy and toddy drawn from the male tree are superior in quality to that drawn from the female tree; but the quantity is much less. The quantity yielded by the male tree will be about one-sixth of that obtained from the female. The jaggery of the two is made separately, but ordinarily by dealers is sold mixed. By individuals, however, the jaggery of the male tree is purchased separately as a superior article for consumption, in all the purposes for which jaggery is used. The male tree toddy is not distinctly and separately sold. Toddy is drawn from the male tree only during the same time as it is drawn from the female. There is no toddy drawn from male trees after the drawing of sweet-toddy from them has been concluded Circumstances do not afford the option of refraining from drawing from them during the general sweet-toddy season, and of drawing from them after it. The shoots must be drawn from in the season when they make their appearance, and whether those which appear during this season (from January to May) be or be not drawn from, no new shoots are produced on the male tree after it. There is in fact only one season for obtaining any produce from the male tree.

The proportion of male to female trees will barely amount to one-tenth. The male trees are cut, as they afford but little profit There are hardly any gardens in which there are not a few male trees. There is a general desire to command a supply more or less of the produce of the male trees. Male trees are not left designedly as necessary to ensure the female trees bearing. The best female trees are selected for drawing sweet-toddy from, as it is much more profitable to draw it than to allow the tree to bear fruit. Ten, fifteen, or twenty in every 100 fruit-bearing trees are selected for the purpose. The quality is dependent upon the means of the owners to manage the business. If the means were available, all the trees would be devoted to drawing sweet-toddy. The difficulty about means is to obtain a sufficient number of toddy-drawers and to conduct the process of boiling the jaggery.

Palmirah trees are more numerous in the Tenmorádchi and Pachchilaippali than in any other parts of the Province; but a given number are more profitable to the proprietor in the Valikámam North than elsewhere. The difference between the Valikámam North and the Vadamorádchi is of the same nature. The jaggery of the Valikámam North is superior to that of the Vadamorádchi. Of one part in particular—"Sattanavettai," a hamlet of Tellippalai—a particular description of jaggery is produced, from which what is called stone-jaggery (a sort of sugar candy made of jaggery) is made. The proportion of trees devoted to the drawing of jaggery in Tellippalai is somewhat greater than in the other parishes of the division.

Palmirah gardens are commonly rented by the year. If rented for one year, only an agreement is concluded in December, and the rent term is from January to December. The renter is at liberty to take the produce as he pleases. There is no stipulation as to the number of trees to be devoted to sweet or other toddy-drawing, &c. He does as he pleases. Such stipulations are not necessary, as the purpose to which his tree is applied in the one year does not affect its powers of production in any way in subsequent years. It is very common to rent gardens in this way. Rds. 20 for 100 trees is a high rate of rent, and it varies from that to 10 or 8, the renter taking the olas and every produce. From 25 to 5 olas may be cut from each tree. The 100 trees include the male trees, if fit for sweet-toddy to be drawn from them. The former tax on toddy-drawers was 2 rds. for each toddy-drawer. It does not happen that a man renting 100 trees appropriates more than 10 or 15 to drawing sweet toddy from, as all trees are not fit for the purpose. One man will suffice to manage such a rent if he has a family. The best trees are selected for drawing sweet-toddy from. The olas are not cut from these trees; generally the same trees are continued to be drawn from year to year. Sometimes the trees from which sweet-toddy is drawn are rented separately. The rate of rent is then from 8 to 4 fanams The best fruit-bearing tree will rent from 3 fanams to 1½ fanam per tree. I mean that this would be the value of the produce, not what it would rent for.

The jaggery manufactured is used generally for domestic purposes, and it is sold; a considerable quantity is sold. Sweet-toddy is drunk generally both to quench thirst and satisfy hunger, according to the circumstances of the parties. Poor people drink it to satisfy hunger; they drink it in the morning at 7 or 8 o'clock, and at noon. They eat puḍḍu or kilangu with it, or green mangoes. Parties drinking it in this way drink one or two muḍḍies—a muḍḍi is ¾ of a seer. This practice is not confined to any particular caste of people, but is general among poor people of all castes.

Sown palmirah gardens (I have) about 400 or 500 fruit-bearing trees, besides young ones. In the Valikámam North few people have more than this. In the Vaḍamorádchi I know people have 1,500 or 2,000 trees. I have slaves; they take care of my trees. I sell the fruit. Either I sell the sweet-toddy produce in rent or I manage them with my own people; a quantity is consumed by my servants and slaves. In July, August, and September there is palmirah fruit. In October, November, and December there is panáḍḍu. There may be odials all the year round. This produce commences in December or January. Somewhat more than half of the sweet-toddy that is drawn is drunk as stated. It would be more profitable to the owners of the trees to have the whole manufactured into jaggery, but he cannot manage the details of manufacturing so much.

Sweet-toddy is sold by the drawers for drinking. The lowest price is a large challie for a muḍḍi; it rises sometimes to two small challies. Even although confined to the purpose of drinking, drawing sweet-toddy is more profitable than leaving the trees to bear fruit. There is no difference in the manner in which the sweet-toddy is drawn for drinking and for making jaggery; it is what remains after taking what is wanted for drinking that is made into jaggery. What is drawn in the morning early must be drunk before 9 o'clock, or, if heated, then it will keep till the evening so as to be fit to drink. It does not ferment at all; it turns sour and spoils; it has a stupifying effect upon those not accustomed to the use of it. It has none such upon those habitually using it, viz., working people. I can give no satisfactory account of the quantity of toddy drawn. We can seldom find out how much the drawers draw. Trees are not rented in Tellippalai for the express purpose of drawing toddy from. The women generally derive no revenue from toddy. It is the drawers who manage this branch of the produce by devoting part of their share of sweet-toddy to its production, or, as is very generally the case, by fraudulent practices, directing trees or particular shoots on trees to toddy which ought to be kept in the production of sweet-toddy. Toddy is sold in the bazaar, and also in the gardens by the palla women. Much is drawn; toddy is drawn all the year round. Secondary shoots are produced, and some shoots of the fruit-bearing trees are devoted to the drawing of toddy. This is permitted by the owners as an indulgence to the drawers.

Jaffna, October 13, 1840.

Arasunihetta Mudaliyar Sinnatamby.—I live in Chundikuli and hold land in the village. I have palmirah and cocoanut gardens. I have about 150 palmirah fruit-bearing trees, and about 300 fruit bearing cocoanut trees in Chundikuli. Only a little sweet-toddy is drawn in Chundikuli, and of this very little is made into jaggery. No jaggery is sold. The sweet-toddy is chiefly drunk. Much toddy is drawn both from the cocoanut and the palmirah. Palmirah toddy is in season from December to April; at other times there is but little palmirah toddy. From June to October there is much cocoanut toddy; there is some all the year round. From June to October palmirah and cocoanut toddy bear nearly the same price. At the time when cocoanut toddy is not in season it is cheaper than when in season, because the great quantity of palmirah toddy then keeps the price down. But still it sells higher than the palmirah toddy. Palmirah toddy sells then at one pice per muḍḍi. Not more ten or fifteen trees per 100 fruit-bearing palmirah trees are given up to producing toddy. Palmirah gardens are rented by the year sometimes; sometimes the toddy trees are rented separately from the fruit-bearing trees. They rent from four to six, and very special trees at eight fanams per tree. Fruit-bearing trees are rented at from two to three fanams per tree. I have no property of this kind in any other parish, but I understand that the rent of trees in the gravets of Jaffna is higher than in the country. I do not know what the rent in the country is. Sweet-toddy is used in Jaffna by all classes as a beverage—as a luxury; only a few use it as a substitute for other food. There was a tax of 2 rds. per head for each fruit-bearing tree of every description.

Tiseveasinga Mudaliyar, Stamp Kanikapillai of the Kachchéri.—Under the Dutch Administration all fruit-bearing palmirah trees were taxed by the Thombos of 1790, one of which I now refer to. It appears that the tax was 1 cash = 1-10th of a fanam per tree. There was no other tax on toddy. The tax was not levied under the British Administration, though some of the arrears of the tax for former years were recovered The tax on the drawers was established in 1802 or 1803 It was 2 rds. for each toddy-drawer It was really paid by the drawers themselves. The proprietor of the trees did not pay it. I know nothing about sweet-toddy drawn from the cocoanut tree. I am positive that the sweet-toddy as drawn from the palmirah will not ferment; if kept, it spoils altogether, and it is fit for no purpose. A palmirah tree producing toddy will rent for six fanams a year. One hundred fruit-bearing palmirah trees will rent for 10 or 12 rds., the rent being sold beforehand before the fruit appears. Sweet-toddy is drunk to satisfy hunger. I speak positively when I say that it is generally used in this way by the labouring people and not merely drunk as toddy is for gratification. I have palmirah gardens about Jaffna. I have been in office since 1807 in the Kachcheri all the time.

Rámalinga Mudaliyár, Manákára of the Tenmorádchi, acting for the Pachchilaipaḷḷi.—It is in the parishes of Varany and Katchái that jaggery is principally manufactured in the Tenmorádchi, and in the Pachchilapali in Mukamálai Katchái and Puloppalai, in the order in which they are mentioned, and some in Mullippattu. Sweet-toddy is drawn in all the parishes. It is drunk by all; toddy by only some. It is principally the working classes that consume sweet-toddy. Much is used by them. It is not as toddy or as arrack is drunk that they drink this, but to serve as food. If they did not drink this, they would have to eat something in lieu of doing so. The tax will not operate to prevent the consumption of sweet-toddy. Though the making of jaggery is most profitable upon any pecuniary calculation, the use of sweet-toddy in the morning by labouring people will not be abandoned. I think the probable effect of such a tax as proposed would be that permits would be taken on the pretence that the sweet-toddy would be wholly confined to the manufacture of jaggery, and that it would be drunk as it is now. A person desirous of yielding obedience to the law might take separate permits for his trees for jaggery, and for his trees for furnishing supplies for drinking. In Navatkúli and Chávakachchéri all the sweet-toddy drawn is drunk. In the other places 1-10th or 1-20th of the quantity drawn is drunk. All produce of the palmirah has some stupefying effect—the fruit has; so has sweet-toddy, but very slight. This power does not increase at all in sweet-toddy by keeping. If kept too long, it turns sour. It is not drunk in that state. The distinction between sweet-toddy and toddy is so great that there is no room for dispute as to which it is. The only cause of difference is that sweet-toddy is drawn into pots containing chunam. The pot is merely smeared with chunam. In the season sweet-toddy is generally and extensively depended upon as a part of their means of subsistence by the class of servants and workpeople.

In the Pachchilapali the palmirah is the principal property. There is little dry grain, and but few other fruit trees as jak, mango, &c., and the people are more dependent upon the palmirah for subsistence than elsewhere.

ANNEXURE No. 2.

INFORMATION REGARDING KUDIMAKKAL [KODIMAKKELS].

Jaffna Kachchéri, 29th July, 1875.

SIR,—IN obedience to the order of the Government Agent I beg to submit the following account of the system of Kudimakkal in Jaffna. The system has existed among the Hindu population of the Jaffna Peninsula ever since it was first populated.

Kudimakkal.—This word means a number of classes of people who are known in its extensive signification as domestic servants or servile classes of people, in relation to the nobility of the land.

The Jaffna Peninsula, according to the traditions of the natives, fell into the hands of Víra Rághava, of Coromandal Coast, who was a "Yálpáḍi" or lyrist. It was presented to him by an ancient King of Ceylon on account of his wonderful feats on the lyre; Víra Rághava subsequently colonized it by the Tamils of the Southern Provinces of India. The Tamils brought down to Jaffna with them certain customs or institutions of their mother-country (India). The Tamils are, according to the ancient institution of the country, divided into four principal "Varunas," viz.:—

I. *Pirámana.*—This is the class of people who form the priesthood. They are prohibited by their Védas or laws from attending to secular employments. It is not considered derogatory to them to apply themselves to the peaceable arts of agriculture or commerce, if their special duties prove insufficient for their maintenance. At the present day, however, almost all Government offices are held in India by people who

call themselves Brahmins. In Jaffna the only instances among the so-called class were of one M. A'rumukam Aiyar, of Tellippalai, who was appointed so late as 1850 by the late Government Agent, Mr. Dyke, as Salt Writer of the Jaffna Kachchéri. Again, his nephew, C. Sepáratna Aiyar, has got the appointment of Tamil Reader at the Jaffna Kachchéri in 1868 under the auspices of the late Government Agent, Mr. H. S. O. Russell. A few have also become Notaries under the Ordinance No. 16 of 1852.

II. *Chattiriyas.*—The royal tribe. There are no remains of this tribe now in Jaffna.

III. *Vaisyas.*—The nobility of the land. These are sub-divided into three distinct tribes—viz.,

(1) *Thanavaisyas*, merchants; (2) *Pú-Vaisyas*, husbandmen, commonly called *Vélálar* from the word *Vélámai* or cultivation, in which they are occupied; (3) *Kó-Vaisyas*, herdsmen or idaiyar.

IV. The *Súdras* are those who are required to do all the lower offices of life, and to serve the above three classes during their public ceremonies, both of a joyful and mournful nature, and are incapable of raising themselves to any superior rank. The Súdras are of two separate branches or orders—viz.,

(1) *Kudimakkal*, or domestic servants, who are the subject of this paper; (2) *Town servants.*

The *Kudimakkal*, or domestic servants, are eighteen in number, as given in "Súdamani Nigandu" by the most ancient Tamil Lexicographer, Vira Mandalavan.—See Chapter XII., verse 189:—

நாவிதனெச்சன்யாரு நயக்கும் கம்மாளனரைவன்
மாசியன் வலையன்பாணன் வாணிகன் சூவர்பள்ளி
மேவுபூமாலைகாரன் வெட்டியான் குயவன் மற்றுங்
கோசர்குடியான் வண்ணான் குடிமையோர் பதினெட்டாமே

The services of the full number of Kudimakkal were dispensed with in Jaffna so long ago as to makes it impossible to know with certainty what particular classes of people formed the eighteen referred to by Vira Mandalavan in the above verse.

This uncertainty exists only as to a few classes of them, whose use has been thrown into oblivion in Jaffna. Two other authors I came across have enumerated the eighteen Kudimakkal, and I find that they disagree in regard to some of them.

For instance, Mr. Winslow, in his Tamil and English Dictionary, gives the names of the eighteen Kudimakkal under the word "Kudimakkal," and states "உப்புவாணிகன்" ("salt dealer") as one of them. Mr. Simon Casie Chetty, in his publication, *The Ceylon Gazetteer*, puts in "lime burner" in lieu of "salt dealer." Mr. Winslow says, "Púji" at a temple of Pedaree is one of the Kudimakkal; Mr. Casie Chetty puts in a class of people employed to announce weddings and deaths in its place. Mr. Winslow says "fisher" is one; Mr. Casie Chetty puts in "gamekeeper" in its place, &c.

Mr. Winslow could not have known much of the Tamils and their customs himself, and he may have depended to a great extent on his native helpers of limited knowledge. Mr. Casie Chetty was not, I think, a native of the Jaffna Peninsula. The eighteen Kudimakkal appear to be the following:—

1	Betel-vendor ...	இலைவாணிகன்	10	Potter ..	குயவன்
2	Watchman ...	காவற்பள்ளி	11	Mason ...	கற்சிற்பன்
3	Tailor ...	பாணன்	12	Brassfounder ...	கன்னான்
4	Gamekeeper ...	வலையன்	13	Goldsmith ...	தட்டான்
5	Informer of Weddings and Deaths...	நெச்சன்	14	Pariah (Grave Digger) ...	வெட்டியான்
6	Garland-maker ...	பூமாலைகாரன்	15	Carpenter ...	தச்சன்
7	Musician ...	வீரகுடியான்	16	Blacksmith ...	கொல்லன்
8	Lime-burner ...	சுண்ணாம்புவாணிகன்	17	Barber	நாவிதன்
9	Oilmonger ...	செக்குவாணிகன்	18	Washerman ...	வண்ணான்

Of these eighteen Kudimakkal, only the last five are now considered in Jaffna as Kudimakkal proper; of the remaining, some have entirely disappeared, such as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

1. *Betel-vendor.*—Betel-vending has ceased to be the exclusive trade of a particular class, and hence the disappearance of No. 1.

2. *Watchman.*—The occupation of watchmen having devolved upon slaves of the "Palla" and "Nalva" castes, the distinctive caste has ceased, and although slavery has been abolished by the Ordinance No. 20 of 1844 the same arrangement continues.

3. *Tailors* or *Panas* existed as a class until a very late period, and found enough work in stitching umbrellas, flags, &c., for temples, &c., but, as the result of wealth acquired under the liberal laws of the British Government, they have not only ceased to be known as tailors, but have taken rank as one of the grand divisions No. III. The work for tailors has increased much since recently, but that demand has been met by some Moor people, mechanics, Burghers of low order, and the Tamil females who received education under the Missionaries.

4. *Gamekeeper*—This class is not known to have existed at any time in Jaffna. Hence Mr. Winslow endeavoured to identify it with fishermen, who properly rank with Town Servants. The fishers and boatmen of Jaffna call themselves Kurukulam, and trace back their origin to Kuru referred to in Páratham.

5. *Informers of Weddings and Deaths.*—This class is also not known to have existed, but the duty is done by "Pallas" and "Kóvias" in the country villages. The people of the gravets generally have taken to the use of cards.

6. *Garland Makers.*—This class is now extinct, and their work is now done by a certain class of people called Pandáries, who blow chanks.

7. *Musicians.*—There are various descriptions of musicians connected with the Hindu temples. Mr. Winslow describes this class of Kudimakkal as கோவிற்குடியான், and translates it 'Chank-blower.' A proper translation of the word 'Kóvitkudián' will be 'a temple servant.' There are various descriptions of temple servants from the various castes of people, and therefore his expression 'Kóvitkudián' cannot be correct. The proper word is வீரக்குடியான், which means a person employed to sound chank or trumpet, &c., on joyful and mournful occasions as a musician. Both Messrs. Winslow and Casie Chetty describe this class of people as chank-blowers because in ancient times no other music was known in Jaffna. The musicians are still a distinct class of people attached to Hindu temples, and they are supported by the people connected with the respective temples.

8. *Lime Burner.*—These people are found still in the several villages of Jaffna as a distinct class, but they ceased to be reckoned as Kudimakkal long ago, and they are now to be regarded properly as Town Servants.

9. *Oilmongers.*—The above remarks are applicable to this class also.

10. *Potters.*—This class of people might be found now in the villages of Chankánai in Valikámam West, Iruválai in Valikámam East, Kadduvan in Valikamám North, and Tunnálai in Vaḍamirádchi, &c. In ancient times the potters used to supply the Vellálas earthenware for cookery, &c., and pots for boiling rice on New Year's Day and the Pongal Festival (1st Hindu January), as well as pots for extracting palmirah toddy. They used to get grains, fruits, vegetables, &c., in return from the Vellálas. These practices having ceased, the potters now sell earthenware for ready money. The potters have now assumed the position of Town Servants, and they are not dependent on the Vellálas.

11. *Masons.*—These formerly existed as a distinct and separate class dependent on the Vellálas and living by building wells, houses, &c. But very few of them now exist as a distinct or separate class. The requirements for building created by the accession of wealth amongst private individuals, and the extensive works undertaken by Government and by the several Christian Missionaries, have resulted in largely increasing the number of this class of artificers. Kóvias, Pallas, Nalavas, and others are now to be found pursuing the trade, which has become very lucrative. They no longer exist as a class of Kudimakkal; they are rather to be considered now as Town Servants.

12. *Brassfounders.*—The above remarks are equally applicable to this class. In Vannárpannai and Nallúr they have interminglied with goldsmiths, and in Arály with masons.

13. *Goldsmiths.*—There are in most of the villages a few families in each. Their duty formerly was to melt gold on auspicious days in the house of the Vellála, for making earrings and wedding joys or "tirumankiliyam," for which services they were remunerated by a present of six fanams, three plantains, three seers of rice, and some betel and arecanuts, besides their meal for the occasion. The rest of the time they make jewellery for hire. The Vellálas used to go to their houses on weddings, &c., as people under their protection. No such connection now exists between them and the Vellalas. Most of the goldsmiths within the gravets live in a street in Vannárpannai and another in Nallúr, and the population was so large that at one time they had a Maniyakár and Udaiyár of their own class, which offices were abolished by Mr. Dyke in 1832. Not only are they no longer dependent on the Vellálas, but they now rank nearly equal with them, and are free to perform all honorary ceremonies on occasions of weddings, &c., and to be independent of the musicians of the place; they have obtained separate sets of their own musicans from India recently. They also pursue other trades and callings, and some are Notaries.

14. *Grave Diggers.*—Commonly "Pariahs." Christians call this class as grave-diggers as they bury dead bodies. Hindoos call them as those who burn the dead bodies. There is no doubt that the class of people known as Pariahs were formerly doing this duty, in support of which I give below an extract from the translations of Arichchanthira Vilásam, page 175:—"Hasten hence to yonder hill; below it lies the place where corpses are burnt. Your business hereafter is to receive them into the ground and burn them duly, securing the fees paid you by the people. These consist of some rice, a cubit's length of cloth, and a copper coin. Bring them all carefully over here; take no portion or them for yourself."

There are people of the Pariah class in almost all villages of Jaffna, recognising the custom that they are the Kudimakkal of the respective villages. These are now rather recognized as a sort of musicians, particularly for mournful occasions, and they accompanying the corpses to the burning or burial ground, sounding the tom-tom, &c., and there they receive the copper coin, &c. Again, on the third day they attend the Vellála's house with the other four Kudimakkal known as proper, and take their meals and receive a cubit's length of cloth and a few fanams. This class of people is paid annually a certain quantity of grain, vegetables, and fruits in their seasons, for their support. The burning or digging graves is now attended to by Kóvias, Pallas and Nalavas, for hire.

15. *Carpenters.*—This class of people is found in almost all villages of Jaffna, and they belong to the class called Kudimakkal proper. The obligations of this class of people to the Vellála class is to make all agricultural implements without any hire, except food for the days they actually work, and the Vellálas in return at the season of harvest give for the support of the carpenter and his family certain quantity of grain, vegetables, and fruits. The carpenter must build houses, &c., also for the Vellálas, without daily pay, simply for meals, for all the days he works. When the building is completed a day is fixed for entering the house, and on that day the carpenter does certain ceremonies and delivers the house to the owner for occupation, and gets in return from the owner as well as his friends, rice, fruits, gold, silver, cattle, cloth, &c., nearly equal to the amount of hire he would have earned by daily wages.

The carpenter is also bound to attend the Vellála's house on all joyful and mournful occasions. On joyful occasions he has to prepare arecanuts for the guests and to sing jointly with other Kudimakkal verses of benediction, and after the ceremony is over he has to take his meals with other Kudimakkal, and to return home with presents of rice, fruits, and cakes for his family at home. Likewise, in funeral houses, he has to attend the house and to accompany the corpse to the burning ground. On the third day he has to attend again and to take his meals with others. He is also paid a cubit's length of cloth with a few fanams of copper coin put into it. The carpenter who adheres to the rules of Kuddimakkal is entitled to the services of the barbers and washermen of the Vellálas.

This class of people are still adhering to the customs in the country villages, but very reluctantly, seeing that in the gravets of Jaffna, particularly in Vannárpannai, their fellow-carpenters have already thrown off the obligations, having far improved in workmanship and amassed wealth to such an extent as to enable them to live independent of the protection of the Vellálas.

16. *Blacksmiths.*—This class and the above class are one, and they have inter-marriages; the only difference is, one works on wood and the other on iron. The mutual obligations between them and the Vellálas are exactly the same as those of the carpenters, and the account I have given above as to carpenters equally applies in all points to the blacksmiths also.

17. *Barber.*—He has to shave the Vellála, the inmates of his house, and all Kudimakkal except Veddiyán and washerman. These two classes have separate barbers. He is required to do other duties than shaving. In wedding houses he has special shaving, preparing the milk-plate with aruku grass, milk, &c. The barber, with the permission of the principal person who presides on the occasion, takes some milk from the cup and anoints the head of the bridegroom. He is to sing verses of benediction with others. In the funeral house he has to prepare a kadjan with a cocoanut green leaf for the bier decorated for the carrying the corpse, accompanies the corpse to the burning or burial ground, leads the son of the deceased in going round the corpse placed, and makes three holes in the earthern jar called "kuḍam" (குடம்). The barber must

invariably attend the joyful and mournful occasions, and eat in the house of the Vellálas with the other Kudimakkal. He has a special fee for everything he does on ceremonial days. For the ordinary services he is paid in grain, vegetables, and fruits for his and his family's support. This class of people still adhere to the rules of Kudimakkal, and it is no wonder that they do so; their calling is one that does not admit of much improvement towards bettering their condition, the tendency of modern civilization being rather to discourage the barbers, several educated Tamils having amongst other things adopted the European habit of shaving themselves, or of growing their beards and moustaches, so as altogether to dispense with the barber.

18. *The Washerman* is bound to serve as washer to the Vellálas and their Kudimakkal (as long as they adhere to it) except for Veddiyán. He is expected to decorate the wedding and funeral houses by tying up white cloths. If it be the house of a person of rank, the washerman spreads white cloth along the road to walk upon. He prepares a canopy to be held over the head, and provides for the decoration of the bier in funeral houses. He has a special fee for everything he does on the ceremonial days, and for ordinary services he is paid in grain, vegetables, and fruits at the seasons of gathering. He must invariably attend all joyful and mournful occasions, and take his meals at the Vellála's house with others on particular occasions.

The attendance of the Kudimakkal proper, particularly of the last two classes (Barber and Washer) is considered very necessary. They are required to attend not only at wedding and funeral houses, but even on occasions of some less importance, such as on the day of wearing earrings, purification day of women after childbirth, on occasion of adoption, to make the proceedings legal and to add to the respect of the Vellálas.

1. Barbers and washers' attendance on wedding ceremonies is required by the customs of Jaffna. See cases decided in 1820 in the Provincial Court of Jaffnapatam under Nos, 1,180 and 1,103.
2. In adoption ceremonies, see Thésavalamai under the head "Ceremonies of Adoption :" "Although there are other witnesses, it is nevertheless the duty of the barber and washerman to be present on such occasions"
3. The washer and barber are bound by custom to attend even the ceremony of wearing earrings, and for refusal to attend a case for damage was instituted in the Court of Requests at Jaffna (No. 6,989) in 1850, and the custom and obligation was well proved, and judgment went in favour of the plaintiffs; but in appeal the judgment was set aside under the English law, on the ground that the defendants were not obliged to attend by any special contract.

Certain customs of Jaffna founded on Thésavalamai—the slavery and certain taxes and regulations introduced and enforced in this country by former rule—served as a formidable check on the advancement of the people and the enjoyment of liberty and freedom; but since it happened to be placed under the benign Government of the British, almost all the hindrances above alluded to have passed away, as the people have the benefit of the English laws and of a liberal Government. Most of the hindrances to the exercise of freedom and endeavour on the part of low classes of people to improve their position were based on the stupid system of caste and Kudimakkal peculiar to Jaffna. This disappearance of these hindrances to a considerable extent is to be attributed mostly to the great attention bestowed to the question by the late Mr. Dyke and his successors who steadily pursued the like course. By reference to the monthly report of the principal headmen it will be found that an enquiry into the welfare of the class of people known as Kudimakkal is one of the chief items on it.

R. K. T. KANAKARETNA, *Mudaliyár.*

REPORT ON THE MANNAR DISTRICT FOR 1883.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE annexed statements give particulars of the revenue and expenditure for the year.*

The revenue for the year, including passage money recovered from the immigrant coolies, amounted to Rs. 67,698·37, as against Rs. 66,697·59 for 1882. In the ordinary revenue there was an increase of Rs. 3,980·03 over the revenue of the preceding year, but a falling off of Rs. 2,979·25 in passage money collected from the immigrant coolies.

The increase in the revenue is due chiefly to royalty on elephants exported to India viâ Mannár during the year. Since the reduction of royalty in 1882, 74 elephants have been exported from Mannár alone, others having been exported from Colombo.

The elephants exported from Mannár in the two years represent Rs. 8,140 of revenue, exclusive of Rs. 10, trapping licenses, under which no elephants were produced for export, and exclusive of value of illegally caught elephants confiscated and sold on Government account; so that, including the revenue from the latter sources and the export royalty at ports other than Mannár, the reduction of the royalty recommended in 1882 cannot have been followed by a gain to the revenue of less than Rs. 10,000 already. The reduction of the royalty can, I think, be continued for another five years with similar advantage to the revenue, and without undue decrease in the numbers of the herds, provided caution is observed in the issue of sporting licenses to shoot elephants. The shooting of herd elephants might be stopped altogether with advantage: it not only causes wanton destruction of valuable beasts, but unsettles the herds for trapping operations.

The increase under the head Land Revenue is due to good "sirupókam" crops during the year; and the increase under Chanks is due to more extensive diving than in the previous year.

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* Vide Appendix to Part I. (A 1 & A 2.)

The decrease under Arrack Rum, and Toddy is due, presumably, to commercial depression. The decrease under Sale of Government Property is due to the sale of a large and unusual collection of naturally-formed salt in the previous year.

The decrease under the head Reimbursements is due to decrease in the numbers of immigrant coolies conveyed in the immigration vessels.

The expenditure for the year does not seem to call for particular comment.

The decrease is due chiefly to the discontinuance of the services of one of the immigration vessels on the expiration of her charter-party in 1882, and to a reduction in the freight paid to the three remaining vessels.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The two principal roads in the District were kept in very good order during the year by the Public Works Department, having been improved in many places on the upkeep estimate, and their upkeep as at present carried on contrasts favourably with that of previous years.

The rest-houses at Ilipukadavai and Mantottai were greatly improved during the year by the Provincial Road Committee. The rest-houses were repaired and provided with furniture, and new out-houses were constructed.

As regards the District Road Committee, in addition to the ordinary upkeep of the minor roads of the District, the work of providing the minor roads with culverts and side-drains was continued, and the Erukkilampiḍḍi causeway was repaired and improved throughout. Culverts have now been provided on most of the minor roads in the District, and the votes taken for the present year will almost complete this work.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Paddy.—The paddy supply of the District is at present sufficient and cheap, the average price of paddy being Rs. 1 per bushel.

The District contains some 21,500 inhabitants, of whom about one-half inhabit Mannár island, which, although it contains valuable palmirah lands, produces only a small supply of dry grain and little or no paddy.

The paddy produced on the mainland is just about equal to the wants of the inhabitants, including Mannár island, for the use of which latter, however, some 5,000 bushels of imported rice, over and above its consumption of local paddy, are required annually. In years of crops above the average the District can export paddy, and it is only in years of great scarcity that the inhabitants require imported paddy in any quantity.

From inquiries made from the headmen, it appears that the inhabitants of the mainland Pattus require annually about 75,000 bushels of paddy, and that the people of Mannár island consume about 15,000 bushels of local paddy annually, besides about 5,000 bushels of rice imported from India. The District, therefore, including Mannár island, requires annually about 90,000 bushels of paddy, and the annual average produce of the mainland is just about equal to this demand.

The average extent of paddy lands sown annually during the decade from 1874–1883, according to the headmen's estimates, was 7,851 bushels, and the average annual produce during the same period was, according to their estimates, 60,544 bushels, but the latter estimates are not reliable, and are clearly under the real quantity. Allowing a margin of 33 per cent. for the renters' profit on the tithe, and dividing the result by the rate per bushel at which the rents were put up for sale on the headmen's estimates, the average produce of the District for the decade will be found to be 91,600 bushels per annum.

The consumption of local paddy in the District is estimated by the headmen, as stated above, approximately at 90,000 bushels, and an examination of the Customs returns of imports and exports of paddy for the last ten years goes to show that the average annual produce of the decade, calculated as stated above, and amounting to 91,600 bushels, is much nearer the truth than the headmen's estimates of 60,544 bushels per annum.

The Customs return for the decade show that the import of paddy in years of scarcity (the only year of real scarcity having been 1879) does not much exceed the export of paddy in years of plenty, the imports during the decade having been 22,497 bushels as against 15,195 bushels exported; and as little or no paddy enters the District from adjoining districts, and as the headmen's estimate of the consumption of local paddy amounts to some 90,000 bushels, it follows, of necessity, that the difference, some 30,000 bushels annually between the headmen's estimate of produce and their estimates of local consumption, must have been produced by the District itself.

The Customs returns and the headmen's estimates of local consumption, therefore, demonstrate the under-estimation of the produce by the headmen, and also the accuracy of the corrected result arrived at by estimating the tythe at 33 per cent. higher than the headmen's estimate.

Setting off, therefore, the export of paddy in years of plenty against the import of paddy in years of scarcity (nearly equal as shown above), the District may be said to be self-supporting as regards the staple product—paddy; but, if the Giant's tank scheme were undertaken, the District could export 100,000 bushels of paddy annually over and above the food supply from the private paddy lands at present cultivated, to say nothing of the produce of the additional claimed private lands and of the thousands of acres of Crown lands irrigable by the tank.

Rice.—The large quantity of rice imported into Mannár annually, both from India and coastwise, is almost all consumed by the immigrant coolies always passing through the District, with the exception of some 5,000 bushels consumed by the inhabitants of Mannár island, as mentioned above. This large importation of rice from India would cease almost altogether if the Mannár cooly route were abandoned.

Fish and Game.—The supply of fish, fresh and salted, is always abundant and cheap, and the game supply is considerable, although decreasing, owing to the number of guns possessed by the inhabitants and the difficulty of working the Game Ordinance.

Palmirah.—Large numbers of the poorer classes of the inhabitants in Mannár island live almost exclusively on the produce of the palmirah palm, and Mr. Vincent's suggestion with regard to palmirah-planting leases in Mannár island and along the coast strip on the mainland, unfit for other cultivation, is well worthy of consideration.

LEGISLATION.

The only want of the people under this head which suggests itself is the need of a workable "Cattle Trespass Ordinance."

In November, 1882, a circular was issued by Government to the Police Magistrates on the subject of the amendment of Ordinance No. 9 of 1876. The chief difficulty is the decision of the Supreme Court as to the procedure to be followed under clause 7, according to which decision neither the Police Court nor the Village Tribunal has authority to issue summons to the cattle owner until the headman has verified on oath in court the assessment report previously given by him to the landowner. This obliges the headman to make at least two journeys to the court - one with complainant to verify his report on oath before summons can be issued, and another on the day of trial to offer himself for cross-examination to the defendant, if then present. The result is that the complainant can only obtain his damages in the Police Court by putting the headman to great and unnecessary inconvenience, and the Ordinance is now practically a dead letter. The people naturally do not care to go to the expense of claiming their damages in the civil court, and should be provided with a simple, summary, and effectual means of doing so in the Police Court.

Clause 7 of the Ordinance of 1876 might be worded in regard to the particular difficulty alluded to by following, *mutatis mutandis*, the wording of clause 3 of the repealed Ordinance No. 2 of 1835, in regard to the admission in evidence of the headman's report, no difficulty having been experienced by the people in recovering their damages under the old Ordinance in this respect. The Police Court or the Village Tribunal should have authority to issue summons to the defendant merely on the production of the headman's report by complainant in the first instance, and then on the day of trial the complainant's witnesses, including the headman, could attend as in an ordinary case, and the headman would be relieved of the necessity for two journeys to court. He ought to be made liable, as has been suggested, to punishment by fine for wilful neglect to grant the required report, and he might be allowed a fee of one rupee for each report given by him, the fee being subsequently recoverable by complainant with his other damages from defendant.

Persons in charge of land, also, should be allowed to prosecute cattle owners under the Ordinance, the "Varakudi" or other servant being, in the majority of cases, the only person on the spot to act in the emergency.

Crown Land.—The question of legislation to prevent encroachment on Crown land and to protect the revenue therefrom invites early attention, and has been recently forced on the notice of Government by Mr. Vincent in his able report on State Forests and Waste Lands. As pointed out by him, the evil can only be checked by making it a criminal offence to take possession of or to break up the soil of Crown land for cultivation without a written permit from the proper authority. The punishment should be by fine at the rate of 50 rupees per acre of land encroached upon, and half the amount of fine paid should be made payable as informer's share to the person giving information leading to the conviction of the offender.

A minimum fine of Rs. 50 should be fixed for encroachment on Crown land, equal in area to one acre or any part of an acre, and in the case of default of payment of fine half of it (not exceeding Rs. 100 in any one instance) should be made payable by the Government Agent to the informer, provided it can be certified by the court that the informer and offender did not act in collusion.

Police Courts should be given jurisdiction, as in the case of the salt revenue, to try all cases of this offence, and to award the full penalty prescribed.

The old Ordinance, No. 12 of 1840, professes to provide a summary means of ejecting persons who have encroached upon Crown land, but in practice the means provided are the very reverse of summary, the procedure under the Ordinance in the District Court being so formal and expensive that revenue officers find the Ordinance of no use as a means of checking the evil. Last year, in the Mullaittívu District, where there were a large number of such offenders to be dealt with, I referred the question to the Crown Counsel for the circuit, who, with the Solicitor-General, was of opinion that the form of information supported by affidavit required under the first clause of the Ordinance could not be filed by the Secretary of the Court, and that the expense of prosecutions under the Ordinance would be so great that it would be preferable to follow the usual proceedings in ejectment; but a summary criminal procedure in the Police Court is what is needed.

Another defect in the existing law—a serious one in the case of a law framed to protect the revenue—is the omission of any provision for rewards to informers. This omission alone is responsible for much undetected encroachment in the past, as it threw almost entirely into the hands of the headmen the power of bringing encroachments to light, or not, as they pleased, and left the revenue officer single-handed in coping with the evil. This omission should be supplied in framing fresh legislation on the subject.

In the case of the Revenue Ordinances the informers' share is a vital element, which puts the law on a self-acting basis, and places the protection of the revenue to a great extent beyond the control of the headmen; and it is strange that it should have been omitted from an Ordinance framed for the protection of the land revenue. Clause 11, the penal clause for headmen, should still be retained.

Salt Revenue.—As regards the Ordinances for the protection of the salt revenue, there is a

defect which needs attention: the penalty imposed under the 7th clause of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1836 for the illegal possession of salt is at the rate of Rs. 10 fine per bushel, and proportionably for less than a bushel; clause 4 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1856 provides that in no case shall a fine for this offence be less than 50 cents.

As, however, in this Province the vast majority of cases of fraud on the salt revenue consist of cases of petty theft of a few quarts of salt at a time from natural formations, the only penalty the Magistrate is able to inflict on these offenders, who individually steal little salt, but who collectively have the power of defrauding the revenue considerably, acts as no deterrent.

I would recommend that the rate of fine imposed should be at the rate of Rs. 20 per bushel, and that the minimum fine should be Rs. 20 for any part of a bushel. This would act as a deterrent, and would tend to stop the evil by inducing informers to come forward.

Informers cannot be expected to volunteer information when perhaps 25 or 50 cents is all the share of fine which the Magistrate can award to them for their trouble.

WORKS FOR CONSIDERATION.

The restoration of the *Giant's Tank* scheme is, of course, the work to which the people of the District look forward, and it is to be hoped that Government may, some time in the future, be in a position to undertake this great work.

The private land at present cultivated under the tank produces annually some 90,000 bushels of paddy, which is only just sufficient for the requirements of the inhabitants, but, with the estimated 20,000 acres of additional private land and Crown land irrigable under the tank, and with two full crops a year, the District would be capable of producing annually about a million bushels of paddy, that is to say, some 200,000 bushels more than the entire produce of the whole North-Central Province for last year, as recently estimated.

The completion of the *Mannár Causeway* is a small and very useful work which might be carried out without much expense by prison labour, and it seems a pity that the work should have been abandoned, as it was, just before completion. Only some 150 or 200 yards of work remain unfinished between the present end of the causeway and the deep channel opposite the Fort and Bazaar. The completion of this portion would add greatly to the convenience of the inhabitants of the District, and is deserving of favourable consideration.

SAMUEL HAUGHTON,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

Mannár Kachchéri, 18th April, 1884.

REPORT ON THE VAVUNIYA-VILÁNKULAM DISTRICT FOR 1883.

REVENUE.

THE revenue for 1883 was Rs. 16,629·48, being an increase of Rs. 3,927·28 upon that of 1882.

Land Sales produced Rs. 728 more than in 1882.

Paddy rented and collected in aumani realized Rs. 2,582·74 more than in 1882. A larger extent was cultivated, and there was plenty of rain in the latter part of 1882 and the earlier months of 1883.

There is a decrease of Rs. 343·04 from the sale of *Stamps*, general and judicial, and of Rs. 34·04 on Postage and Postage stamps.

Reimbursements.—Survey fees show an increase of Rs. 194·50 upon the previous year.

EXPENDITURE.

Fixed Salaries show an increase of Rs. 161·40, and *Provisional Salaries* a decrease of Rs. 643·99. The number of office messengers was reduced from 11 to 6. The pay of the shroff was fixed at Rs. 600 instead of Rs. 800.

Revenue Services.—Under this item there is an increase of Rs. 238·43, due to the larger grain produce, on the tithe of which the headmen drew commission. The other items are about the same as in 1882. The total expenditure is less than that of the previous year by Rs. 196·53.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

281 births and 252 deaths were registered during the year. The least number of deaths occurred in the months of September, October and November. In the previous year deaths were 219, and births 215.

The number of patients treated in the hospital was:—

	In-door.	Out-patients.
Fever	14	507
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	8	18
Paraṇgi	116	36
Ulcers and other ailments	189	1,615
Total	327	2,176

People suffered from fever and colds in the first quarter, and in the last three months from fever, colds, and pleurisy. In the second and third quarters no sickness prevailed. The frequent heavy dews at night, after a hot day, cause a sudden change in the temperature which is injurious to health.

WEATHER.

The amount of rain registered during 1883 was 76·94 inches, of which 14·44 inches were registered in February, and 41·46 inches in the last three months. The rainfall in 1882 was 65·02 inches. The average for four years, including 1883, was 48·26 inches.

HEALTH OF CATTLE

has been universally good. Owing to the excessive amount of rain, they had plenty of pasture, and were in good condition.

FOOD SUPPLY.

This District is, I suppose, the least favoured in the Island as regards variety of diet.

Now that chéna cultivation is restricted, the people have little but paddy to live upon, and between the harvests the poorer residents have to borrow from richer cultivators at exorbitant rates to keep themselves from starving.

This is called a "released district" as regards salt, the effect of which condition seems to be that salt, not being retailed by Government, is only brought here by távalams, and the people have to pay five cents a pound for it, while the residents of Jaffna get it for two cents.

Prices of cocoanuts, curry stuffs, and other articles, sold in the boutiques, are very much higher than in other places; in fact, the traders charge what they like, and people have to pay it.

The extent of land sown for paddy in 1883 was 10,206 bushels; that sown in 1882 was 6,777 bushels. The increase is owing to a wet season; rain being plentiful, all available land was cultivated.

The population of the District in 1881 was 4,549 males and 3,382 females. The number of males between 18 and 55 who were returned as liable to pay road tax in 1883, was 2,065. We may calculate that the number of males and females over 18 years of age was respectively 2,500 and 1,880.

Paddy produced in 1883 was estimated at 55,902 bushels. Supposing that 12,000 bushels were kept for seed, 43,902 were available for food, representing 21,951 bushels of rice. This would furnish to each grown-up person rather more than 3½ bushels (115 measures), and to each boy and girl about 1¾ bushel (55 measures).

It is not possible to say what quantity of rice was imported from India, Jaffna, and Mannár. Ellu (gingelly) is imported from the Anurádhapura District. 31 permits to sow kurakkan were issued. The extent reported to have been sown was 24½ acres, and produce 110½ bushels. The inhabitants of this District get little or no fish to eat.

Other articles of food are oranges, manioc (cassáva), brinjals, jakfruit (very scarce), plantains, buffalo milk, and the flesh of deer, elk, pigs, hares, and iguanas.

The price of paddy varies from 75 cents to Rs. 1·25; rice from Rs. 2·25 to Rs. 3; kurakkan from 75 cents to Rs. 1; and gingelly from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

The close season proclaimed under Ordinance No. 6 of 1872 might be shortened as regards this District. I would suggest that it be from 1st June to 31st August only. The crops are reaped in April, May, and June, so that paddy is cheaper and more plentiful from June to August than at other times of the year. The natives would thus have flesh food during two months more they can now get it, except with the risk of being informed against and fined.

The Timber Ordinance also precludes the people from cutting many kinds of timber which they need for their houses without the tedious process of getting a permit from the Forester, who is generally at a distance. Too many kinds of timber have, I think, been included in the schedule. Such trees as vedukkunári, chadavakkai, paṇḍikkáyán, taranai, and tirukkondal might be omitted.

Registration of births should be made compulsory by a penalty being imposed in case of neglect.

WORKS REQUIRED.

The work of putting iron sluices to village tanks seems to have been left in abeyance for two years. I am glad to say that an amount of Rs. 10,000 has been allowed to this Province for 1884, of which this District is likely to have a large share.

All the tanks which have been thus improved are a great success; but the sluices have been apparently fixed too low at Mandukkóḍḍai and Irálperiyakulam, so that the water flows over them when floods occur.

Wells are wanted in some villages, and also in the town of Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam. In times of drought a well at the hospital is, I am told, the only one which contains water. The well at the Assistant Agent's house is not deep enough.

More money is required for clearing jungle round Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam to lessen the malaria. This and Mullaittívu are, I believe, the two most unhealthy stations in the Island. Two of the Kachchéri officers are suffering from asthma contracted since they came here.

Roads.—Parts of the principal road from Kandy to Jaffna in this District suffered severely from the unusual heavy rains in February. Between Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam and Irambaikkulam the gravel was washed off in five places, and between Kanakaráyankulam and Panikkankulam

the road was washed away in four places. I found the road extremely heavy between Galkandamádu and this station when I came in October from Mátalé; and between this and Nochchimóddai, in November, the road in some places was simply mud, more difficult to ride through than a paddy field. I have recommended that certain parts be raised and metalled. Since the close of 1883 the road has been in excellent order, there having been very little rain. The old road from Mullaittívu to the Central road at Kallolunkanpuliyankulam is also in charge of the Public Works Department, but not much seems to have been done to it. I saw work going on between the rains in December, but this was too late in the year for much improvement to be effected.

The six miles of gravelled road towards Horowapotana were kept in good order.

The circular roads near the station were cleared of jungle, and side-drains were cut to a length of 1½ mile.

The minor roads in the District were generally kept clear of jungle by the headmen at a cost of Rs. 5 per mile, Rs. 10 a mile being allowed for the road towards Mannár, which requires more money than the Road Committee can spare to keep it in proper order. It ought to be made a principal road and included in the estimates of the Public Works Department.

Rs. 12·50 a mile were allowed for the minor road from Púvarasankulam to Venkalacheddikkulam. The work on this included sloping the banks of rivers; but I am told that the rains of November and December have made the road again impassable for carts.

Marriages registered were 55. The number registered in 1882 (in consequence of special orders to the Registrars) was 136.

Only four Kandyan marriages were registered. I have warned the Registrars to show a better return of work. It is difficult to induce people to register their marriages; and even where a wife's marriage is registered, there is frequently a secondary wife. I have heard that two District Mudaliyárs, now deceased, had five and three wives respectively. Where the upper classes are so loose in their morals, it is hopeless to expect the common people to be respectable. In one case, where I refused to recommend a candidate for an appointment because he was living unmarried with a woman, the superior headman seemed to think it quite a pardonable error, "as he did not intend to marry her!" An instance has come to my knowledge of an Udaiyár allowing his daughter to live in his own house with a man to whom her marriage was not registered. He has turned the man out of his house regardless of the fact that her child will be illegitimate, and is not, apparently, in any way ashamed of the connection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One of the most disastrous floods of any within ten years (so Mr. Murray writes) occurred in this District in February, 1883. 13·34 inches of rain fell on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of that month; 9 inches during the last 12 hours. A large volume of water poured over the spill of the Vavuniya-Viláṅkulam tank, washing away cocoanut trees from the gardens below into the paddy fields. Fourteen leaks were observed in the bund of the tank, but they were stopped before further damage was done. The tanks of Mandukkóddai and Periya Mayilaṅkulam were breached, and parts of the main roads to Jaffna and to Mullaittívu from Máṅkulam were washed away.

On the 30th March Mr S. Haughton relieved Mr. Murray, who went to England.

Two young elephants, 4 feet and 3 feet 1 inch high—one caught at Mullaittívu, the other confiscated by Mr. Haughton (it being under the proper height) from an Afghan whom he met in the jungle—were sold at Vavuniya-Viláṅkulam Kachchéri on July 5th for Rs. 360.

On the 21st October I arrived in this District, and Mr. Haughton returned to Mannár.

On the 30th October the Government Agent visited the station, and numerous teak, mango, mahogany, and iluppai trees were planted by the sides of the roads or distributed to headmen and villagers.

Ten Ceara-rubber trees are now growing in the Assistant Government Agent's premises and in front of the Kachchéri.

Very heavy rain fell at the end of November, and many tanks were breached. About this time the Central road was in a condition almost impassable for carts, the mud being up to a man's knees; and even the light bullock coach stopped running, the mails being conveyed for five miles north of Vavuniya-Viláṅkulam by runners.

A considerable extent of low jungle was cleared round the station in November and December, and the rank weeds (*takarai*) were pulled up before they could shed their seeds. This will have to be done once or twice a year for some years, as was the case (the Government Agent tells me) at Mannár.

Communication with this station is still difficult in the rainy season. Rates of cart hire are very high, so that it is not easy for Kachchéri officers with small pay to get variety of food, or to go away in case of illness. The rates for persons and goods charged by the mail contractor are almost prohibitory. Passengers also have the trouble of alighting and pushing the coach when the roads are bad.

There will be a great improvement, if my suggestion to metal the bad parts of the road between Galkandamadu and Nochchimoddai (eleven miles) be carried out. The station will, I hope, become healthier as the jungle is cleared back year by year.

ROBERT MASSIE,
Assistant Govt. Agent.

Vavuniya-Viláṅkulam, 12th April, 1884.

REPORT ON THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1883.

1. I DID not arrive in this District until early in December, so that my report on it must be collated chiefly from office returns and from the diary of my predecessors, Messrs. Murray and Haughton.

REVENUE.

2. The revenue realised shows a decrease of Rs. 5,380·83 on the previous year. This is caused more than wholly by the diminished receipts from Land Sales, Survey Fees, and Fees on Title Deeds, under which three heads there is a falling off from 1882 of Rs. 7,228·75.

In 1879 and following years all gardens and paddy fields held on lease from Government in this District were surveyed. Most of the plans, I am told, were received in 1881 and 1882, and the surveyed lots were nearly all sold in those years. The villagers seem to have spent all their available money then, and lots which have been since advertised have not been so eagerly sought after; hence the decrease in revenue from this source. Easier terms (such as under Sir Henry Ward's Minute for purchase of lands for paddy cultivation) might attract purchasers.

3. The sale of the tithe from paddy brought in Rs. 6,681·75, an increase of Rs. 1,715·75 upon 1882; the total land revenue being Rs. 6,770·85, while that for 1882 was Rs. 5,611·53. There was in 1883 no receipt corresponding to a large item of this total (Rent of Lands, Rs. 509·40), the system of leasing having been discontinued in consequence of the surveyor's work in the District having given opportunity to those who wanted land to buy, instead of taking it on rent.

4. Fine Grain unrented produced only Rs. [illegible]35. There has been a steady annual increase for the last five years in the extent of land brought under cultivation of paddy. In 1879 the quantity of paddy sown was 7,995 bushels, and its produce 24,748 bushels. Last year the extent sown was 11,972 bushels, and the produce 57,150 bushels. The seasons have been favourable since 1879, in which year and 1877 there was severe drought. The restrictions placed upon cultivation of Crown forest for chenas tend to the increase of paddy cultivation; but complaint was made that the rates fixed for permits to cultivate chenas were too high, and they have been lowered by the Government Agent.

5. Stamps (Revenue and Judicial) exhibit a decrease of Rs. 409·10 upon the corresponding receipts of 1882, but an increase upon 1880 of Rs. 159·20.

6. Salt sold by wholesale produced Rs. 939·28 more than in 1882, indicating that a larger quantity of fish was caught and cured.

7. The other items of revenue do not seem to call for special remark.

EXPENDITURE.

8. The return of expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 1,322·04 in Provisional Salaries. The following items paid in 1882 were not expended in 1883:—Provisional salary of Assistant Agent, Rs. 1,200; salary of second clerk, Rs. 120.

There is also a decrease under the head Revenue Services, chiefly in commission to headmen (decrease Rs. 231·46) on the crops for 1882, which were much less than in 1881, and "watching and destroying salt unfit for collection" (decrease Rs. 161·18).

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

9. 382 deaths were reported during the year (193 in the months of March, April, May, and June) and only 228 births, showing on paper a decrease of population to the extent of 154 souls. I think that some births are not registered, and that the neglect will continue until a fine is imposed on the parents for omitting to register the births of their children. It is difficult to get the inhabitants of the Wanni seriously to consider that children whose births are not registered may be losers in after life by not being able to prove their right to their parents' property; and the moral view of the matter does not affect them as against ancient custom. I notice that in 1882, in which year Mr. Murray made successful efforts to have a large number of marriages registered, the number of births reported exceeded the deaths by 108 and the registered births of the present year by 95. This seems to show that the Registrars, being urged to be more active in registering marriages, were also more alive to the propriety of registering births, and that the apparent decrease of population is not so real as imaginary. The year 1882 seems to have been more healthy than either 1883 or 1881. The deaths in it were only 215, while in 1881 there were 393, and in last year 382. There was unusually heavy rain in February, 1883, which is generally a dry month; and from the middle of October to the end of November the downpour was almost continuous. The total rainfall of the year was 70·01 against 60·25 in 1882. Fever prevailed in the first and second quarters of the year.

FOOD SUPPLY.

10. The food supply of the District seems to have been insufficient. There has been, however, a continued improvement since 1879 in the quantity of the staple food,—rice. The paddy reaped in the District was 57,150 bushels. Of this, 8,263 bushels were exported. Supposing that 12,000 bushels were kept for seed, 36,887 bushels were available for food. This would represent 18,443½ bushels of rice. 3,334 bushels of rice were imported; and 1,324 bushels of the

same rice were again exported, no sale being found for it. The total quantity, therefore, of rice available for food during the year was 20,453½ bushels. The population of the District in 1881 was 7,638, 4,213 males and 3,425 females. The population in 1883 was, according to the returns of births and deaths, about the same as in 1881. We may therefore calculate that there were 2¾ bushels, or 86 measures, of rice for each person; or, estimating that 2,000 males (1,742 paid poll tax in 1883, as between 18 and 55 years of age) and 1,500 females were over 18 years of age, there were four bushels (128 measures) for each grown-up person, and 1⅝ bushel (51 measures) for each child.

A drawback to this calculation is that, unfortunately, some had more and others (many, I fear) had lack; and another is that 500 or 600 fishermen from Negombo and Pésálai help to consume (probably the imported) rice from March to October. In addition to the rice, 270 bushels of dry grain were grown in the District on clearings made in the jungle round villages and on private lands. One measure of kurakkan is said to be as satisfying as two measures of rice. It lies more heavily on the stomach, and takes longer to digest; so that one meala day keeps the person from hunger, whereas of the more wholesome article it is necessary to cook and eat twice.

The inhabitants of the Maritime Pattus and of the eastern portion of Mulliyavalai Pattu also get fish to eat; but those of the inland pattus get this diet only when a tank dries up, except the salt-fish which they buy for curries. Palmirah yams are also a common and favourite food; and other articles of consumption are jakfruit, plantains, the flesh of deer, elk, pigs, hares, and iguanas, and the milk (but not, apparently, the flesh) of buffaloes and cows.

The price of paddy varied from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1·60 per bushel, of rice from Rs. 2·25 to Rs. 3, and of kurakkan from 64 cents to Rs. 1·12.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

It has been suggested to me that, the people being very poor and sometimes badly off for food, the regulation of a close season for game might be dispensed with as regards this District. I hesitate to express a decided opinion about this matter until I shall have travelled in the interior in the coming close season, and ascertained by inquiries whether the restriction is productive of great hardship to the people. From May to September, the time of the close season in this Province, the supply of paddy and fish is more abundant than at other times of the year; but I fear that the residents of the inland pattus do not get much of the fish.

I have referred above to the necessity of an amendment of Ordinance No. 13 of 1863 by the addition of a penalty for non-registration of births.

WORKS REQUIRED IN THIS DISTRICT.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been allowed to the Province this year to provide sluices to tanks. I hope that the grant will be annual, and that this District will be allowed a proportion of the amount. Sluices are wanted for tanks at Tunukkai, Olumadu, Periya Ittimadu, Kódálikkallu, Káḍḍuttaḍḍámalai, and Oḍḍuchuḍḍán.

A stone dam is much required over the uneven rocky causeway at the Vaḍḍuvákallu river or lake, on what is called the "Coast road" to Jaffna, but is really only a seaside track, and not a road. This work has been recommended by Mr. Murray in his Administration Reports for 1881 and 1882. The rocky ledge runs between the backwater called the Nantikkadal and a lake, the mouth of which is opened by the sea at one time of the year, and by the rush of fresh water from the Nantikkadal at another season. When the sea breaks open the bar and rushes into the lake, the salt water obtains an entrance into the Nantikkadal and renders a large extent of land in the neighbourhood of Mullaittívu, Vaḍḍuvákallu, Mullivaikkal, Tanniyúttu, Kumárapuram, and Vattáppalai, unfit for cultivation. The proposed dam should be built to keep out the salt water: and the banks of the lake could then be (as Mr. Murray has pointed out) converted into paddy fields, and sufficient water stored up to last through the dry season. A level causeway for carts could easily be made on the land side of the stone dam. At present the rocks are jagged and broken, and carts and their contents can scarcely be taken over without serious damage.

I would also invite attention to Mr. Murray's proposal in his report for 1882, that the tank at Tanniruppu, near Kuruntanmalai in the Karaikkaḍḍumúlai South Pattu, should be repaired. I am told that Rs. 5,000 would be enough for the work. Paddy fields to the length of four miles, it is said, could be irrigated from it. Being within seven miles from the sea, residents of Jaffna could probably be induced to buy land and settle near it. Mr. Haughton visited it last year, and anticipated great benefit to the District from its restoration. The water which used to be stored in this tank now escapes into the sea by the Náy-áru.

A bridge over the Náy-áru, on the Coast road from Mullaittívu to Trincomalee, built about 18 years ago at a cost of (I believe) Rs. 3,000, has been broken in two and is now unserviceable, thus making the South Coast road impassable in rainy weather. The District Road Committee is too poor to repair it, but the work is very necessary.

More bridges and culverts are required on the principal road from Mullaittívu to Mánkulam, at the 139th mile on the road from Kandy to Jaffna. Two bridges were washed away in the heavy rains of December, 1882, and have not been replaced. A bridge is specially required over the Kanakaráyan-áru at Parantan on the "old main road" from Mullaittívu to Kalloḷunpuḷiyankulam, near the 126th mile on the road from Kandy to Jaffna. The river is frequently reported impassable in rainy weather. An iron bridge over the same river on the old Central road, now abandoned, is still standing, and I suggest that it be taken to pieces and rebuilt over the Parantan-áru, the name by which the river to which I allude is locally known.

PRINCIPAL ROADS.

The upkeep of the new road from Mullaittívu to the Central road at Mánkulam was given on contract, and does not seem to have been well done. Bridges of jungle sticks and mud may

look all right, but will not stand heavy rain. The approaches to the one remaining bridge over the Kanakaráyan-áru near Olumadu have been sloped and made passable for carts in dry weather; but it is disappointing to see only one bridge standing when three were built. The old main road from Mullaittívu to the Central road at Kallolunkanpuliyankulam is not in proper condition. Work was being done on it hurriedly in December, between the heavy rains.

MINOR ROADS.

The road from the hospital towards the sea was continued to a length of 400 yards. The road from Mullaittívu to Vaḍḍuvákallu was repaired. Ferry boats were maintained at Kokkulai, Mátalan, and Vaḍḍuvákallu. The remaining work done was the upkeep of roads all over the District by the headmen at the rate of Rs. 5 a mile.

MARRIAGES.

Seventy-nine marriages were registered during the year. Mr. Murray had succeeded, by special orders to the Registrars, in getting 279 registered in 1882. In the five preceding years the numbers ranged from 18 to 40.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

A severe storm in the last week of 1882 seems to have done much damage in Mullaittívu. Many cocoanut trees were blown down, people were driven out of houses situated on low ground, and the whole place was (Mr. Murray writes) one sheet of water. The heavy rain benefited the crops, washing off from the blades of the paddy plants a yellow fungus or rust which had attacked them. A gap was made at the northern end of the stone dam over the Sinn-áru at Mullaittívu, and roads were in some places washed away.

One serious case (manslaughter) was sent to the Supreme Court during the year. A drunken dhoby was assaulted so severely by a trader and a carter, whom he had abused, that he died. The two assailants were sentenced to only five months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Heavy rain in February did harm to the crops of paddy and tobacco. Extremely hot weather prevailed in March and April.

Cattle seem to have been healthy throughout the year.

A young female elephant, three feet one inch high, was caught at Mátalan, its mother having been probably shot, as the dead body of a female elephant was found a few miles away near the shore of the Nantikkaḍal. Another, which an Afghan had caught, was confiscated by Mr. Haughton as undersized, being only four feet high. Both elephants were sold at Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam in July for Rs. 360.

On the 27th August, 1883, at several places along the coast, the sea receded several fathoms and flowed back again. On the previous night the inhabitants in many parts of the District heard loud explosions towards the east. The sun was obscured on that morning by a dark cloudy sky. From the 9th to 12th September large spots were visible on the sun, which shone through a sulphur-coloured atmosphere. These phenomena are attributed to the volcanic eruption at Krakatau in the Straits of Sunda.

Twenty-eight leopards (officially called chetahs) and 20 bears were killed in 1883 for rewards in this District. 56 leopards and 12 bears had been killed in 1882.

Mr. S. Haughton succeeded Mr. C. A. Murray (who went home on leave) on 6th April, 1883; and I assumed my confirmed appointment in October, Mr. Haughton returning to Mannár.

R. MASSIE,
Assistant Government Agent.

Mullaittívu Kachchéri, 4th March, 1884.

APPENDIX TO PART I.

A 1.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE of each Revenue District of the Island.

2.—STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of each Revenue District of the Island, showing also the percentage which the Expenditure bears to the Revenue of each District.

Forwarded by the Government Agent of the Western Province.

B 1.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the Western Province.

Forwarded by the Government Agent of the Northern Province.

C 1.—Actual Gross Receipts of the Northern Province during 1882 and 1883.

2.—Number of Persons who paid the Tax under the Thoroughfares Ordinance in each District of the Northern Province.

3.—Detailed Account of the Number of Persons who paid the Tax under the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the Jaffna District.

4.—Monopoly of the Arrack and Toddy Rents of the Northern Province.

5.—Memorandum of Duty on Licenses issued for fishing for Live Chanks during 1882 and 1883.

6.—Memorandum of Royalty levied on Dead Chanks in Jaffna during 1882 and 1883.

7.—Estimated Produce of Dry Grain, and the Amount realized by the sale of Rents.

8.—Average Customs Revenue Returns, 1866 to 1883.

9.—Number of Serious Cases and Persons tried in those Cases at the Jaffna Sessions of the Supreme Court.

10.—Abstract Statement showing the amount for which Writs have been issued, &c., from 1879 to 1883.

11.—Total Arrivals and Departures of Immigrant Coolies during 1882 and 1883

12.—Return of Immigrant Coolies going to and returning from Puttalam, &c., by the Coast Road in 1883.

13.—Return of Diseases treated in the Immigrant Hospitals and on Board the Vessels at Paumben and Devipatam during 1883.

14.—The Salt Monopoly of the Northern Province.

15.—Timber Revenue of each District of the Northern Province during 1883.

16.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the Northern Province during 1883.

17.—Return of the Export of Palmirah Timber from the Northern Province during 1882 and 1883.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

B 1.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the Western Province for the year 1883.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
Recovered from the Ceylon Government Railway for firewood supplied to the Locomotive Department ...	51,676	63
Recovered from Public Departments on account of timber	15,177	2
Recovered from Public Departments on account of firewood	7,517	25
Recovered from timber at the Government Depôt	1,868	3
Recovered for timber sold to private parties	595	93
Recovered on Railway sleepers supplied at Kalutara	6,260	0
Value of tools recovered ...	10	0
	83,104	86
To be recovered for timber sold ...	2,948	52
Estimate value of timber in hand on the 31st December, 1883, as per return for the month of December, 1883 ...	1.428	67
Rs	87,482	5

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
Forester from January to December, 1883	3,000	0
Clerk and Overseer	1,200	0
Petty expenses	30	6
Surcharge	153	0
Paid to contractors for supplying firewood to the Railway Locomotive Department	42,034	88
Paid to contractor for firewood supplied to the Railway workshop erroneously charged in the deposit account ...	448	80
Paid to contractors on account of timber supplied to Public Departments ...	9,6 17	45
Remitted to court on account of timber supplied to Public Departments by Mr. Samanackody	133	66
Paid to contractors on account of firewood delivered at the Depôt ...	3,731	2
Paid for firewood purchased ...	607	22
Remitted to District Court on account of firewood supplied by Mr. Samanackody	47	50
For transport of firewood to Public Departments	1,015	60
Paid to contractors for timber supplied to the Government Depôt	1,300	49
For transport of timber to Public Departments	27	60
For sawing timber at the Government Depôt	153	87
Paid to contractors on account of timber sold to private parties .	275	34
Paid to contractors on account of Railway sleepers supplied at Kalutara .	4,695	0
Travelling allowance to Forester ...	595	50
Paid Local Newspapers for advertisements	15	69
Pay of Depôt keeper and watcher ..	348	0
Do. Forest watcher at Metrigalle ...	165	0
Rent of depôt	440	0
Hire for a turnstile for the Hagwella teak garden ...	12	0
Petty expenses at the depôt ...	2	28
	70,049	96
Balance in favour of Forest Department on actual transactions .	13,044	90
To be recovered on account of timber sold	2,948	52
Estimated value of timber in hand ..	1,428	67
Rs	87,482	5

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

C 1.

ACTUAL Gross Receipts of the Northern Province during 1882 and 1883 :—

1882 .. Rs. 590,614 | 1883 ... Rs. 575,284

This return shows a decrease in the revenue of 1883, as compared with that of 1882, of Rs. 15,330, the cause of which will be explained in notes under the following returns.

The Ordinary Revenue of the Province during the years 1882 and 1883 was :—

1882 ... Rs. 564,724 | 1883 ... Rs. 552,360

The following items, included in the first return, are excluded from the second :—

		1882. Rs.		1883. Rs
1.	Salt sold for exports to released districts	—	...	826
2.	Salt sold for export out of the Island	14,181	...	13,368
3.	Passage money of immigrant coolies	11,709	...	8,730
	Total — Rs.	25,890	...	22,924

Average of ordinary revenue of the six years 1872 to 1877 was .. Rs. 593,970
Do. do. 1878 to 1883 was ... „ 632,893

Increase ... Rs. 38,923

Equal to about 6 per cent.

C 1—*continued.*

In order to show the actual contribution of the people to public objects, I give, as was done in previous years, the following statement of the ordinary revenue, commonly so called, and of the receipts from the Thoroughfare Ordinance :—

	1882. Rs.	1883. Rs.
Ordinary revenue ...	564,724 ...	552,360 *
Receipts under the Thoroughfare Ordinance ...	81,368 ...	74,435 †
Total ... Rs.	646,092	626,795

The average of the three years 1878 to 1880 was ... Rs 753,788
Do. do. 1881 to 1883 was ... „ 668,346

Decrease ... Rs. 85,442

* The increase is owing to the arrears of 1881 having been recovered and accounted for in that year

† The collection of the tax was not completed within the year, an amount of Rs. 3,500 was outstanding on the 31st December, 1883.

C 2.

The number of persons who actually paid the tax under the Thoroughfare Ordinance during 1882 and 1883 in each year was :—

	1882. Rs.	1883. Rs.
Jaffna	55,589 ...	53,808
Mannár	5 060 ...	4,596
Mullaittívu	1,833 ...	1,742
Vavuniya-Vilángkulam ...	1,965 ...	2,065
Total ... Rs	64,477*	62,211†

* Of this, Rs 2,483 are arrears of 1881. † Of this, Rs. 3,523 are arrears of 1882.

C 3.

THE following is the detailed account for the Jaffna District for 1882 and 1883 :—

	1882.	1883.
Total number of persons liable to pay according to return of division officers	65,073 ...	66,206
Amount payable at single rate	Rs. 65,073 ...	66,206
To account of persons liable to pay :		
Number of persons who actually paid	55,589 ...	53,808
Number of persons imprisoned	670 ...	449
Number of persons exempted by Committee and otherwise accounted for	8,814 ...	11,949
Total ...	65,073 ...	66,206
To account of amount payable at single rate .	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts
Amount actually paid	55,589 0 ...	53,808 0
Amount considered as recovered by imprisonment ...	670 0 ...	449 0
Amount otherwise accounted for by division officers ..	8,814 0 .	11,949 0
Total .. Rs.	65,073 0 ..	66,206 0
Amount of penalty recovered	2,149 50 ..	2,716 75
Total amount actually paid at single rates and penalties ...	57,738 50 ...	56,524 75
Total of all moneys recovered and considered as paid at single rate by imprisonment and penalties, as per columns 8, 9 and 12	58,408 50 ...	56,973 75

C 4.

MONOPOLY of Arrack and Toddy Rents. (Northern Province.)

Arrack and Toddy Rents.	For 1882-83. Rs. cts.	For 1883-84. Rs. cts.
Jaffna	46,000 0 ...	40,100 0
Mannár	12,100 0 ...	11,500 0
Mullaittívu	4,700 0 ...	4,500 0
Vavuniya-Vilángkulam ...	2,350 0 ...	2,000 0
Total ...	Rs. 65,150 0	58,100 0
Sale of Arrack (unrented.)		
Mannár	166 40 ...	150 40*
Gross Total ...	Rs. 65,316 40	58,250 40

* The decrease in aumani sale is owing to there having been no Pearl Fishery in 1882 and 1883.

C 5.

MEMORANDUM of Duty on Licenses issued for fishing for Live Chanks in the Northern Province during 1882 and 1883.

	1882.		1883.	
	Number.	Amount of Duty. Rs. cts.	Number.	Amount of Duty. Rs. cts.
Jaffna.				
Boats	61	152 50	36	90 0
Tindals	97	240 0	52	119 25
Divers	512	1,284 0	200½	456 0
Mannár.				
Boats	32	80 0	69	172 50
Tindals	30	67 50	72	162 0
Divers	213	479 25	299	672 75
Total for the Province.				
Boats	93	232 50	105	262 50
Tindals	127	307 50	124	281 25
Divers	725	1,763 25	499½	1,128 75

C 6.

MEMORANDUM of Royalty levied on Dead Chanks in Jaffna for 1882 and 1883.—Northern Province.

	Number of Dead Chanks.	Value. Rs. cts.	Amount of Royalty. Rs cts.
1882	1,579,100	15,800 20	3,160 48
1883	819,000	7,330 35	1,466 7

N.B.—There is no revenue under this head in any District but Jaffna.

C 7.

The estimated produce of Dry Grain in the Jaffna District and the amount realized by the sale of Rents, were as follows:—

	1882. Bushels.	1883. Bushels.
Produce as deduced from Rents	223,802	226,407
Amount of Rents	Rs.	Rs.
Varaku	2,934	4,764
1st Quarter	2,564	2,167
2nd do	1,427	2,816
3rd do.	15,427	16,374
4th do	8,150	7,289
Total—Rs.	30,502	33,410

C 8.

CUSTOMS.

THE average revenue for the six years:—

From 1866 to 1871 was Rs. 136,602
" 1872 to 1877 " 165,947
" 1878 to 1883 " 171,413

The increase in the third period over the first, notwithstanding the abolition of export duty in 1870, is equal to about 20½ per cent; and the increase in the third period over the second is equal to about 4 per cent. The cause of this increase is mainly attributable to a large quantity of grain having been imported

C 9.

NUMBER of Serious Cases, and Persons tried in those Cases, at the Jaffna Sessions of the Supreme Court from 1820 to 1883.

	No. of Cases tried at Jaffna.	No. of persons tried in those Cases.
12 years ending 1831	260	886
12 do. 1843	225	649
12 do. 1855	100	309
12 do. 1867	157	323
12 do. 1879	172	358
4 do. 1883	150	284

C 10.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the amount for which Writs have been issued, amount levied by sale, amount levied without sale, and amount settled between parties, in the Northern Province, from 1879 to 1883.

Years.	Amount for which writs have been issued		Amount levied by sale.		Amount levied without sale.		Amount settled between parties.		Total.	
	Rs	cts	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
1879	359,172	26	115,339	53	5,281	53	20,250	14	140 871	20
1880	199,412	60	46,031	9	6,513	76	21,514	98	74,059	83
1881	244,116	21	50,345	64	4,821	85	19,542	12	74,709	61
1882	245,859	64	81,121	1	3,637	90	22,108	10	106,867	01
1883	290,339	1	117,341	51	2,954	59	20,967	9	141,263	19

C 11.

COOLY IMMIGRATION.—The total Arrivals and Departures were as follows :—

	1882.		1883.	
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Men ...	21,071 ...	16,111 ...	12,587 ...	14,710
Women ...	4,858 ...	5,030 ...	2,617 ...	4,833
Children ...	649 ...	1,344 ...	353 ..	1,269
Total ...	26,578	22,485	15,557	20,812

C 12.

RETURN of Immigrant Coolies going to and returning from Puttalam, &c., by the Coast road through Silávatturai and Marichchukkaddai during 1883.

	Going towards Puttalam				Returning from Puttalam.				Total Arrivals and Departures
	Men.	Women	Children	Total.	Men	Women.	Children.	Total	
January ..	274	82	34	390	256	86	35	377	767
February ..	749	104	35	888	200	36	17	253	1,141
March ..	247	92	25	364	286	117	40	443	807
April ...	324	164	65	553	256	116	55	427	980
May .	444	132	33	609	274	36	6	316	925
June ..	353*	46	5	404	208	30	6	244	648
July ...	285	48	23	356	140	11	4	155	511
August ...	316	90	34	440	286	57	20	363	803
September ...	247	54	42	343	255	73	37	365	708
October ..	227	64	28	319	164	52	21	237	556
November ...	190	53	31	274	246	50	39	335	609
December ...	285	48	23	356	140	11	4	155	511
Total ...	3,941	977	378	5,306	2,711	675	284	3,670	8,966

[For C 13 see next page.]

C 14.

SALT MONOPOLY. (Northern Province.)

	Amount of the Salt rent.	Salt sold for consumption in the Province				Salt sold for removal to released Districts				Salt sold for export beyond the Island.				Total sale of Salt				Total Revenue.		
JAFFNA	Rs	cwt	Rs	cts		cwt	Rs	cts.		cwt	Rs	cts		cwt.	Rs	cts.		Rs.	cts.	
1882 ...	41,000	25,800	10,320	0		—	—			32,200	12,980	70		58,000	23,300	70		64,300	70	
1883	44,000	25,443	10,898	48		350	826	0		34,712	13,367	98		60,505	25,092	46		69,092	46	
MANNÁR.																				
1882 ...	—	4,436	8,587	21		93	219	48		4,801	1,200	25		9,330	10,006	94		10,006	94	
1883 ...	—	4,469	8,634	51		—	—			—	—			4,469	8,634	51		8,634	51	
MULLAITTÍVU.																				
1882 ..	—	2,783	6,460	87		331	781	16		—	—			3,114	7,242	3		7,242	3	
1883 ...	—	3,512	8,181	31		—	—			—	—			3,512	8,181	31		8,181	31	
THE PROVINCE.																				
1882 .	41,000	33,019	25,368	8		424	1,000	64		37,001	14,180	95		70,444	40,549	67		81,549	67	
1883 ..	44,000	33,424	27,714	30		350	826	0		34,712	13,367	98		68,486	41,908	28		85,908	28	

C 12.

ANNUAL Return of Diseases treated in the Immigrant Hospitals and on Board the Vessels at Paumben and Devipatam from 1st January to 31st December, 1883.

DISEASES.	Remained.	Admitted	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Proportion of deaths to the number treated	Number treated on board the vessels.	Died.	GRAND TOTAL
Abscesses ...	—	9	9	9	—	—	—	13	—	22
Anæmia ...	—	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Asthenia ..	—	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bronchitis ...	—	8	8	7	—	1	—	—	—	8
Bubo ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Burns .	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Carbuncle ...	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Catarrh ...	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Cephalagia ..	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Colic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	26
Conjunctivitis .	—	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Constipatio .	—	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Convulsion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Diabetes ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa .	—	21	21	21	—	—	—	45	—	66
Dropsy ..	—	11	11	10	1	—	1-11	—	—	11
Dysentery ..	—	16	16	15	1	—	1-16	3	—	19
Dyspepsia ...	—	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Enlargement of Spleen .	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Febris .	1	88	89	88	—	1	—	45	—	134
Fractura ...	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gastralgia ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	29	—	30
Gonorrhœa ..	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hemeralopia ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hernia, Strangulated ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Herpes Zoster ...	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Indigestion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Iritis ...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Neuralgia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onychia ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Orchitis ...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Otalgia .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Paralysis ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Privation ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Retention of Urine ...	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	5
Rheumatism ..	—	19	19	18	—	1	—	15	—	34
Scabies ...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Starvation .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Sting ..	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Sublaxatio ...	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	13	—	18
Syphilis ..	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tortecolis ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ulcus ..	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	29	—	34
Variola ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vermes ...	—	19	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Vulnus ..	—	7	7	7	—	—	—	33	—	40
Total ...	3	293	296	290	3	3	3-296	265	2	561

C 13.

TIMBER.

THE Revenue of each District of the Northern Province was as follows :—

		1882. Rs.		1883. Rs.
Jaffna ...	...	18,792	...	13,814
Mannár ...	..	—	...	—
Mullaittívu ...	...	20	...	—
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam	...	—	...	—
	Total—Rs.	18,812	Rs.	13,814

C 16.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the Northern Province, for the year 1883.

Particulars of Receipts.	Amount Rs cts.	Total. Rs. cts.
To amount of arrears recovered on on account of timber sold in previous years .	83 25	
Do issued to Public Departments	853 27	
Do public auction, and by private sales ..	12,078 29	
Royalty on timber felled by private parties ..	205 63	
		13,220 44
Estimated value of timber in hand on the 31st December, 1883, as per Return for the month of December, 1883		
LYING IN GOVERNMENT DEPÔTS		
100 palai .	1,000 0	
1,196 jungle sticks	137 19	
LYING IN TEMPORARY FOREST DEPOT		
767 logs of palai, &c. ...	7,670 0	
		8,807 19
Total—Rs		22,027 63

Particulars of Expenditure	Amount. Rs. cts.	Total Rs cts.
By pay of Forester from January to December, 1883 ...	3,500 0	
Travelling allowance of Forester	500 0	
Pay of two Assistants ...	1,000 0	
Do Kankani . .	240 0	
Do Peon .	180 0	
Do eight coolies and carts and boats removing Forester's baggage	1,056 87	
Charges on account of felling and transport of timber ...	6,339 19	
Value of stationery ...	11 20	
		12,827 26
Balance in favour of Forest Department on actual transactions	393 18	
Estimated value of cut timber in hand in the various depôts and lying in jungles ...	8,807 19	
		9,200 37
Total—Rs.		22,027 63

C 17.

STATEMENT showing the Export of Palmirah Timber from the Northern Province.

	1882			1883.		
	British India No.	French India. No.	Value. Rs cts.	British India. No	French India. No.	Value. Rs. cts.
Jaffna ...	2,328	—	547 0	69	—	39 0
Point Pedro ...	104,618	77,458	45,952 65	131,835	57,443	44,347 95
Valluveddittirai ...	4,370	3,122	2,026 11	—	3,376	1,165 75
Kankesanturai ..	25,573	—	4,473 50	19,031	8,615	5,838 15
Mannar ...	11,021	—	3,820 2	10,783	—	4,086 17
Pesalai and Vankalai .	9,842	—	4,364 94	7,587	—	3,036 60
Mullaittivu .	11,227		2,747 75	13,154	—	2,937 0
Kayts .	80,114	9,435	3,354 50	53,098	1,750	13,147 5

Part II.—SCIENTIFIC.

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.

PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1883.

THE total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 2,091,017·39, being Rs. 193,052·04 less than the previous year, or a decrease of 8·45.

The details of this expenditure may be classed as follows :—

	1883.		1882		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts
Establishment including Allowances and Contingencies ..	268,949	84	292,575	40	—		23,625	56
Upkeep of Roads, Bridges, Canals and Irrigation Works ...	1,395,095	27	1,539,401	17	—		144,305	90
Repairs of Buildings ...	110,704	23	102,961	17	7,743	6	—	
Departmental Charges and Miscellaneous	111,463	42	124,720	11	—		13,256	69
New Works and Buildings ...	25,557	19	103,667	54	—		78,110	35
Alterations and Additions to Buildings	8,250	29	9,100	41	—		850	12
New Roads and Additions to Roads	74,324	89	65,395	75	8,929	14	—	
New Bridges	3,741	96	1,491	37	2,250	59	—	
Inland Navigation ...	—		—		—		—	
Irrigation Works ..	93,830	30	45,656	51	48,173	79	—	
Total—Rs.	2,091,917	39	2,284,969	43	67,096	58	260,148	62

The funds from which the expenditure has been met are as follows :—

	1883		1882.		Increase.		Decrease	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts
Supply Bill, 1883 ...	1,645,557	14	1,800,705	9	—		155,147	95
Supplementary Supply Bill, 1883...	27,505	18	20,227	44	7,277	74	—	
Amounts in deposit ..	36,402	86	42,400	54	—		5,997	68
Unexpended balance of previous years	24,744	6	23,107	27	1,636	79	—	
Road Ordinance Funds ...	258,841	4	251,301	96	7,539	8	—	
Private Contribution ...	55,579	17	75,913	94	—		20,334	77
Loan Board Funds ...	954	19	35,362	90	—		34,408	71
From other Departments ...	32,592	86	17,934	81	14,658	5	—	
From vote for Colombo Waterworks	9,740	89	18,015	48	—		8,274	59
Total—Rs.	2,091,917	39	2,284,969	43	31,111	66	224,163	70

The expenditure in each Province, including the cost of Establishment divided proportionately over the Provinces, is as follows :—

	1883.		1882.		Increase.		Decrease	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts
Western Province ...	625,617	04	721,334	05	—		95,717	1
North-Western Province ...	157,989	70	180,698	85	—		22,709	15
Southern Province ..	211,372	13	227,683	25	—		16,311	12
Eastern Province ...	143,613	89	124,531	63	19,082	26	—	
Northern Province ...	154,381	15	138,767	96	15,613	19	—	
North-Central Province ...	87,925	97	103,417	78	—		15,491	81
Central Province ...	711,017	51	788,535	91	—		77,518	40
Total—Rs.	2,091,917	39	2,284,969	43	34,695	45	227,747	49

I annex a diagram showing the detail of expenditure in the Department since the year 1840, as well as the total expenditure and the cost of Establishment.

The following items are included under this heading :—

		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Fixed Salaries	...	167,653	63		
Provisional Salaries	...	97,222	96		
				264,876	59
Allowances	...	1,140	0		
Office Contingencies	...	2,933	25		
				4,073	25
				Rs. 268,949	84

The cost of the staff including office contingencies and all allowances bears a proportion of 15·57 per cent. to the total expenditure of the Department. This proportion is 2·77 per cent. in excess of the previous year, and is accounted for by the inclusion of the item of transport under the head of Establishment. The expenditure on Establishment has been reduced in proportion to the curtailment of expenditure on works, so far as consistent with being maintained in an efficient state for the due performance of the many and various descriptions of work the Department has to carry out.

PIONEERS.

Return of Pioneer Force on the 31st December, 1883.

	Number employed.	Nominal strength of Division.	Deficiency.	Excess.
Divisions	5	5	—	—
Sergeant-Majors	5	5	—	—
Sergeants	11	10	—	1
Corporals	10	10	—	—
1st class artificers	43	40	—	3
2nd class do.	70	60	—	10
3rd class do.	212	150	—	62
Pioneers and boys	160	225	65	—
Total	511	500	65	76

Excess ...	76
Deduct deficiency ...	65
Actual access ...	11

	1883.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Strength of Force	511	583	—	72
Enlisted and joined	11	15	—	4
Discharged	16	20	—	4
Deserted	27	21	6	—
Deaths ..	24	31	—	7
Pensioned ..	16	15	1	—

The following figures show the number of the force at the end of the last five years :—

	Nominal strength.	Actual.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.	Increase.
31st December, 1878	1,685	1,324	361	21·42	—
Do. 1879	1,100	979	121	11·	—
Do. 1880	700	765	—	—	65
Do. 1881	700	655	45	6·43	—
Do. 1882	500	583	—	—	83
Do. 1883	500	511	—	—	11

The Pioneers having completed the works they were engaged upon on the extension of the Railway into Dimbula, referred to in the last report, at the request of the Government of the Straits Settlements, the services of the following pioneers, with two officers, doctors, writers and a set of working implements, were despatched to that Colony :—

Sergeant-Major	1	1st class pioneers	62
Sergeants ...	5	2nd class do.	23
Corporals ..	2	1st class boys	10
1st class artificers	11	2nd class do.	1
2nd class do	32		
3rd class do.	96	Total ...	243

The pioneers are employed on dock, railway, road, and building works, and are reported to be working satisfactorily. There being a scarcity of skilled labour in the Straits Settlements, the pioneers form a nucleus, around which hired labour is being collected and trained for future works in that Colony.

The other pioneers are employed on irrigation works, and works of construction, and maintenance, in the Department.

The following is the state of the Transport Establishment at the end of the last year as compared with the end of 1882 :—

	1883.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Elephants	4	5	—	1
Bullocks	39	61	—	22
Sling carts	66	75	—	9
Hand carts	685	769	—	84
Water carts	45	63	—	18
Waggons and trucks	43	44	—	1
Total	882	1,017	—	135

The reduction under the various heads of the items for transport is being continued each year, as the contract system for the maintenance and construction of works is extended.

UPKEEP OF ROADS, CANALS, AND IRRIGATION WORKS.

The following tabular statement shows the length of the roads and the expenditure on upkeep for the years 1883 and 1882 :—

	1883—Miles.	1882—Miles.
Mileage of metalled road	1,360·81	1,341·47
Do. gravelled road	852·88	872 50
Do. natural road	620·75	622·50
	2,834·44	2,836·47

	1883. Rs.	cts.	1882. Rs.	cts.
Total expenditure on principal roads	1,237,358	74	1,393,649	57
Do. minor roads	28,236	65	29,017	91
	1,265,595	39	1,422,667	48
Average rate per mile on principal roads	436	54	491	33

The average cost of the upkeep of the roads per mile was Rs. 54·79 less than the previous year. In the year 1878 the average cost of the maintenance of the roads per mile was Rs. 653·50 and in 1883 Rs. 436·54, so there has been a gradual reduction of Rs. 216·96 per mile in the average cost of the upkeep of the roads within the last five years, without their condition being deteriorated, and in many cases the roads have been much improved.

The contract system, with some exceptions, is working satisfactorily, and being extended when suitable contracts can be let for the proper maintenance of the roads.

The decrease in the mileage of principal roads in 1883 as compared with 1882, is caused by remeasurement of certain roads after their improvement by easing off some of the sharp corners and bends in the roads.

Upkeep of Canals.

	1882.—Miles.	1883—Miles.
North-Western Province	62·00	62·00
Northern Province	50·00	50·00
Western Province	55·25	55·25
	167·25	167·25
Expenditure	Rs. 31,056 10	Rs. 30,974·00

The maintenance of the canals cost Rs. 82·10 more this year than last year, the mileage being the same.

Cost of Upkeep of Irrigation Works.

	1883. Rs.	cts.	1882. Rs.	cts.	Increase Rs.	cts.	Decrease. Rs.	cts.
Western Province	895	68	940	53	—		44	85
North-Western Province	5,661	76	2,850	8	2,811	68	—	
Southern Province	1,2301	62	12,723	18	—		421	56
Eastern Province	8,767	34	13,657	14	—		4,889	80
Northern Province	299	58	295	3	4	55	—	
Central Province	804	36	1,858	12	—		1,053	76
North-Central Province	10,218	60	6,196	98	4,021	62	—	
	38,948	94	38,521	6	6,837	85	6,409	97

The total cost of the upkeep of the irrigation works exceeded that of last year by Rs. 427·88. This increase is owing to additional works completed in the North-Western and North-Central Provinces, and by damage done by floods to works in those Provinces.

Summary.	1883. Rs.	cts.	1882. Rs.	cts.
Upkeep of Roads and Bridges	1,325,090	23	1,469,905	53
Do. Canals	31.056	10	30,974	58
Do. Irrigation Works	38,948	94	38,521	6
	1,395,095	27	1,539,401	17

There is a total saving of Rs. 144,305·90 upon the establishments of works during the year, compared with the cost in 1882. This saving is made upon the upkeep of roads; the cost of the upkeep of canals being Rs. 82·10, and the upkeep of irrigation works Rs. 427·88, in excess of that of 1882.

UPKEEP OF BUILDINGS.

The total sum expended upon repairs of buildings during the last year was Rs. 110,704·23 :—

	Rs.	cts.
Repairs of buildings under the general vote	66,461	12
Repairs to Police stations	7,196	49
Upkeep of Queen's Houses, Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya ...	3,934	87
Upkeep of jetties and cranes, Colombo Customs	2,725	2
Additions and improvements to Medical Officer's quarters, Kandy ...	143	41
Repairs to Police Buildings, Galagedara	191	16
Repairs to Public Works Department bungalow, Pérádeniya ...	619	90
Repairs to Medical Officer's quarters, Gampola	63	0
Clearing the road, &c., to the latrines at Náwalapitiya	235	92
Repairs to roofing, Negombo Kachchéri	97	0
Re-building a portion of the boundary wall of the Convict hospital, Borella ...	57	80
Repairs to Trincomalee salt store	50	42
Building a strong room in the Treasury room at Hambantota ..	353	97
Tiled roofs to the Sale and Headman's bungalow, Jaffna Kachchéri ..	883	24
Alterations required to the Post Office at Mátara	47	50
Repairs to hospital at Madulsima	850	0
Repairs to medical hospital at Dikoya	2,915	0
Repairs to Maskeliya hospital and dispensary	1,499	0
Repairs to the Ramboda medical hospital	742	94
Repairs to medical aid hospital and dispenser's quarters, Madulkele ..	979	96
Repairs to Doltota medical hospital	331	76
Repairs to medical hospital at Lindula	1,999	88
Repairs and additions to the Dimbula medical aid hospital ...	1,284	65
Repairs to the Toldeniya Police station for an out-door dispensary ...	420	0
Repairs to medical aid hospital at Uda Pussellawa	1,565	48
Repairs to the Rakwana hospital	46	0
Repairs to the Balangoda hospital	881	14
Repairs to Kadugannáwa dispensary	60	70
Repairs to the Medical Officer's house, Madulsima	50	0
Alterations and repairs to the Police station at Kadugannáwa to make it suitable for a dispensary	351	76
For building a latrine for the Uda Pussellawa medical hospital ..	97	40
For building a temporary latrine at the Madulkelé hospital ...	60	0
For re-erecting the latrine attached to the medical hospital at Maskeliya ..	100	0
For repairs to the Haputalé hospital buildings	85	65
Upkeep and general repairs to rest-houses in the Mátara District ...	1,062	8
Upkeep and general repairs to rest-houses in the Galle District ...	427	29
Ironwood pillars at Deniyáya rest-house	240	0
Repairs and upkeep of rest-houses, Batticaloa District	1,630	6
Do. do. Kalmunai District	202	60
Do. do. Trincomalee District	664	19
Repairs to rest-houses, Mihintalé District	4	48
Upkeep of rest-houses, North-Western Province	251	30
Additions and repairs to Kalutara rest-house	2,440	0
Upkeep of Já-ela rest-house	69	0
Repairs to Chundikkulam rest-house	897	0
Repairs to Haputalé rest-house	3	23
Repairs to Wellawáya rest-house	1,600	0
Ceilings to three rooms, Ekiriyankumbura rest-house	190	0
Ceiling to one room, Lunugalla rest-house	95	0
Filling up old water-closet pit and a new seat, Bibile rest-house ...	24	93
Immediate and urgent repairs to rest-houses, Uva District ...	497	67
Repairs to Gampola rest-house	137	25
Repairs to Pussellawa rest-house	162	65
Repairs to Badulla rest-house	99	37
Repairs to Wilson's Bungalow rest-house	234	0
Repairs to rest-houses, Central Province	145	3
Repairs to Panwila rest-house	227	67
Repairs to rest-house at Dambulla	99	32
Repairs and improvements to rest-houses at Mátalé	665	0
Building a carriage-shed, Watawala rest-house	280	0
Repairs to rest-house at Mátalé	188	93
Coach-house at Dambulla rest-house	382	92
Do. Nálanda rest-house	401	12
Total —Rs.	110,704	23

DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Departmental Charges.

The items under this heading are as follows: —

	Rs	cts
For surveying and tracing roads	1,979	27
For keep of sick bullocks	97	66
For subsistence of sick elephants	1,251	70
For repair of ferry boats and pontoons	2,178	31
For working of the Factory	3,995	55
For the purchase of tools for the use of the Public Works Department .	19,878	96
For general service	9,823	33
For the purchase of drawing materials	528	75
For the purchase of surveying and drawing instruments	868	37
For purchase of pioneer clothing	3,808	70
For rent of house occupied by Superintending Officer, Negombo	250	0
For rent of Public Works Office, Kandy	972	0
For rent for the site of Public Works Department buildings at Katugastota ...	105	0
For rent of Public Works Office at Galle .	840	0
For rent for the site occupied by Public Works buildings on Melfort estate, Pussellâwa	180	0
For travelling expenses to the Director of Public Works and his Assistants ...	56,801	94
For purchase of stationery	1,787	10
For surveying instruments received from England	600	0
Total — Rs.	105,946	64

Miscellaneous.

For cutting the mouth of the Kelani-ganga ...	68	52
For upkeep of the water pipes	4,142	39
For construction of a railing for the shark, Colombo Museum .	49	91
For compensation for land taken, &c., for the road from Bilhul-oya to Kurundu-oya	1,066	36
For painting articles at Queen's House, Colombo	189	60
Total — Rs.	5,516	78

	Rs	cts
Departmental Charges	105,946	64
Miscellaneous	5,516	78
Total — Rs.	111,463	42

NEW WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

The chief items under this heading are the following :—

For certain works to the new Lunatic Asylum, Colombo ...	7,845	10
For building enclosure walling to the cemetery, Desestara Kalutara ...	1,980	0
For building a Police station at Badulla	1,300	0
For bringing a supply of water from the hospital to the town of Badulla ...	2,088	16
For providing a supply of water for the Badulla hospital .	986	78
For interior fittings and flooring, new Lunatic Asylum	3,625	48
For Post and Telegraph Office, Lunugala	1,820	0
For widening the entrance to the Customs premises, Colombo	226	44
For fitting tats to the new Law Offices ..	82	80
For building a rest-house on the Dambulla road . .	2,082	57
Do. at Tonegalla	3,150	0
For building a madam at Pass Beschutter	369	56
Total — Rs.	25,557	19

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

For a temporary hospital for infectious cases, Badulla .	672	62
For fixing lightning conductors to the main cellular blocks and Superintendent's house, Welikada . ..	997	20
For certain additions and improvements to Kalutara Jail ...	666	39
For payment of Jailor, Master Carpenter, and Peons employed in connection with jail buildings, Chilaw	205	0
For an additional gateway to the Customs premises, Colombo	1,515	0
For reducing the pitch of the roof of the rest-house at Deniyâya .	500	0
For improvements to Nâranmulla rest-house	227	55
For improvements to Tonegalla rest-house .	56	40
For new godowns to Mantottai rest-house ..	2,425	98
For improvements and repairs to Watuwala rest-house	65	0
For additions and improvements to Badulla rest-house	750	0
For road to Rakwâna rest-house and coach-house	169	15
Total — Rs.	8,250	29

NEW ROADS AND ADDITIONS TO ROADS.

For a bridle-path from Haldummulla to Horton Plains	8,050	0
For extension of Uda Pussellâwa road from Amherst to St. Margaret's	35,945	31
For a bridle-path from the 7th mile, Ratnapura and Gilimalé road to Eratna ...	1,215	5
For a bridle-path from Kottâwa to Udugama	1,288	50
For a bridle-path from St. Margaret's estate to Umâ-oya	3,500	0
For road from the new Fort railway station to Chatham-street ...	12,107	92

	Rs.	cts.
For sand to form the new roadway from the Fort railway station to Chatham-street	1,725	90
For improvements to the Main-street, Pettah, Colombo	4,977	4
For improvements to Lower Badulla road	1,383	91
For widening the road from Badulla to Taldena where it has been encroached by the Taldena-ela	135	21
For improvements to North Coast road, Eastern Province ..	1,996	6
For improvements to South Coast road, Eastern Province ...	1,999	99
Total — Rs.	74,324	89

NEW BRIDGES.

For erecting a bridge near the Lotus Pond	1,569	35
For two bridges over Wagoni-oya and Palwana-oya	2,172	61
Total — Rs.	3,741	96

IRRIGATION WORKS.

	Expenditure up to end of 1882. Rs.	cts.	Expenditure in 1883 Rs.	cts.	Total Rs	cts
Southern Province.						
For improvements to Irrigation works at Tissamaharáma .	—	...	24,419	44	24,419	44
For deviation in the Dandeniya channel, Mátara District ..	—	...	700	0	700	0
North Central Province.						
For blasting the rocks in the channel of Sippawewa village tank	201	42	11	87	213	29
For a permanent kalingula for the village tank, Ratmalgahawewa ...	—	...	196	74	196	74
For the construction of sluices to village tanks ...	—	..	19,781	61	19,781	61
For surveys of Irrigation works ...	70	0	151	77	221	77
Western Province.						
For a sluicing chamber and channels at Wéyangwattawewa ..	322	68	1,677	77	1,993	45
For surveys of Irrigation works ...	—	...	58	60	58	60
North-Western Province.						
For deepening and sloping the sides of the extension of the channel under Mahauswewa .	—	...	548	41	548	41
For blasting out and deepening the channel to the sluice at Mahauswewa .	—	..	320	0	320	0
For rebuilding the sluices of Galkulam tank ...	—	...	162	12	162	12
For repairing the breach in the bund of Kurunégala tank and for diverting the stream .	—	...	1,087	22	1,087	22
For repairs to bund and sluice of Mahauswewa ...	—	..	397	19	397	19
For constructing of sluices to village tanks ...	—	...	5,224	47	5,224	47
For surveys of Irrigation works ...	—	...	276	10	276	10
Eastern Province.						
For an aqueduct across the Uppár in Batticaloa ...	—	...	14,280	63	14,280	63
Central Province.						
For headworks on the ela from the Gal-oya anicut to the Medagam Pattu fields ..	219	10	1,119	95	1,339	5
For blasting and clearing rocks out of the Irrigation channel leading from the Gal-oya headworks to the Medagam Pattu fields ..	—	...	696	62	696	62
For a dam across the Dikwella-oya for a protecting arch, channel walls, and kandura crossing ..	—	...	656	28	656	28
For forming the bund of Kudawewa tank and for works along channel ...	—	...	309	77	309	77
For a sluice to the village tank at Nelulla ...	—	...	911	68	911	68
For repairs and improvements to the Mulahal-ela ..	—	...	2,000	0	2,000	0
For improvements of the Umá-ela in the Badulla District	—	...	1,301	13	1,301	13
For water-course from Taldena anicut to the fields at Taldena ...	3511	2	3,779	54	7,290	56
For repairs to the Ekuriyankumbura tank ...	—	...	93	69	93	69
For repairs to two tanks in Dambawinne Koralé ...	—	...	2,000	0	2,000	0
For surveys of Irrigation works ...	86	1	860	20	946	21
Pay to Irrigation Officers.			83,015	80		
Southern Province ..	6,106	26				
Eastern Province ..	250	0				
North-Central Province ...	3,833	24				
Central Province ...	625	0	10,814	50		
Total — Rs.			93,830	30		

The work of the year is satisfactory in point of economy and the construction and maintenance of the public works.

The irrigation works, by securing a regular supply of water for cultivation, are advancing the general prosperity of the districts in which they are constructed.

Public Works Department,
Colombo, 28th March, 1884.

J. F. CHURCHILL,
Director of Public Works.

To accompany Report of the Director of Public Works for the year 1883.

P. W. D.

DIAGRAM SHEET

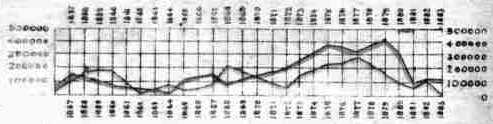
SHEWING FLUCTUATIONS OF

EXPENDITURE

TO

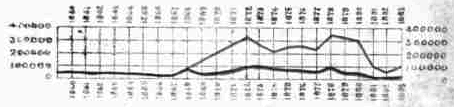
1883 INCLUSIVE

BUILDINGS.



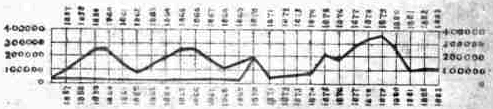
Repair of Buildings ...
New Buildings .....

CANALS & IRRIGATION.



Canals .....
Irrigation ...

SUNDRIES.



Miscellaneous .....
Contingencies .....

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1883.

I HAVE to record a decline in the revenue from the sale and settlement of Crown lands, when compared with 1882, of Rs. 21,164, although there were 860 lots of the aggregate extent of 2,652 acres more disposed of this year than last. The Western Province alone shows a decline of Rs. 51,075, and the Northern Rs. 16,069. The other five Provinces have all given a greater revenue than they did last year; the North-Western and North-Central Provinces showing an increase of about Rs. 15,000 each. Why the Western Province should have lost ground so much I am at a loss to determine, as preliminary plans of 37,138 acres were sent to the Government Agent in 1883, against 26,540 acres in 1882, unless it was that the Government Agent and his Assistants were, as quoted in my Report of last year, unable to attend to their sale and settlement.

On the whole, the results of the year may be considered fairly satisfactory, although they would have been much better—particularly in the Western Province—if the settlement of claims had kept pace with the surveys. As was the case last year, a large number of lots that were advertised were not disposed of.

The total amount realized by the sale and settlement of Crown lands in 1883 was Rs. 330,811, including fees.

Of lands sold and given at half or improved valuation during the year, 3,639 lots, containing in extent 18,986 acres, were disposed of for Rs. 266,847, or at an average rate of Rs. 14·05 per acre, exclusive of survey fees, which amounted to Rs. 44,172.

Certificates were given for 2,421 lots, containing in extent 6,114 acres, the survey fees on which amounted to Rs. 16,962·60.

The fees recovered for tracings, copies of title plans, and maps prepared in this office amounted to Rs. 2,777.

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown during the year was 6,060, containing in extent 25,099 acres, and the total sum realized, including survey fees and fees for tracings, &c., amounted to Rs. 330,811.

The gross expenditure of the Department from its own votes amounted to Rs. 355,878·08, but there should be deducted from this expenses on account of

	Rs.	cts.
Railway surveys	3,373	57
Miscellaneous works, including coast surveys, surveys of old boundary questions and encroachments, surveys of kóralé boundaries, Colombo town survey, and for various other public purposes	22,075	69
Meteorological observations and instruments, including salaries paid out of general vote	2,650	8
Lithography do. do. do. ...	2,835	60
Rs.	30,934	94

leaving Rs. 324,943·14 due to the general working of the Department.

During the year 1883, 176 lots containing 7,027 acres, 3 roods and 36 perches, were disposed of to Europeans for Rs. 76,736·18, against 142 lots containing 4,770 acres for Rs. 75,471 in 1882; and to natives, 5,884 lots containing 18,071 acres, 3 roods and 11 perches, were disposed of for Rs. 251,245·59, against 5,058 lots containing 17,675 acres for Rs. 274,299, including fees.

The average rates per acre, as compared with the two previous years, are as follows:—

		Rs.	cts.			Rs.	cts.
From Europeans,	1881 ...	15	10	From Natives,	1881 ...	16	43
"	1882 ...	15	82	"	1882 ...	15	52
"	1883 ...	10	92	"	1883 ...	13	90

the Europeans who purchased in the Central Province having paid on an average Rs. 10·54 per acre, and those in the Western Province Rs. 14·40; whereas the natives in the Central Province paid on an average Rs. 8·63* per acre, and those in the Western Province Rs. 13·02 per acre.

The highest average rates per acre were paid in the North-Central and Western Provinces, and the lowest average rates in the Southern and Central Provinces.

* The cause of this low rate per acre was owing to the large number of certificates of quiet possession that were given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The miscellaneous work performed in the office during the year has been varied and extensive. Tracings on different scales have been prepared for Government Agents and their Assistants, for the Director of Public Works, the Resident Engineers of the Breakwater and Waterworks, and for other public officers.

A map of the Island to show forest and rainfall was prepared for Mr. Vincent, the Indian Forester on deputation. Maps of the different Military stations in the Island have also been prepared for a report on the Military Reserves; and numerous other plans on questions of improvements, reclamation, road and stream reservations, judicial and police boundaries, &c., have been issued.

Complete new record maps of the Southern Province, and a great part of the Eastern Province, were prepared by Mr. Allen, and a considerable number of Kóralé boundaries in the Western Province were actually surveyed and mapped during the year.

The usual diagrams of the rising and setting of the moon were prepared for the Colombo Municipality, and the times of rising and setting of the sun and moon and other astronomical phenomena were calculated for the following year.

I made a tour in the Southern Province in March, and I went to Paumben in November by special authority of the Lieutenant-Governor to point out the site of the proposed canal to the Agent of the Rajah of Ramnad and the Agent of the proposed Company. From there I went to Jaffna, and returned by Vavuṇiya-Vilápkulam and Anurádhapura to Kandy, transacting business with Government Agents and my Assistants at the different stations *en route*.

J. STODDART,
Acting Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, 30th April, 1884.

APPENDIX.

A.

ABSTRACT showing the Number of Lots, Acreage, Purchase Amount, and Fees of Lands sold or otherwise alienated from the Crown, in the respective Provinces, during the year 1883.

Province.	Lots sold and granted at half-value.					Lots settled on Certificates, Free Grants, &c.			Total receipts for each Province.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Purchase Amount.	Average rate per Acre	Fees.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	
		A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Central ...	350	3443 2 11	40456 41	11 74	6543 70	337	1515 2 24	3485 40	5485 51
Western ..	1955	8001 3 4	122812 51	15 34	19121 90	180	3584 1 34	11255 70	153190 11*
Eastern ...	278	1501 2 17	18729 50	12 48	3736 30	2	609 1 0	842 0	23307 80
Southern ...	274	1926 0 13	22989 30	11 94	4408 80	28	32 3 14	112 50	27510 60
Northern ...	219	455 1 34	5558 50	12 20	1473 50	—	—	—	7032 0
North-Western ...	389	2819 2 22	39854 25	14 13	6597 20	254	371 1 24	1267 0	47718 45
North-Central ..	174	837 3 8	16446 50	19 63	2290 80	–	—	—	18737 30
Fees recovered on account of Temple Land Title Plans ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 25
Fees for Tracings, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2777 41
Total ...	3639	18985 3 29	266846 97	14 5	44172 20	2421	6113 2 16	16962 60	330811 43

* Including Chenas.

B.

ABSTRACT of Lands sold and granted and otherwise disposed of to Europeans and Natives in 1883.

Province.	Europeans.			Natives.		
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount and Fees.	Lots	Extent.	Amount and Fees
		A. R. P.	Rs. cts.		A. R. P.	Rs. cts.
Central	119	4021 2 10	42388 23	568	937 2 25	8097 28
Western	44	1656 1 23	23849 40	3711	9929 3 15	129340 71*
Eastern	2	609 1 0	842 0	278	1501 2 17	22465 80
Southern	3	347 1 4	4051 60	299	1611 3 25	23459 0
Northern	—	—	—	219	455 1 34	7032 0
North-Western ...	8	393 1 39	5604 95	635	2797 2 7	42113 50
North-Central ...	—	—	—	174	837 3 8	18737 30
Total ...	176	7027 3 36	76736 18	5884	18071 3 11	251245 59

* Including chenas.

C.

RETURN of Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents during the year 1883.

Province.	Number of Preliminary Plans.	No. of Lots.		Total Number of Lots.	Extent in Acres.		Total.
		Crown.	Claim.		Crown.	Claim.	
					A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Central ...	172	196	2624	2820	2718 0 18	4757 3 11	7475 3 29
Western ...	31	—	1104	1104	—	11984 1 9	11984 1 9*
	723	2667	4214	6881	15890 3 39	9263 0 6	25154 0 5
	1	—	338	338	—	299 3 31	299 3 31 †
Eastern ...	21	148	217	365	1162 1 0	187 3 25	1350 0 25
Southern ...	191	2892	3007	5899	13750 3 36	5776 0 15	19527 0 11
Northern ...	157	480	65	545	3241 3 13	221 0 8	3462 3 21
North-Western ...	51	206	1007	1213	3026 0 38	3755 0 24	6781 1 22
North-Central ...	73	136	1	137	1315 0 15	61 0 0	1376 0 15
Total ...	1420	6725	12577	19302	41105 1 39	36306 1 9	77411 3 8

* Chenas. † Registration Plans.

D.

RETURN of Lands sold or otherwise disposed of during the year 1883.

Province.	Crown Lands sold				Encroachments sold or given at a Valuation				Grants at half value				Old Grants or Grants made in terms of the Minute of 8th August, 1844.			Free Grants or Settlements for services rendered against the Crown			Total results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the year 1883.				
	Lots	Extent	Amount.	Fees	Lots.	Extent	Amount	Fees	Lots	Extent	Amount.	Fees	Lots	Extent	Fees.	Lots	Extent	Fees	Lots	Extent.	Amount	Fees	Amount including Fees
		Acres	Rs	Rs		Acres	Rs	Rs.		Acres.	Rs	Rs		Acres	Rs.		Acres	Rs		Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Central	300	2788	39558	5523	36	620	6520	915	14	35	378	106	—	—	—	337	1516	3485	687	4959	40456	10029	50485
Western	1646	7586	116415	17684	—	—	—	—	309	416	6397	1438	—	—	—	1800	3584	11256	3755	11586	122812	30378	153190
Eastern	250	1361	16279	3371	14	73	996	202	14	68	1455	163	2	609	842	—	—	—	280	2111	18730	4578	23308
Southern	192	1735	20483	3847	78	184	2426	537	4	7	81	25	—	—	—	28	33	112	302	1959	22890	4521	27511
Northern	219	455	5558	1474	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	455	5558	1474	7032
North-Western ...	304	2583	37097	5887	—	—	—	—	85	237	2758	710	—	—	—	254	371	1267	643	3191	39855	7864	47719
North-Central .	174	838	16446	2291	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	838	16446	2291	18737
Fees recovered on Temple Land Title Plans in 1883	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Fees for Tracings, &c ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2777
Total ..	3085	17346	245836	40077	128	877	9942	1654	426	763	11069	2442	2	609	842	2419	5504	16120	6060	25099	266847	61135	330811

E.

RETURN of Title Plans prepared and forwarded to Government Agents during the year 1883.

Province.	Plans	Sets of three.	Extent in Acres. A	R.	P.
Central	1,590	530 ..	5,192	3	30·22
Western . ..	4,770 .	1,590 .	7,031	2	23 12
Eastern	597 ...	199	1,842	0	13
Southern ...	633 ...	211 ...	1,623	3	5
Northern ...	666 .	222 ..	535	0	34·25
North-Western ...	1,329 .	443 ...	2,969	3	27 25
North-Central ..	90 ...	30 ..	159	1	20·25
Total ...	9,675	3,225	19,354	3	33·09

F.

PROGRESS RETURN of Temple Land Surveys up to 31st December, 1883, showing the extent of Land surveyed, with the cost, including preparation of Plans, Preliminary and Title Plans forwarded, and Total Fees recovered and recoverable on them.

PARTICULARS.	Previous to the year 1883.				During the year 1883.				TOTAL.			
	Plans.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	Plans	Lots	Extent.	Fees.	Plans.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.
			A. R. P.	Rs. cts.			A. R. P.	Rs. cts.			A. R. P.	Rs. cts.
Preliminary Plans..	2323	3561	372954 0 20	126747 10	—	—	—	—	2323	3561	372954 0 20	126747 10
Title Plans ...	2291	3515	178322 0 22	88000 42	—	—	—	—	2291	3515	178322 0 22	88000 42
Fees recovered on Title Plans ..	—	—	—	52728 48	—	—	—	52 25	—	—	—	52780 73
Total Fees still due on Title Plans issued to the Commissioner ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35219 69
Unapproved Preliminary Plans in the hands of the Commissioner ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*30	44	175329 1 23	37841 43
Preliminary Plans returned by the Commissioner and preparation of Title Plans deferred ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	19302 2 15	905 25

Extent surveyed, 379,614 acres, 2 roods, and 7 perches
Cost of survey, including the preparation of plans, &c., Rs 677,884·50.

* The Temple Lands Commissioner states that thirty plans have been sent to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary as the extent surveyed was greater than that allowed by the Commissioner.—*Vide* letter No. 39 of November 15, 1879.

G.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued, from 1833 to 1883.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Revenue in excess of Expenditure	Title Plans issued in Triplicate	
	Lots.	Extent.					Sets.	Extent.
		Acres.	£	£	£	£		Acres.
1833 to 1843	2693	267373	142758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Department.	—	—	8893	371397
1844	71	7703	18270		—	—	479	42027
1845	329	19450	31488		—	—	970	41364
1846	200	3590	12103	4533	—	7570	206	4239
1847	180	4508	6496	4785	—	1711	101	2210
1848	88	2761	4672	4711	89	—	85	4977
1849	82	786	2265	7368	5103	—	141	3227
1850	118	2962	2603	4360	1756	—	71	6319
1851	95	939	1695	3785	2090	—	108	1088
1852	48	1848	2479	4159	1680	—	144	1859
1853	53	2200	3324	4510	1186	—	47	2126
1854	87	8209	9927	4725	—	5202	68	3555
1855	57	7286	16410	4720	—	12140	68	5475
1856	183	11656	22805	8450	—	14355	91	11786
1857	493	19795	37027	11365	—	25662	188	14494
1858	873	15752	33425	18051	—	15375	340	14323
1859	2000	23447	38589	24358	—	14232	906	14931
1860	3704	33660	51628	28081	—	23547	2369	34865
1861	5987	28329	44166	22595	—	21571	2438	30535
1862	3572	25302	45300	17883	—	27417	2540	21558
1863	1663	27990	72808	17606	—	55202	2053	31212
1864	3542	34122	76567	17458	—	59109	2670	42262
1865	4609	41150	68276	17274	—	51002	2002	28960
1866	8553	45546	72021	19307	—	52714	2473	46369
1867	7284	44019	45257	23094	—	22163	2779	26178
1868	5832	27358	38514	24974	—	13540	2999	23753
1869	6321	37369	57964	25820	—	32144	3043	22305
1870	6074	31781	57226	25146	—	32080	2771	22700
1871	5609	40853	70580	26099	—	44481	3555	32144
1872	5223	47445	69563	2,916	—	43652	5854	59046
1873	4973	54541	103089	27438	—	75651	4760	55588
1874	5940	41429	108484	27556	—	80928	4896	36361
1875	4349	54274	65203	28747	—	36456	4426	62495
1876	3819	38052	117122	20204	—	86918	3237	35100
1877	5184	34164	148570	35331	—	113239	3470	31610
1878	3544	30976	133513	37038	—	96475	3130	35465
1879	4282	26742	72500	36726	—	35774	3077	27496
1880	4878	31619	65186	38584	—	26658	3339	34542
1881	6286	26818	43466	37418	—	6048	3706	21716
1882	5200	22446	35197	37308	2111	—	4144	22299
1883	6060	25099	33081	35588*	2507	—	3225	19355

* Deduct £3,093 paid for Railway surveys, Coast surveys, surveys of old boundary questions and encroachments, surveys of Kóralé boundaries, and for various other public purposes.

II.

EXPENDITURE of the Department for the year 1883.

	Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Fixed Salaries	63,176	94		
Provisional Salaries	186,342	34		
Allowances	1,456	25		
Revenue Services	91,516	0		
Miscellaneous	987	20		
Transport	11,869	37		
Rent	1,129	98		
			355,878	8
Railway surveys	3,373	57		
Miscellaneous works, including Coast surveys, surveys of old boundary questions and encroachments, surveys of Koralé boundaries, and for various other public purposes	22,075	69		
Meteorological Observations, including Instruments and salaries paid out of general vote	2,650	8		
Lithography, including salaries paid out of general vote	2,835	60		
			30,934	94
		Total—Rs.	324,943	14

I.

RETURN of Field Surveyors' Progress and Cost of Work during the year ending 31st December, 1883.

Name of Surveyor	No of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services	Contingent	Travelling.	Total	Rate per Acre.	Average extent of Lots.	Survey Fees	Remarks
WESTERN PROVINCE.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs cts	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	Rs cts	Rs. cts	Rs cts	A. R P.	Rs. cts	
Mr. J. W. Robertson...	—	—	—	—	6,499 80	952 9	34 99	1,007 34	8,494 22	—	—	—	Acting Chief Surveyor, Western Province, examining Assistants' work, re-opening old boundaries, surveying lands for public purposes, &c.
„ H. L Ward ...	117	178 3 35	199 2 21	378 2 16	1,897 18	574 56	88 66	219 84	2,780 24	7 33½	3 0 37	1,038 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (District Surveyor) Scattered lots in the Ratnapura District. Work too costly
	1	120 0 0	—	120 0 0	171 52	51 30	15 18	9 60	247 60	2 6	120 0 0	194 0	Surveying applications above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	561 11	150 30	—	139 47	850 88	—	-	—	Do roads, &c, unconnected with applications
	—	—	—	—	801 94	218 68	—	149 49	1,170 11	—	—	—	Opening old boundaries, &c.
	—	—	—	—	13 19	3 55	1 16	9 60	27 50	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	117 44	—	—	—	117 44	—	—	—	Leave.
									5,193 77				See also Eastern Province.
„ E. F. Vansittart..	—	—	—	—	1,162 50	546 47½	—	107 0	1,815 97½	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (District Surveyor). Plans incomplete.
	—	—	—	—	150 0	70 97½	—	—	220 97½	—	—	—	Surveying roads, &c, unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	175 0	50 70	—	—	225 70	—	—	—	Redefining Title Plan boundaries, &c.
	—	—	—	—	12 50	5 30	—	—	17 80	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station
									2,280 45				Leave to Europe from 6th March, 1882, and resumed duties 1st September, 1883
„ S. J. More ...	316	759 0 12	285 2 35	1,044 3 7	2,362 70	1,050 35	4 37	63 42	3,480 84	3 33	3 1 9	2,894 90	Surveying applications under 100 acres (District Surveyor).
	—	—	—	—	221 34	100 46	—	—	321 80	—	—	—	Triangulation
	—	—	—	—	184 80	84 0	—	20 0	288 80	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c, unconnected with applications
	—	—	—	—	105 8	46 35	—	—	151 43	—	—	—	Colombo Waterworks surveys.
	—	—	—	—	971 24	446 51	14 47	146 81	1,579 3	—	—	—	Opening and identifying former surveys, and surveying korale boundaries, &c
									5,821 90				Leave to Europe from 21st July 1881, and resumed duties 6th February, 1883
„ C. H. Allen ...	—	—	—	—	4,023 66	2 0	—	—	4,025 66	—	—	—	Colombo Office Acting Trigonometrical Computor, and attending to miscellaneous duties &
„ W. H. Thornton	263	472 2 39	266 3 37	739 2 36	3,666 81	1,374 19	—	27 50	5,068 50	6 84	2 3 10	1,999 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres (District Surveyor). Part surveyed last year, [illegible] lots. Still, it is too costly.
	—	—	—	—	273 87	—	—	—	273 87	—	—	—	Sick and leave
									5,342 37				

[continued over]

Z.—*continued.*

Name of Surveyor	No. of Lots.	Extent: Crown.	Extent: Claim	Extent: Total	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling	Total.	Rate per Acre	Average Extent of Lots	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
Western Province— *(continued.)*		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts	Rs. cts	Rs. cts	Rs. cts	Rs. cts	A. R. P.	Rs. cts	
Mr. C. C. M. Fyers ...	818	1,241 2 12	1,302 3 6	2,544 1 18	2,710 28	1,695 3	—	21 0	4,426 31	1 73½	3 0 17	5,992 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (Acting District Surveyor).
	—	—	—	—	236 19	140 94	10 0	21 99	409 12	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	390 15	215 80	—	141 63	747 58	—	—	—	Defining Title Plan boundaries, &c
									5,583 1				
„ X. S. Daniels ...	597	160 1 15	526 3 36	687 1 11	2,868 75	1,278 49	—	—	4,087 24	5 94	1 0 24	2,522 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres (chiefly small scattered lots. Still, the work is too costly.
	—	—	—	—	280 0	129 31	—	—	409 31	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries of former surveys, &c
	—	—	—	—	105 0	—	—	—	105 0	—	—	—	Leave.
									4,601 55				
„ C. P. Martinus ...	68	—	125 0 0	125 0 0	288 75	125 22	5 0	—	418 97	3 35	1 3 14	340 0	Surveying Talangama village in connection with Registration Ordinance
	—	—	—	—	2,248 75	973 60	1 75	—	3,224 10	—	—	—	Town surveys, identifying applications already surveyed, &c.
	—	—	—	—	35 0	27 12	16 42	96 2	174 56	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. See also Central Province
									3,817 63				
„ G. E. Leembruggen	83	18 2 19	62 2 38	81 1 17	271 25	128 49	—	—	399 74	4 87	0 3 36	334 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres
	1185	—	2,054 3 4	2,054 3 4	2,415 0	1,039 28	—	—	3,454 28	1 68	1 2 37	5,736 40	Do villages in connection with Registration Ordinance
	—	—	—	—	437 50	209 99	—	—	647 49	—	—	—	Surveying and laying out boundaries of reservations in Ekala, & defining boundaries, &c.
	—	—	—	—	70 0	—	—	—	70 0	—	—	—	Leave.
									4,571 51				
„ J. Jayasinghe ...	26	268 3 13	34 1 20	303 0 33	187 50	94 64	—	—	282 14	0 93	11 2 25	604 20	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	1,672 50	1,040 10	—	—	2,712 60	—	—	—	Surveying kóralé boundaries, &c.—38 miles.
	—	—	—	—	686 25	—	—	—	686 25	—	—	—	Sick.
									3,680 99				
„ J. G. Sisouw ...	314	664 0 19	174 1 13	838 1 32	1,623 1	681 86	—	—	2,304 87	2 74½	2 2 27	2,349 20	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	450 0	211 54	—	10 0	671 54	—	—	—	Do. Bolgoda lake.
	—	—	—	—	608 24	202 2	—	17 0	827 26	—	—	—	Defining Title Plan boundaries, sub-dividing old surveys, &c.
	—	—	—	—	247 50	—	—	—	247 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									4,051 17				

Mr. F. W. B. Campbell	52	—	51 3 35	51 3 35	181 25	126 39¼	—	—	307 64¼	5 91½	0 3 39	195 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres. Work much too costly
	338	—	299 3 31	299 3 31	518 74	413 23¾	2 50	—	934 47¾	3 11	0 3 21	1,274 0	Surveying villages in connection with Registration Ordinance.
	—	—	—	—	193 75	—	—	—	193 75	—	—	—	Leave.
									1,435 87				Leave to Europe from 25th April, 1883, and resumed duties 4th December, 1883
„ O. Ohlmus ...	438	572 3 34	1,914 1 5	2,487 0 39	1,912 50	1,104 98½	10 23	10 92	3,038 63½	1 22	5 2 28	5,686 40	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	25 0	8 46	—	—	33 46	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	18 75	12 57	—	—	31 32	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c., unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	243 75	162 17	—	—	405 92	—	—	—	Identifying old lots, &c.
	—	—	—	—	37 50	12 69	—	37 96	88 15	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	43 75	—	—	—	43 75	—	—	—	Sick.
									3,641 23½				
„ J. W. Davidson...	376	843 2 21	87 1 6	930 3 27	1,490 0	1,132 20	—	7 87	2,630 7	2 82	2 1 36	2,822 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	80 0	58 38	—	—	138 38	—	—	—	Triangulation
	—	—	—	—	255 0	239 53	—	32 62	527 15	—	—	—	Surveying Province boundaries and defining old boundaries.
									3,295 60				
„ H. Leembruggen .	334	502 1 33	248 0 34	750 2 27	1,390 0	1,046 68	—	16 50	2,443 18	3 25	2 0 39	2,303 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	1	260 0 0	—	260 0 0	50 0	54 0	—	—	104 0	0 40	260 0 0	362 0	Do above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	265 0	202 70	—	—	467 70	—	—	—	Surveying kóralé boundary, &c —9 miles.
	—	—	—	—	130 0	—	—	—	130 0	—	—	—	Sick.
									3,144 88				
„ V. A. VanCuylenburg ...	179	364 1 17	103 2 8	467 3 25	795 0	1,173 0	—	19 87	1,987 87	4 24	2 2 18	1,389 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	1	307 0 0	—	307 0 0	24 0	34 0	—	—	58 0	0 18	307 0 0	418 40	Do above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	276 0	393 50	16 88	18 75	705 13	—	—	—	Surveying kóralé boundary, &c.—14 miles.
									2,751 0				
„ P. A. Daniels .	18	137 0 16	—	137 0 16	129 0	184 38	—	—	313 38	2 28½	7 2 18	324 4	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	1	196 0 0	—	196 0 0	45 0	75 82	—	—	120 82	0 61½	196 0 0	285 2	Do above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	100 50	152 81	5 87	47 5	306 23	—	—	—	Surveying kóralé boundary and railway line—8¾ miles of kóralé boundary, and 3 miles of railway line.
									740 43				
„ J. E. Carey ..	357	650 0 0	467 1 31	1,117 1 31	951 0	1,643 79	—	13 50	2,608 29	2 33½	3 0 23	3,276 20	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	30 0	10 36	—	—	40 36	—	—	—	Defining old boundaries, &c.
	—	—	—	—	114 0	—	—	—	114 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
	5881	7,717 3 5	8,206 0 0	15,923 3 5					2,762 65				

[continued over]

2.—*continued.*

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots	Extent: Crown	Extent: Claim.	Extent: Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent	Transport.	Total	Rate per acre.	Average Extent of Lots	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts	Rs cts	Rs cts.	Rs cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts	
North-Central Province.													
Mr. J. J. O'Dowd ..	—	—	—	—	367 50	245 8	20 0	—	632 58	—	—	—	Levelling for irrigation purposes in Nuwarakaláwiya, and laying out lands for sale under irrigation work.
	—	—	—	—	122 50	71 18	—	—	193 68	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work, instructing Assistants, &c
	—	—	—	—	78 75	45 76	—	214 94	339 45	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	52 50	—	—	—	52 50	—	—	—	Leave.
									1,218 21				See also Eastern Province.
„ P. A. Daniels ..	28	159 3 8	—	159 3 8	219 0	316 55½	18 50	3 75	557 80½	3 50	5 2 33	430 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	303 0	497 96	19 0	23 25	843 21	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c., unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	266 50	—	—	—	266 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave
									1,669 51½				See also Western Province.
„ C. Speldewinde ...	141	899 3 23	—	899 3 23	948 0	1,574 91	47 50	66 0	2,636 41	2 92½	6 1 21	2,318 20	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	66 0	75 36	—	—	141 36	—	—	—	Do. roads, streams, &c., unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	81 0	—	—	—	81 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2,858 77				
„ D. A. Tambiah ..	38	854 0 39	—	854 0 39	296 0	385 10	—	—	681 10	1 92	9 1 11	947 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	44 0	—	47 50	33 48	124 98	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	28 0	—	—	—	28 0	—	—	—	Sick
													See also Southern Province.
	207	1,413 3 30	—	1,413 3 30					834 8				
Northern Province.													
Mr. S. Snowden ...	109	491 0 14	117 2 7	608 2 21	3,456 93	1,460 48	24 77	3 0	4,946 18	8 12	5 2 13	1,654 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (District Surveyor). Work too costly.
	—	—	—	—	126 39	—	—	—	126 39	—	—	—	Sick.
									5,071 57				
„ N. D. Caldera ..	122	396 0 5	7 2 11	403 2 16	1,027 50	526 82½	—	—	1,554 32½	3 84	3 1 9	1,179 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	675 0	518 65	34 0	14 87	1,242 52	—	—	—	Triangulation
	—	—	—	—	15	7 40	—	—	22 40	—	—	—	Defining boundaries of the springs at Tenniuttu.
	—	—	—	—	731 25	—	—	—	731 25	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									3,550 49½				

„ G. De Saram ...	56	491 2 27	109 1 4	600 3 31	120 0	99 35	—	—	219 35	0 36½	10 2 36	1,356 70	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
	116	1,818 2 30	—	1,818 2 30	1,365 0	987 29	101 89	32 75	2,486 93	—	—	3,625 90	Surveying Tanks and Sea Coast.
	—	—	—	—	340 0	—	—	—	340 0	—	—	—	Leave.
	403	3,197 1 36	234 1 22	3,431 3 18					3,046 28				
CENTRAL PROVINCE.													
Mr. D. G. Mantell ...	In c	harge of duties,	Central Provin	ce	7,249 92	1,616 28	32 76	1,103 59	10,002 55	—	—	—	Acting Chief Surveyor, Central Province, in charge of surveys, visiting Assistants and instructing them, inspecting surveys and lands for survey, surveying road from Kershaw's Bridge to Talatu-oya, and lands for public purposes, and attending to numerous questions in Kandy.
„ P. D. Warren ...	268	959 1 34	2,426 2 7	3,386 0 1	3,720 12	2,072 41	16 50	215 50	6,024 53	1 77	12 2 21	6,577 90	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	104 2	54 43	—	—	158 45	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	161 14	74 22	—	18 0	253 36	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work.
	—	—	—	—	34 65	18 30	—	12 0	64 95	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	146 63	—	—	—	146 63	—	—	—	On leave.
									6,647 92				
„ H. P. Lovering ..	182	499 0 17	1,337 0 33	1,836 1 10	3,002 76	1,827 55	1 68	170 0	5,001 99	2 72	10 0 14	4,046 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	2	—	208 3 22	208 3 22	312 60	69 70	—	—	382 30	1 83	104 1 31	349 60	Surveying applications above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	48 50	54 0	0 72	—	103 22	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	78 12	66 60	—	—	144 72	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c, unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	145 83	66 40	2 0	—	214 23	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work.
	—	—	—	—	78 75	35 0	—	—	113 75	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									5,960 21				
„ F. W. Thomson	—	—	—	—	1,895 85	1,036 45	13 50	25 0	2 970 80	—	—	—	Dismissed from 1st August, 1883.
„ J. L. Hampton ..	76	196 2 33	179 0 26	375 3 19	2,102 23	1,441 49	14 44	52 50	3,610 71	9 60	4 3 31	951 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	1	—	235 1 21	235 1 21	288 67	148 50	—	—	437 17	1 85	235 1 21	333 20	Do. above 100 acres.
					—	298 70	—	—	298 70	—	—	—	Triangulation.
					472 3	146 61	—	—	618 64	—	—	—	Surveying roads, &c., unconnected with applications.
					274 49	99 30	—	82 50	456 29	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work—defining Title Plan boundaries, attending to Kahagala encroachments with Asst. Govt. Agent.
					96 20	—	—	—	96 20	—	—	—	On leave.
									5,517 71				
„ C. P. Martinus ..	—	—	—	—	17 50	25 56	1 80	—	44 86	—	—	—	Triangulation.
					122 50	—	—	—	122 50	—	—	—	Serving as a Juror (See also Western Province.)
					385 0	289 6	—	—	674 6	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work — surveying Province boundary.
					96 25	—	—	—	96 25	—	—	—	On leave.
									937 67				

[continued over]

E.—*continued*

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots	Extent. Crown	Extent. Claim	Extent. Total	Salary	Revenue Services	Contingent	Transport	Total	Rate per acre.	Average Extent of Lots	Survey Fees	Remarks.
Central Province —*continued.*		A R P	A R P	A R P	Rs cts	Rs cts	Rs. cts	Rs cts	Rs cts	Rs cts	A R P	Rs cts	
Mr H. Erskine .	8[illegible]	385 1 9	525 2 11	910 3 20	1,478 75	1,287 14	—	—	2,765 89	3 3	10 1 35	1,871 5[illegible]	Surveying applications above & under 100 acres
					26 25	34 66	—	—	60 91	—	—	—	Triangulation
					113 75	36 72	—	—	150 49	—	—	—	Surveying roads, &c., unconnected with application—In connection with cart road reservation along Dikoya and Yatiyantota
					1,575 0	894 82	—	903 75	3,373 57	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work—Chiefly surveys for Railway purposes and Public Works Department.
									6,350 84				
„ R. B Campbell ..	429	25 0 8	429 0 5	454 0 13	2,135 0	1,245 66	9 0	13 12	3,402 78	7 49	1 0 9	1,742 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres—The survey of lands under the Maha Ella was made during the third quarter, but plans could not be completed, as Mr. Campbell had to leave for England (On leave from 5th October, 1883.)
					78 75	44 0	—	—	122 75	—	—	—	Surveying 5¾ miles of bridle-path
					17 50	8 87½	—	—	26 37½	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work—Identifying applications.
					17 50	10 0	—	35 0	62 50	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					140 0	—	—	—	140 0	—	—	—	On sick leave.
									3,774 40½				
„ J. H. Harris ..	230	751 2 29	17 0 31	768 3 20	712 50	882 50	—	—	1,595 0	2 7	3 1 14	2,003 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres
					172 50	178 76	—	—	351 26	—	—	—	Triangulation
					1,425 0	861 52	—	104 99	2,391 51	—	—	—	Surveying roads, &c., unconnected with applications
					15 0	—	—	—	15 0	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work.
					127 50	90 53	—	—	218 3	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					285 0	—	—	—	285 0	—	—	—	On leave
									4,855 80				
„ R. W. Case ..	139	575 1 31	313 0 17	888 2 8	1,305 0	953 95	16 35	39 37	2,514 67	2 60	6 1 22	2,057 30	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres.
		—	—	—	742 50	513 98	—	14 0	1,270 48	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c., unconnected with applications
		—	—	—	630 0	347 84	13 70	33 25	1,024 79	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work. Check—survey of Mahaweli-ganga and resurvey of T. P. file No. 14,048.
		—	—	—	60 0	40 40	—	—	100 40	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
North-Western Province.	1414	3392 3 1	5,672 0 13	9,064 3 14					4,710 34				
„ F. H. Grinlinton	70	338 3 35	194 3 34	533 3 29	5,249 88	1,713 76	49 0	1,079 0	8,091 64	—	—	—	Chief Surveyor (acting) North-Western Province In charge of surveys, visiting Assistants and instructing them, inspecting surveys and lands for surveys, surveying applications, encroachments, &c.

Mr. A. Fernando ...	264	398 3 35	693 2 24	1,092 2 19	1,338 75	585 40	6 62	19 50	1,950 27	1 78	4 0 22	2,830 90	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres.
													See also Southern Province.
—		—	—	—	175 0	—	—	—	175 0	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work. In Colombo Office.
—		—	—	—	70 0	—	—	—	70 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									2,195 27				
„ J. W. Viner ...	68	246 2 34	464 2 20	711 1 14	858 17	589 75½	—	—	1,447 92½	2 3	10 1 33	1,318 30	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	2	542 0 0	—	542 0 0	125 0	80 80	—	—	205 80	0 37	271 0 0	1,070 40	Do above 100 acres.
		—	—	—	862 50	610 14	80 58	147 40	1,700 62	—	—	—	Sea Coast survey, including east shores of Mundel and Puttalam lakes, and connection of surveys of Northern and North-Western Provinces.
		—	—	—	458 8	219 91½	22 50	167 0	867 49½	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work.
		—	—	—	43 75	32 0	48 29	—	124 4	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
		—	—	—	125 0	—	—	—	125 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									4,470 88				
„ R. W. J. Crabb ...	235	618 0 17	623 2 26	1,241 3 3	1,055 0	936 13	1 0	—	1,992 13	1 60	5 1 5	3,188 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	6	1,215 3 0	—	1,215 3 0	425 0	358 29½	—	—	783 29½	0 64	202 2 20	1,761 60	Do. above 100 acres.
		—	—	—	100 0	87 18	—	—	187 18	—	—	—	Triangulation.
		—	—	—	195 0	163 23	—	—	358 23	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work. Re-opening Mr. De Soysa's boundaries at Mahakandura, and subdividing land previously surveyed.
		—	—	—	10 0	7 84	—	—	17 84	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
		—	—	—	40 0	39 52	—	—	79 52	—	—	—	On leave.
									3,418 19½				
„ J. J. Fernando ...	112	1,179 2 2	1,247 0 25	2,426 2 27	1,195 0	1,239 24½	27 75	10 48	2,472 47½	1 1	21 2 26	4,305 70	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres.
		—	—	—	15 0	32 24	—	—	47 24	—	—	—	Triangulation.
		—	—	—	400 0	419 17	—	—	819 17	—	—	—	Surveying Coast line.
		—	—	—	15 0	14 40	11 50	20 86	61 76	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
		—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	Sick and on leave.
	827	4,878 3 38	3,419 0 3	8,298 0 1					3,600 64½				
Southern Province.													
Mr. T. J. Reynolds ...	89	64 0 3	89 0 24	153 0 27	5,999 76	977 94	184 50	677 50	7,839 70	—	—	430 0	Chief Surveyor (acting). In charge of surveys in the Province Examining Field Assistants' plans, surveying lands required for public purposes and questions within the Municipality.
									7,839 70				
„ J. Ingleby ...	401	1,519 1 4	229 1 1	1,748 2 5	3,896 10	1,428 66	3 51	280 0	5,608 27	3 20	3 3 6	4,459 10	Surveying lots under 100 acres. (District Surveyor).
		—	—	—	432 70	159 28	—	30 0	621 98	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries of old Title Plans, visiting Assistant, &c
		—	—	—	171 20	63 0	—	61 50	295 70	—	—	—	Surveying Ratgama lake.
									6,525 95				

I.—*continued.*

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary	Revenue Services.	Contingent	Transport.	Total.	Rate per acre.	Average Extent of Lots	Survey Fees.	Remarks
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs cts	Rs cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts	Rs. cts	A R P.	Rs cts.	
Southern Province (*continued*)													
Mr. W. A. Coulter ...	127	559 1 26	203 1 24	762 3 10	3,617 15	1,656 75	1 82	20 0	5,295 72	6 94	6 0 0	1,722 40	Surveying lots under 100 acres. (District Surveyor).
		—	—	—	111 10	50 99	—	—	162 9	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries of old Title Plans.
		—	—	—	271 75	—	—	—	271 75	—	—	—	Sick.
									5,729 56				
„ R. B. Young ..	511	1,336 3 35	74 2 32	1,411 2 27	3,278 77	1,733 54	—	115 50	5,127 81	3 63	2 3 2	4,111 70	Surveying lots under 100 acres. (District Surveyor).
	1	278 3 0	—	278 3 0	91 70	48 92	—	—	140 62	0 50	—	384 80	Surveying lots above 100 acres.
					61 25	—	—	—	61 25	—	—	—	Serving as Juror.
					109 80	—	—	—	109 80	—	—	—	On leave
								—	5,439 48				
„ Austin Fernando..	—	—	—	—	489 75	339 91	5 34	—	844 0	—	—	—	Work not completed.
					26 25	13 69	—	77 97	117 91	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					341 25	—	—	—	341 25	—	—	—	On leave. See also North-Western Provinces.
									1,303 16				
„ A. J. Misso ...	368	777 1 15	233 1 32	1,010 3 7	2038 41	1,103 81	0 55	26 25	3,169 2	3 13	2 3 0	2,813 90	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					25 0	12 24	—	—	37 24	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries of old Title Plans.
					55 62	—	—	—	55 62	—	—	—	Sick.
					162 22	—	—	—	162 22	—	—	—	On leave.
									3,424 10				
„ T. H. Lloyd ...	93	150 1 20	10 1 7	160 2 27	190 0	192 59	—	—	382 59	2 38	1 3 0	564 0	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
					260 0	—	—	—	260 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave Left the Department and went to North Borneo.
									642 59				
„ F. H. Leembruggen	361	1,753 2 23	—	1,753 2 23	1,077 24	1,319 35	8 34	6 37	2,411 30	1 37	4 3 16	4,826 80	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
					17 76	—	—	—	17 76	—	—	—	On leave.
									2,429 6				
„ T. F. Ondatjie ...	423	840 2 2	58 1 7	898 3 9	2,146 42	1,296 18	27 57	41 50	3,511 67	3 90	2 0 20	2,601 90	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
					43 75	—	—	—	43 75	—	—	—	Sick.
					91 8	—	—	—	91 8	—	—	—	On leave.
									3,646 50				

Mr. D. A Tambiah	424	1,383 0 22	549 0 10	1,932 0 32	1,007 50	1,080 47	—	—	2,087 97	1 8	4 2 9	4,498 80	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
	1	658 0 0	—	658 0 0	60 0	73 65	—	—	133 65	0 20	—	808 0	Surveying lots above 100 acres.
									2,221 62				See also North-Central Province.
	2799	9,321 1 30	1,447 2 17	10,769 0 7		Total	for Province...Rs.		3,9201 72				
EASTERN PROVINCE.													
Mr. W. A. B Fyers ..	108	1,060 2 15	17 2 19	1,078 0 34	4,101 84	1,539 15	188 50	1,082 50	6,911 99	—	—	2,679 10	Chief Surveyor (acting). In charge of surveys in the Province. Surveying lands applied for.
					135 0	—	—	—	135 0	—	—	—	Sick.
					756 0	—	—	—	756 0	—	—	—	On leave
									7,802 99				
" J. J. O'Dowd ..	156	546 1 33	76 0 24	622 2 17	805 0	410 38	4 50	56 74	1,276 62	2 5	4 0 0	1,620 20	Surveying lots under 100 acres
					183 75	155 81	10 75	77 0	427 31	—	—	—	Triangulation.
					1,314 12	794 43	31 16	190 0	2,329 71	—	—	—	Surveying Anurádhapura road.
					8 75	4 88	—	—	13 63	—	—	—	Taking levels at Champur.
					166 25	98 81	10 0	50 0	325 6	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries of old Title Plans.
					96 25	—	—	—	96 25	—	—	—	On leave.
									4,468 58				
" F. Meerwald .	139	826 2 22	—	826 2 22	2,100 49	1,589 60	13 50	17 87	3,721 46	4 50	5 3 31	2,200 10	Surveying lots under 100 acres. Work too costly.
					180 76	85 42	—	—	266 18	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries of old Title Plans.
									3,987 64				
" A. I. Senewiratna	529	1,120 0 39	62 0 10	1,182 1 9	1,520 0	1,387 63	14 99	13 50	2,936 12	2 48	2 0 37	3,497 70	Surveying lots under 100 acres
					75 0	—	—	—	75 0	—	—	—	Sick.
					230 0	—	—	—	230 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									3,241 12				
" H. L. Ward .	5	24 3 23	0 2 0	25 1 23	1,019 66	297 69	20 62	—	1,337 97	—	—	72 50	(District Surveyor). Surveying lots under 100 acres
					167 80	49 0	—	366 55	583 35	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									1,921 32				See also Western Province.
	937	3,578 3 12	156 1 13	3,735 0 25		Total	for Province...Rs.		2,1421 65				

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, 30th April, 1884.

J. STODDART,
Acting Surveyor-General.

METEOROLOGY.

THE METEOROLOGY OF CEYLON IN 1883, AND AVERAGE RESULTS FROM 1869.

Explanation.

Table I. gives the latitude, longitude, and elevations of the various stations.

Table II. shows the mean monthly excess temperatures between the maximum in sun and the maximum in shade thermometers

Table III. shows the difference of the mean monthly excess temperatures in 1883, and the averages of Table II.

Table IV. shows the mean depression of the minimum on grass below the minimum in shade thermometer readings since September, 1882, only, when a new system of exposure similar to the present method followed in India was adopted.

Table V. gives the average temperatures of stations obtained from the means of 9·30 A. M., 3·30 P.M. and minimum thermometric readings

Table VI. shows the variations in 1883, above or below the averages in Table V.

Table VII. gives the monthly mean barometrical readings at all the stations.

Table VIII. shows the difference of the means of 1883, and the above averages.

Tables IX. and X. show the average vapour tension and relative humidity.

Tables XI. and XII. show the variations in 1883, above or below the averages of Tables IX. and X., respectively.

Table XIII. gives the average proportion of clouded sky, and Table XIV. shows the variation in 1883.

Table XV. gives the mean monthly amount of rainfall, and Table XVI. gives the difference of the fall in each month of 1883 as compared with the averages of Table XV.

NOTE.—This return differs from the monthly abstracts issued from this office as follows :—

"The average shade and wet bulb temperatures are the means of the 9·30, 3·30 and minimum readings, and in the monthly abstracts the mean of maximum and minimum readings."

"The hygrometrical results are reduced by Tables attached to the 'Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum,' and in the monthly abstracts by Glaisher's Tables."

The reason for these differences is owing to this report being prepared in connection with the annual report on the Meteorology of India published in Calcutta.

J. STODDART,
Acting Surveyor-General.

TABLE I.—Latitudes, Longitudes, and Elevations of the Meteorological Observatories.

Province.	Station.	Lat. N	Long. E.	Elevation	Level determined	How determined.	Authority.
		° ′	° ′	feet			
Western ...	Colombo ...	6·56	79 59	40	Bar. Cistern	Levelled	J Stoddart.
Do. ...	Ratnapura .	6 42	80·24	109	Do.	do	do.
North-Western	Puttalam	8·2	79 50	11	Do	Bar readings	Col. Fyers.
North-Central .	Anuradhapura	8·22	80 23	302	Do	Levelled	J. Stoddart.
Northern ...	Mannar	8 59	79 55	12	Do.	Bar readings	Col Fyers.
Do. ...	Jaffna .	9·40	79 56	9	Do.	Levelled	—
Eastern .	Trincomalee .	8 33	81 15	175	Do	Bar readings	Col Fyers.
Do	Batticaloa ...	7·43	81 44	26	Do.	do.	do
Southern .	Hambantota ..	6 7	81 7	50	Do	Approximate	—
Do. ...	Galle	6 1	80 14	48	Do	Levelled	J. Stoddart.
Central	Kandy ...	7 18	80 40	1,696	Do.	do	Mr. Mantell.
Do ...	Nuwara Eliya	6 59	80 47	6,240	Do.	do.	Mr Stoddart.
Do ...	Badulla ...	6 59	81 5	2,225	Do.	do.	do.
Northern .	V.-Vilaykulam	—	—	—	Do.	—	—

SOLAR RADIATION.

TABLE II.—Average Excess of Insolation over the corresponding Maximum Shade Temperatures.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July	Aug	Sep	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Years.
Colombo ...	12—14	61 7	61 2	60 2	59·8	58·2	59 1	60·4	61·5	63·1	61·8	61 3	61·5	60·8
Ratnapura ...	5—8	63·9	66 5	66·5	64·1	55 3	51·6	55 7	55 8	59·8	59·0	64·3	65·7	60·9
Puttalam ..	10—14	59 5	59 8	59 0	58·4	56 9	56·7	56 7	58 2	58·9	57·9	57 3	58 6	58·2
Anurádhapura	11—14	59 7	62·3	62·9	61 7	58·4	56 6	61·0	60·4	60 3	59·6	58 4	57·6	59·9
Mannár ..	3—7	59 2	61·8	65·4	62 6	59 9	59·6	61·2	60·9	59·7	58·5	54·6	56·0	59·9
Jaffna	12—13	55 7	61·5	61 6	59 4	53 9	52 6	53 5	54·4	56·6	54·4	52·2	50·9	55·5
Trincomalee..	7—10	65 8	68 9	69 9	64 4	53·7	51 1	52 4	63 4	55·4	58·2	59·4	63·7	60 5
Batticaloa ..	13—16	55 4	62 3	62 9	61·2	58 8	56·1	57·2	57·3	57·8	59 1	56·4	52·3	58·1
Hambantota	14—16	51 8	55 5	58·7	55·8	51 9	49·4	50·1	50 5	52 0	53 0	50·8	51·2	52·6
Galle ..	13—15	58 1	60 2	61·2	53·9	55 2	65 8	54·7	56·5	55·3	56·4	57 1	58 4	57·7
Kandy	14—15	57 8	61 4	64 3	64 6	59 4	40·0	52 1	53·8	55·9	59 0	59·5	56·5	57·0
Nuwara Eliya	13—15	63 3	68 0	72·0	68 3	62·1	48 9	51 5	54·4	58·0	60·6	63 9	63 7	61·2
Badulla ..	2—3	54·8	54·8	68·3	67·3	64 2	61·7	64·3	58·3	58·7	71·9	63·9	64 7	63·3

TABLE III.—Comparison of Excess Sun (over shade) Temperature in 1883, with the averages of Table II.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Year.
Colombo ...	— 3·4	— 2·2	— 0·8	— 3·3	— 6·4	— 3·1	— 3·5	— 4·1	— 0·4	— 3·5	— 1·8	— 1·6	— 2·9
Ratnapura ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Puttalam ..	— 0·7	+ 1·8	— 0·1	— 1·4	— 1·1	+ 1·2	— 1·0	— 4·0	— 2·2	— 2·1	— 8·3	— 4·1	— 1·4
Anurádhapura ...	+ 3·0	— 3·2	+ 3·0	+ 4·3	+ 0·9	— 1·2	— 3·5	+ 0·4	+ 0·6	— 0·1	— 9·8	— 4·0	— 0·8
Mannár .	— 7·8	— 8·3	— 0·6	+ 2·0	— 3·2	— 5·7	— 4·6	— 4·6	— 3·7	— 7·5	— 12·4	— 13·8	— 5·8
Jaffna ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	— 0·6	+ 1·8	+ 1·6	— 6·0	— 4·2	— 2·3	?
Trincomalee ..	— 4·7	— 3·1	— 3·9	+ 1·5	+ 3·4	+ 4·7	+ 4·9	— 3·9	+ 4·1	— 0·4	— 9·6	— 10·9	— 1·5
Batticaloa ...	— 0·8	— 2·6	+ 4·2	+ 5·3	— 1·2	+ 0·1	— 2·3	+ 0·4	— 2·5	— 7·3	— 6·0	— 2·9	— 1·5
Hambantota .	+ 3·5	— 4·2	— 7·1	— 13·8	— 10·9	— 7·1	— 9·0	— 21·9	— 16·5	— 8·8	— 9·5	— 11·7	— 9·7
Galle ...	+ 8·9	+ 3·4	+ 4·4	+ 6·5	— 1·8	— 10·6	— 0·4	+ 0·4	— 0·8	— 1·6	— 2·0	— 1·3	+ 0·5
Kandy .	— 8·7	— 4·8	— 0·1	— 1·2	— 5·6	+ 15·0	+ 3·1	— 0·5	+ 1·6	— 2·8	— 1·0	— 0	— 0·4
Nuwara Eliya .	16·6	— 24·0	— 17·9	— 28·6	— 18·2	— 21·8	— 26·1	— 26·1	— 23·9	— 39·7	— 40·3	— 24·2	— 25·6
Badulla ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

NOCTURNAL RADIATION.

TABLE IV.—Average Depression of Monthly Mean Noctural Radiation Temperatures below Minimum Shade Temperatures.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb	March.	April.	May	June.	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Year.
Colombo ...	1—2	5·0	5·7	3·9	5·9	5·6	?	5·9	5·3	5·0	5·1	4·8	7·4	5·4
Ratnapura ...	1—2	13·3	13·5	10·7	14·4	16·2	17·6	18·5	18·0	21·0	13·6	14·9	15·5	15·6
Puttalam ..	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Anurádhapura	1—2	9·8	8·6	12·2	15·1	8·7	10·0	10·1	?	12·9	9·4	8·1	8·2	—
Mannár ...	1—2	13·6	14·0	15·1	16·3	17·0	9·6	7·9	8·7	9·0	10·8	11·6	14·4	12·3
Jaffna ...	1—2	5·9	9·2	6·1	4·3	2·6	2·5	3·5	3·6	4·6	4·8	4·8	3·7	4·6
Trincomalee .	1—2	11·5	14·3	?	?	3·8	8·0	7·1	?	8·4	8·3	5·9	6·2	?
Batticaloa ...	1—2	5·9	7·1	10·1	8·4	?	?	?	?	5·7	5·1	4·3	5·3	?
Hambantota ..	1—2	3·9	4·2	?	?	?	?	2·6	5·6	6·2	9·4	10·8	11·0	?
Galle ...	1—2	8·4	8·2	8·4	16·6	9·2	7·9	?	7·4	6·0	6·3	6·6	7·4	8·4
Kandy ..	1—2	7·[illegible]	11·1	16·3	11·1	9·6	8·7	7·4	8·9	6·8	6·9	6·1	5·8	8·8
Nuwara Eliya	1—2	2·5	5·2	?	?	?	?	1·5	1·0	1·3	1·2	1·3	3·1	?
Badulla ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

AIR TEMPERATURE

TABLE V.—Average Monthly Mean Temperature of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	14—15	79·0	80·1	82·0	83·0	82·6	81·2	80·6	80·4	80·8	80·3	79·7	79·1	80·7
Ratnapura ...	14—15	77·6	79·2	80·1	80·5	80·7	74·0	79·3	79·1	84·4	78·3	77·6	77·3	79·0
Puttalam ...	14—15	77·2	79·2	81·4	82·9	82·9	81·3	80·9	80·8	80·9	80·6	78·8	77·4	80·4
Anuradhapura	12—14	75·8	77·5	80·6	82·1	82·1	81·9	82·2	82·3	81·1	80·1	77·8	76·3	80·2
Mannár ...	13—14	78·3	79·6	81·8	84·6	84·7	83·7	82·4	82·3	82·3	81·7	79·6	78·2	81·6
Jaffna ...	13	77·6	79·3	82·6	85·2	85·8	83·5	82·5	82·3	82·1	81·4	78·9	77·4	81·5
Trincomalee...	11—14	77·1	78·4	80·6	82·6	83·4	83·0	82·5	81·6	81·6	80·1	78·2	77·1	80·5
Batticaloa ...	13—16	77·0	78·2	80·5	82·7	83·6	83·2	83·0	82·3	81·8	80·8	78·4	76·8	80·7
Hambantota...	15—16	78·1	79·1	80·9	82·5	81·3	80·5	80·0	80·0	79·9	79·7	78·6	78·6	79·9
Galle ...	15	77·8	79·0	80·8	81·6	81·4	80·1	79·3	79·5	79·6	79·3	78·7	78·0	79·6
Kandy ...	14—15	73·2	74·9	77·7	78·1	78·0	74·9	75·0	75·2	74·9	74·9	74·3	73·8	75·4
Nuwara Eliya	14—15	56·8	57·3	58·9	55·4	60·3	57·7	56·7	56·8	57·3	57·7	57·7	57·0	57·5
Badulla ...	7—11	68·6	69·9	72·9	73·8	73·8	74·0	73·5	73·5	73·2	72·2	71·1	70·0	72·2
V.-Vilángkulam	2—4	75·2	76·1	80·6	82·3	82·5	82·4	83·0	81·8	82·8	79·4	76·9	72·6	79·6

TABLE VI.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Temperature in 1883 with the Averages.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May.	June.	July	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Year
Colombo ...	+0·1	—0·2	—0·1	—0·3	—0·4	—0·7	+0·3	—0·2	+0·7	—0·8	—1·8	—1·7	—0·4
Ratnapura ...	—1·0	—1·3	—0·4	—0·6	+0·2	—5·3	+0·1	—0·4	—5·6	—0·4	+0·6	—1·2	—1·3
Puttalam ...	—0·2	—2·1	—0·9	—0·2	—1·1	+0·1	—0·1	+0·2	+0·7	—0·7	—0·2	—0·5	—0·4
Anurádhapura ...	+0·7	—1·9	—0·6	—0·7	+0·1	—0·4	—0·9	—1·9	—1·1	—1·9	—2·6	—0·8	—0·6
Mannár ...	—0·7	—2·3	—1·1	—0·6	—1·0	—0·7	—1·2	—0	—0·2	—2·4	—1·6	—1·6	—1·1
Jaffna ...	—0·9	—2·1	—1·3	—1·3	—1·7	—0·1	—0·6	+0·7	+0·6	—2·1	—1·9	—1·8	—1·0
Trincomalee ...	—0·4	—1·0	—0·4	+0·2	—0·7	—1·8	—1·3	—0·2	0	—1·1	+1·6	—0·9	—0·5
Batticaloa ...	—0·3	—2·0	—0·7	—0·5	+0·1	—1·9	+0·4	+1·0	+0·3	—1·7	—3·2	—3·1	—1·0
Hambantota ...	0	—1·4	—0·5	—1·0	—0·5	—0·3	—0·2	+0·3	+0·7	+0·2	—0·3	+1·0	—0·2
Galle ...	—0·4	—0·9	—0·2	0	—0·2	+0·3	+0·4	+0·7	+0·7	—0·4	—1·2	—0·8	—0·2
Kandy ...	—0·7	—2·1	—1·0	—1·6	—0·1	0	—0·1	+2·7	+0·1	—1·1	—1·3	+1·8	—0·3
Nuwara Eliya ...	—1·5	—1·7	—1·7	+3·4	—0·4	—1·2	—1·3	—0·6	—0·8	—1·4	—0·8	—1·8	—0·9
Badulla ...	—1·7	—3·5	—0·3	—1·4	—1·0	—0·6	—0·8	+2·4	—1·2	—0·8	—1·2	—1·8	—1·0
V.-Vilángkulam ...	+0·5	—0·7	—0·4	—1·0	—0·3	— ?	— ?	—1·1	— ?	—2·1	—1·7	+1·6	— ?

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

TABLE VII.—Average Monthly Mean Pressure of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years	Inches.	Jan	Feb	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec	Year.
Colombo ...	14—15	29+	·865	868	·855	·806	792	·806	·822	823	843	·843	·846	·86	·836
Ratnapura	13—15	29+	·804	·804	794	755	742	·759	·767	764	789	788	·789	·800	·780
Puttalam ...	13—15	29+	·906	·903	·879	·820	·801	·800	·822	·819	·846	·852	·873	·899	·852
Anuradhapura	12—14	29+	·594	581	553	500	474	·467	·478	·483	·501	517	·531	·564	·520
Mannar ...	9—10	29+	·882	·866	·830	771	732	737	·753	·760	·785	·799	·827	·863	·800
Jaffna ...	13	29+	950	934	896	·818	766	755	774	782	·809	·836	·879	·922	·843
Trincomalee	12—15	29+	760	760	·727	·649	595	·582	597	·613	·633	·662	702	·742	·688
Batticaloa ...	12—14	29+	934	·928	·858	825	·778	·770	·786	·792	·813	·912	·871	907	·847
Hambantota	13—14	29+	·848	843	·839	·799	·766	·767	·773	·776	·795	806	·831	834	806
Galle	14—15	29+	·854	·854	·840	797	783	792	·807	·808	·833	·829	·828	·844	·822
Kandy ...	14—15	28+	225	224	·209	·164	·142	·151	164	·164	·182	·189	·193	·212	·185
Nuwara Eliya	13—15	23+	961	1 030	1 013	1·017	1·011	·999	1·000	1·000	1·001	1 019	1 037	1·034	1·013
Badulla	6—8	27+	·702	·696	686	·652	·616	·607	·614	·617	·647	·647	·688	·714	·657

TABLE VIII.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Pressure in 1883 with the Averages of Table VII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ..	—·006	—·003	+·010	+ 005	— 009	+ 004	+·009	—·018	+ 012	+·009	— ·031	+·043	+·002
Ratnapura ...	— 001	—·018	+·006	—·002	—·007	+ 001	+ 009	—·016	+ 020	+·004	—·036	+ 040	— 0
Puttalam ...	+·008	+·010	+ 005	+·010	—·015	+·019	+·011	—·011	+ 029	+·023	—·006	+·052	—·011
Anuradhapura ...	— 005	+ 020	+·033	+ 025	+·012	+ 039	+ 030	+·014	+ 048	+ 038	+ 014	+·041	+·026
Mannar . .	+·016	+·027	+ 028	+·008	—·001	+ 010	+ 011	— 014	+·029	+·017	+ 008	+·046	+·018
Jaffna	+ 005	+·008	+ 005	+ 001	—·012	+ 004	+ 012	—·018	+ 031	+ 021	—·020	+·038	+·006
Trincomalee ...	—·020	— 023	—·017	+·016	—·013	—·004	+·004	— 017	+·013	+·001	—·015	+ 011	— 010
Batticaloa ..	— 037	—·029	+ 023	— 017	—·030	—·013	—·011	—·037	+ 025	— 052	—·003	— ?	— ?
Hambantota .	+·019	+ 018	+ 020	+ 006	—·005	0	+·010	— 015	+ 024	+·012	—·049	—·019	+ 004
Galle ...	— 001	+·003	+ 018	+·009	—·003	+ 013	+ 019	— 023	+·032	+ 014	— 023	+ 052	+ 009
Kandy ...	—·020	— 022	+ 012	— 015	— 023	·005	— 006	— 029	—·014	—·006	—·040	+·022	—·015
Nuwara Eliya	+·046	— 004	— 009	+ 002	— 001	+ 002	·003	— 015	+ 019	—·011	+·008	+ 004	+ 003
Badulla ...	— ?	— ?	— ?	+ 070	+·034	+ 028	+ 036	+ 004	+ 026	+ 024	— 030	+·049	— ?

HYGROMETRY.

TABLE IX. Average Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in decimals of an Inch.

Station	Years	Jan	Feb	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Year.
Colombo ..	14—15	776	793	839	894	911	882	·852	·859	·856	·846	·831	·799	·845
Ratnapura	12—15	·800	·802	844	·891	·896	879	·858	852	·848	·853	·827	·817	·847
Puttalam	14—15	779	811	·896	949	·953	915	·894	·826	·901	·880	·864	·821	·874
Anuradhapura	12—14	·756	·750	812	·880	904	·896	·844	·833	·794	·853	·830	·786	·828
Mannar	13—14	785	·795	·877	966	·979	·952	·915	913	·908	·902	882	·839	893
Jaffna ...	13	759	768	873	990	1·014	·982	·946	947	·951	·918	·868	742	·896
Trincomalee...	11—14	·763	784	·844	871	876	840	·818	·820	·796	·828	·828	·808	·823
Batticaloa ...	13—16	·831	·817	·875	937	932	·889	·882	·897	·893	·902	·877	·844	·881
Hambantota	12—14	797	808	855	·902	·908	·873	·835	846	·850	·849	·833	817	·848
Galle ..	15	·848	872	·898	·925	·947	·936	·907	·913	·922	·912	·890	865	·903
Kandy	14—15	676	·612	·658	726	·741	724	·709	·707	·701	705	·699	669	·694
Nuwara Eliya	13—15	394	·367	392	428	·458	·452	·421	.423	·434	368	·430	·415	·436
Badulla ..	6—11	·592	602	649	657	·675	·654	·690	625	·620	642	·635	·610	·633
V-Vilaṅkulam	2—4	·790	·814	·887	990	·977	1 043	·977	·966	1 048	·850	·830	·788	·913

TABLE X.—Average Mean Monthly Relative Humidity.

Station.	Years	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ..	14—15	79	79	77	81	81	83	82	83	82	82	82	80	81
Ratnapura ...	12—15	85	81	83	85	87	88	86	87	87	89	88	87	86
Puttalam .	14—15	86	83	84	85	84	80	85	85	86	85	88	87	85
Anuradhapura	12—14	85	81	78	81	83	82	77	77	78	84	88	87	81
Mannar ...	13—14	82	79	81	82	83	83	83	83	83	84	87	87	83
Jaffna	13	81	78	79	83	86	87	85	86	87	86	88	87	84
Trincomalee...	11—14	83	81	81	79	77	75	74	77	75	81	87	87	80
Batticaloa ...	13—16	88	85	85	84	82	73	79	82	83	86	89	92	84
Hambantota .	12—14	83	81	81	83	86	84	82	83	83	84	84	84	83
Galle ...	15	89	87	86	86	88	91	88	91	91	91	91	90	89
Kandy .	14—15	78	72	72	76	78	82	82	82	82	82	77	82	79
Nuwara Eliya.	13—15	86	79	80	84	88	94	91	91	92	91	90	89	88
Badulla ...	6—11	85	82	81	79	81	77	77	77	76	82	83	83	80
V-Vilaṅkulam	2—4	91	89	84	88	88	93	88	88	92	85	87	89	88

TABLE XI.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Vapour Tensions in 1883 with the Averages of Table IX.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ..	—·068	—·069	—·081	—·096	—·087	·097	—·060	—·056	—·057	- 093	—·086	± 091	—·079
Ratnapura .	+·008	—·002	—·018	—·016	+·002	+·005	—·004	+·011	—·004	— 009	0	—·036	- ·005
Puttalam .	—·009	—·021	—·051	—·033	—·028	—·029	—·006	+·025	—·048	— 020	—·047	— 042	— 026
Anurádhapura ...	—·011	—·082	—·098	- ·084	—·048	—·063	— 057	—·022	—·020	—·057	—·062	— 029	—·053
Mannár ..	+·028	—·005	+·017	+·031	+ 022	+ 015	+·003	+·020	+ 013	— 003	—·024	—·013	+·008
Jaffna ..	+·006	—·052	—·039	—·022	—·032	·040	—·045	—·008	—·037	— 040	- ·048	+ 018	—·028
Trincomalee ..	—·005	—·059	— 019	—·009	—·006	+ 001	+·016	+·010	+ 018	+ 001	— 005	— 013	— 006
Batticaloa	+ 037	—·011	+·017	+·021	+·070	- ·031	— 050	—·028	+·012	— 055	—·075	—·070	—·018
Hambantota ...	+·010	—·021	—·005	—·010	+·017	+·016	+·014	- ·006	+·010	—·006	—·026	—·025	—·003
Galle ...	—·018	—·078	— 036	—·006	- 006	+·001	—·011	—·001	—·006	—·014	—·025	— 044	— 021
Kandy ..	—·039	—·029	—·006	—·036	—·008	— 012	—·003	—·003	- ·019	—·008	+ 005	—·007	—·014
Nuwara Eliya ..	+·025	+·018	—·009	—·015	+·029	+·002	+·034	+ 020	+ 009	+ 075	+·029	— 001	—·003
Badulla ...	—·043	—·066	— 046	—·042	—·040	+·014	+·029	+·032	—·016	—·013	—·009	— 030	— 020
V.-Vilaŋkulam ...	—·007	—·075	—·140	+ 146	+ 144	?	187	- 135	?	— 036	?	?	?

TABLE XII.—Comparison of Mean Monthly Relative Humidity in 1883 with the Averages of Table X.

Station.	Jan.	Feb	March	April.	May	June.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year.
Colombo ..	— 7	— 7	— 7	— 5	— 6	— 7	— 7	— 6	— 9	— 7	— 5	— 5	— 7
Ratnapura ...	+ 4	+ 2	— 1	0	— 3	0	— 1	+ 1	— 2	— 1	+ 1	0	0
Puttalam ..	— 3	+ 2	— 2	+ 3	— 1	— 3	— 1	- 1	- 3	— 1	0	— 3	— 1
Anurádhapura	— 4	— 5	— 7	— 6	— 4	— 4	— 2	+ 1	— 4	— 1	0	— 1	— 2
Mannár ...	+ 4	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	+ 6	+ 2	+ 3	+ 3
Jaffna	+ 2	— 1	— 1	— 2	— 2	— 5	— 2	— 3	— 3	+ 4	0	0	— 1
Trincomalee .	0	— 5	— 1	— 2	— 1	+ 5	+ 5	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 4	0
Batticaloa ...	+ 6	+ 3	+ 2	— 2	— 1	+ 3	— 6	— 6	— 1	0	+ 3	— 2	0
Hambantota ...	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1	+ 3	+ 3	+ 2	+ 1	0	— 1	0	— 1	+ 1
Galle . .	— 1	— 5	— 3	— 1	0	— 1	— 1	— 2	— 3	— 1	+ 1	— 1	- 1
Kandy ...	+ 2	0	0	+ 2	0	+ 1	0	+ 1	— 3	+ 3	+ 4	+ 1	+ 1
Nuwara Eliya ...	+ 8	+ 6	0	— 2	+ 5	+ 4	+ 7	+ 7	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	+ 3	+ 4
Badulla .	— 2	+ 1	— 4	+ 1	— 2	+ 4	+ 4	+ 5	+ 1	0	+ 3	0	+ 1
V.-Vilaŋkulam ...	?	— 5	—10	— 9	—10	?	— 2	— 8	?	+ 3	?	?	?

CLOUD PROPORTION.

TABLE XIII.—Average Proportion of Clouded Sky in each Month deduced from the Registers of past Years.

Station.	Years	Jan	Feb.	March.	April.	May	June	July.	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Year.
Colombo ...	14—15	5·0	4 2	4·9	5·7	6 8	7 4	6·9	7 1	6 8	6 8	6·3	5 6	6·1
Ratnapura ...	14—15	5·9	5 2	5 5	6·2	7·2	7·2	7 0	7·3	6 8	6 7	6 4	6 3	6 5
Puttalam ...	14—15	7 1	6 6	6 6	6 8	7·2	7·5	7 1	7 2	7 2	7·3	7 5	7 1	7 1
Anuradhapura	13—14	3·1	2·6	2·7	3·3	3 2	3·2	2 8	3 1	2 9	3·8	4·2	4 4	3 2
Mannár ...	13—14	4·4	3·6	3·8	4 3	4 7	5 4	5 4	5 3	5·0	5·7	6 1	5 8	5·0
Jaffna ...	13	4·3	3 0	2 7	3 8	3 9	5 5	5·5	5 5	5 0	5 6	6 3	5 9	4 7
Trincomalee...	13—15	5·7	4 5	4·0	4 0	4 9	6 1	5·8	5 7	5 7	5 9	6 1	6 4	5·4
Batticaloa ...	14—15	6·7	5·7	5·1	5 4	5 7	6 7	6 7	6 7	6·2	6·3	7 6	7·1	6 3
Hambantota...	15—16	6 8	6 4	6 1	7·1	7 2	8·0	7·8	7 9	7 7	7 5	7 0	6·7	7·2
Galle ...	15	5·6	4·9	5·1	6 1	6 8	7 1	6·6	6 7	6 6	6·8	7 1	5 7	6·3
Kandy ...	14—15	5 1	4·3	4·6	5·4	5 7	6 7	6 4	6·5	6 4	6·3	5 9	6·0	5 8
Nuwara Eliya	14—15	4 8	4·0	4·4	5·3	6·0	8 0	7 3	7 2	6 7	6·5	5 7	5 8	6 0
Badulla ...	7—10	6 5	5 3	5·1	5 5	5·3	6 6	6 6	6·5	6 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	6·1
V.-Vilaŋkulam	2—3	4 9	3 5	2 6	3·8	4 4	4·9	4 7	5 4	4 6	6 1	6·6	7 1	4 9

TABLE XIV.—Comparison of the Mean Cloud Proportion in 1883, with the Averages of Table XIII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ ·8	+ ·5	— ·6	+ ·4	+ ·4	+ 6	+ 9	+ 7	+ ·4	+1 6	+2 1	+1 9	+0 9
Ratnapura ...	+ ·7	+ ·4	— ·5	+ ·2	0	+ ·3	— ·4	+ 3	— ·2	0	+ ·1	—1 3	0
Puttalam ..	+ ·2	+ ·1	+ ·5	+ ·2	0	— 3	— ·2	0	— ·3	+ ·1	+ ·2	— ·3	0
Anurádhapura ..	— ·6	+ ·2	+ ·9	+ ·4	0	0	+ ·4	+ ·7	— ·6	+1 2	+1·3	+ 8	+0 4
Mannár ...	— ·2	+ 6	—1 0	— ·4	+1 1	+ ·7	+ ·5	+ 5	+ ·3	+1·5	+1 3	+1 7	+0 5
Jaffna ..	+ ·3	+ ·2	— ·8	— ·1	+ ·3	— ·1	+1·5	+ ·6	+ ·1	+1·9	+1·6	+1·2	+0 6
Trincomalee ..	+1 8	+2·8	+0 9	+1·9	0	— ·5	— ·6	+ ·1	— ·4	+1 0	+2 2	+ 9	+0 8
Batticaloa ...	+ ·9	+ ·3	+ ·7	— ·2	+ ·6	+ ·5	+ ·6	+1 5	+1 6	+2 3	+1·4	+1 9	+1 0
Hambantota ...	— ·2	— ·9	— ·7	—1·0	— ·9	—1·4	—1·3	— ·1	—1·3	— ·1	+1·1	— ·4	- 0 6
Galle ..	+ ·1	— ·3	— ·1	—1 3	— ·3	— ·9	— ·5	—1·2	— ·7	— 8	— 6	—1 2	—0 6
Kandy ..	+ ·2	+1 1	+ 4	+ 3	+ ·6	+ ·6	+ ·6	+ ·7	— ·4	+ ·8	+1·0	+ ·4	+0 5
Nuwara Eliya ...	+1·2	+1·5	+ ·1	+ ·6	— ·7	— ·2	+ ·3	+ 9	— ·1	+1·3	+1·8	+1 8	+0·5
Badulla ...	+ ·5	— ·6	— ·1	— ·6	— ·6	—1·0	— 3	— ·7	— ·9	+ 7	+1·6	— 7	—0·2
V.-Vilaŋkulam ..	0	+ 7	+ ·2	+ ·4	— ·2	+ ·5	0	+ ·4	— ·2	+1·6	+1 2	+ ·2	+0·4

RAINFALL.

TABLE XV.—Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall of Fourteen Principal Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June.	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	14	3 39	1·94	5·70	9 46	13 09	7 52	5·63	4 99	4·72	12·36	12·82	6·11	87·73
Ratnapura ..	14	5·18	4 54	7·92	11 90	19·00	20·04	12 10	14 14	14·45	18 11	14·92	8·92	151·22
Puttalam	13—14	1·75	1 64	3 70	5 89	3 98	1 42	0 42	1 26	1·09	5 92	10·77	6·54	44 38
Anuradhapura	13—14	3 2[illegible]	1 59	3 31	7 21	3 51	1 24	0 9[illegible]	2·67	2 72	5 86	12 24	8 58	53·09
Mannár ...	13—14	2·22	1 63	2 25	2 4[illegible]	2·82	0 52	0·12	0·45	0 78	6 34	9·42	7 62	36 59
Jaffna	13	2 12	1·46	1·45	2·30	2 11	0 47	0 66	1 32	2·66	7 79	14 88	9·12	46·44
Trincomalee...	13—14	6 46	2 62	1 47	1 79	2·28	2·02	2·30	4·34	4 46	8 25	13 60	13·09	62 68
Batticaloa	13 - 14	8 36	3 67	3 43	1·5[illegible]	1 66	1·33	0·73	2 26	2·06	5·22	13 34	14·52	58·07
Hambantota...	14	3 29	2 04	2 35	2·02	3 58	2 06	1 35	1 64	2 72	5 37	6·38	4·15	36·85
Galle .	14	4 67	3 74	5 02	9 09	11·36	7 19	5 50	5 65	7 62	12 37	11·68	6·51	90 40
Kandy .	14	5 33	2 96	2 94	7 50	6 40	8 87	7 60	5 92	5·85	8 20	11·97	8 70	82 24
Nuwara Eliya	13- 14	5 83	2 51	2 90	6 04	8 51	14·69	14 57	9 36	9 18	10 41	9 48	8·05	101·53
Badulla ..	7—9	10·12	4 82	3 58	10 55	4 98	2 82	0 95	4 36	2·22	6 99	14·49	9 17	75·05
V.-Világkulam	3	4 50	5 64	1·56	3·58	3 62	1·35	0 34	3 05	2·96	7·72	11·83	16·04	61 99

TABLE XVI.—Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in 1883 with the Averages of Table XV.

Station	Jan.	Feb	March	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo . .	—1·05	—0 25	—0·09	—0·63	+5·53	+4 19	- 2 47	+12·87	—1·42	+ 1·69	—8 70	+1·21	+15·78
Ratnapura	+1 00	+2·26	+1·84	+1 98	+8 92	- 3 53	— 1 87	+ 4 64	+0·09	+ 3·16	—1 21	+0·10	+17 88
Puttalam ...	1 75	+0 8	—2 06	—2 79	+8·90	- 0 94	— 0 42	+ 0 35	—1·09	+ 2 12	—0 12	—6 04	— 2 97
Anurádhapura.	—1·70	+3 99	—0·30	—0 41	+ 3 51	+2·17	— 0 15	+ 1 88	—2 72	+ 6·17	+4 24	- 0·30	+16·38
Mannár ...	- 0 87	+8 98	- 2 14	—1 72	+6 02	—0 52	— 0 1[illegible]	— 0 45	—0 78	+11 94	+2·18	—1·55	+20·97
Jaffna	—0 27	+3·62	—0 26	—0 48	+3 29	—0 47	— 0 56	0 56	—2·66	+12·77	+5·97	+0 94	+21·23
Trincomalee .	- 0·66	+5 52	+1·03	—1·09	+2 33	+4 44	— 2 19	— 2 98	0·09	+ 4 40	+7 89	—4·93	+13 67
Batticaloa	—1 12	+6 39	-2 71	—1 41	+1 5[illegible]	+0·66	+ 0 01	— 1·89	—1 52	+ 4 84	+5 31	—2 32	+ 7·76
Hambantota	—2 65	—1 25	+0 17	—0 72	+1 57	+0 48	+ 0·76	— 0 88	—1·85	+ 2·17	—1·71	—4 08	+ 7·89
Galle .	+0·90	—0 33	—1 70	+2 66	—0 70	—1·79	+ 2·93	+ 0 40	—1 62	- 2 05	+7·97	—2·01	+ 4·66
Kandy .	—3 64	+0 43	0 31	- 1 24	+7 85	- 2·66	— 1 65	+ 1 65	—4·47	+ 2 11	—3·05	—3 24	— 8 22
Nuwara Eliya	—4 03	+2 94	+0 52	+1 68	+4 59	7·34	+ 5 29	+ 4·91	—5 12	— 1 96	—1 51	—2 88	— 1 91
Badulla	—4 24	+4 41	0 9[illegible]	+1 18	+5 83	+0 30	+ 2 83	+ 2 65	— 0 10	+ 0·56	—4 75	+1 44	+18·47
V.-Világkulam	—3·50	+7·80	+0·07	+1 27	+0 83	+0·92	— 0 02	— 0·63	—1 95	+ 7·38	+3·92	—5·52	+14 79

EXPLANATION.

Solar Radiation.

Table I. gives the mean of the maximum readings for each month; the maximum and minimum readings and days of the month on which they occurred.

The mean, maximum and minimum difference of sun above the maximum shade temperature.

Nocturnal Radiation.

Table II. gives the means of the minimum readings for each month; the maximum and minimum readings and days of the month on which they occurred.

The mean, maximum and minimum depression below the minimum temperature.

Air Temperatures.

Table III. gives monthly, and annual mean, and extreme temperatures; the means of each hour of observation, of the maximum and minimum temperatures, and the extreme temperatures of each month, and the year; together with the mean daily and extreme monthly and annual ranges. Also the mean temperature of each month, and that of the year.

Table IV. gives the adopted sea-level equivalents of the mean monthly temperatures in Table III, omitting hill stations. The reduction to sea-level values has been made by adding 1° of temperature for every 450 feet of elevation.

Atmospheric Pressure.

Table V. gives monthly means and ranges, the highest and the lowest readings in each month and the year, and the extreme monthly and annual range.

Table VI. gives the mean pressure of each month reduced to its sea-level value from Colonel Fyers' Tables.

Wind.

Table VII. gives the number of times that each of eight wind directions and calms were observed at 9·30 A.M. and 3·30 P.M. by an ordinary vane (except at Colombo, where the number of miles travelled are recorded by a Casella's enlarged anemograph); the trigonometrical resultant of the observations computed by Lambert's formula, and the mean diurnal movement of the air.

Hygrometry.

Table VIII. gives the monthly means of the readings of the wet bulb, the mean range and adopted wet bulb temperature for each month (the average of the 9·30 A.M. and 3·30 P.M. and minimum readings); also the difference of the several values and the corresponding air temperatures.

Table IX. shows the mean vapour tension of the several months, &c., deduced from corresponding readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometers.

Table X. the mean relative humidities similarly obtained. This and the preceding tables are compiled from the tables accompanying the "Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum."

Cloud Proportion.

Table XI. gives the monthly means of observations and also the daily averages.

Rainfall.

Tables XII. and XIII. give the amount of rainfall, and the number of days on which rainfall was measured, at the fourteen principal stations.

J. STODDART,
Acting Surveyor-General.

TABLE I.—Equilibrium Temperatures of Solar Radiation for 1883.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January	145·4	20th	150·0	31st	128·0	58·4	61·8	52·6
February	145 7	—	151·0	1st	130·0	59·0	63·0	47·3
March	148·2	25th	156·0	—	145 0	59·4	66 1	55·8
April	145 6	4th	155 7	—	130·0	56·5	64 0	44 6
May	139·3	21st	155·0	—	120 0	51·8	64·7	33·7
June	141·4	—	148·0	8th	120·0	56 0	62·0	34·6
July	141 7	1st	148·0	13th	130·0	56 9	62·6	48·2
August	139·4	1st	145·5	23rd	128·0	57·4	59 3	43 8
September	143·2	14th	146 0	11th	140 0	57 3	59 5	53 6
October	143·8	3rd	147·0	14th	135·0	58 3	62·0	54·0
November	143·6	—	146·0	1st	138 0	59 5	62·8	52·2
December	144 3	15th	146 5	23rd	140·0	59·7	60 8	57·3
Year	143·5	—	156 0	—	120·0	57 6	66 1	33 7
Means of extremes ...	—	—	149·6	—	132·0	—	62·4	48 1
2.—RATNAPURA.—(*Incorrect.*)								
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January	143·3	9th	149 0	—	135·0	58·8	64·0	50·5
February	147·8	16th	156 0	4th	134·0	61·6	70·0	48·0
March	148·9	13th	156·0	14th	135·0	58·9	64·3	49·5
April	147·5	—	156·0	5th	140·0	57·0	64·5	51·5
May	144·3	3rd	152·0	8th	125·0	55·8	63·0	40·0
June	145·8	24th	150·0	25th	140 0	57·9	64·5	54·0
July	142·7	23rd	150·0	16th	133·0	55·7	62 5	48·5
August	141·4	7th	149 0	—	129 0	54·2	60·0	44·5
September	143·8	6th	150 0	11th	135 0	56·7	63·5	49·0
October	143·0	—	149·0	16th	131 5	55 8	65·6	49 0
November	137·6	1st	148·0	29th	104·0	54·0	62·5	22·0
December	139·5	12th	146·0	27th	129 5	54 5	62 0	43·5
Year	143·8	—	156·0	—	104·0	56·7	70 0	22·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	150·7	—	130 9	—	63·9	45·8
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.								
January	144·4	20th	160·0	5th	124·2	62·7	75·0	49·3
February	141·1	27th	153·9	3rd	109·6	59·1	68·0	33·3
March	154·8	26th	159·9	15th	150·6	65·9	67·0	63·6
April	158·0	8th	170·0	27th	151·1	66·0	74·9	62·5
May	148·4	5th	156·7	8th	117 3	59 3	67 7	37·3
June	144·1	6th	156·5	22nd	136·0	55·4	67·5	47 2
July	147·1	28th	166·2	8th	139 3	57·5	75·0	50·2
August	150 8	—	155·6	28th	137·2	60·8	65 4	49·9
September	153 3	22nd	158 1	23rd	149·0	61·9	66·6	58·2
October	147·9	6th	154·4	16th	140·0	59·5	62·0	55·2
November	132·9	11th	149·0	—	120·0	48·9	66·0	36·3
December	136·6	15th	146 1	19th	100·0	53·6	43·1	20·2
Year	146·6	—	170·0	—	100·0	59·2	75·0	20·2
Means of extremes... ...	—	—	157·2	—	131·2	—	66·5	46·9

TABLE I.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
5.—MANNÁR.								
January	132·7	17th	141·0	1st	114·5	51·4	58·7	36·5
February	135·2	27th	147·0	3rd	108·0	53·5	62·0	29·0
March	150·2	—	158·0	14th	132·0	64·8	71·2	50·0
April	152·8	—	160·0	29th	142·5	64·6	72·0	53·5
May	144·0	21st	159·5	—	130·0	56·7	71·5	46·0
June	140·1	6th	145·5	11th	135·0	53·9	58·5	49·0
July	141·2	11th	152·0	14th	130·5	56·6	68·0	46·7
August	142·5	7th	150·5	14th	137·0	56·3	63·0	51·0
September .. .	141·6	16th	149·0	11th	133·0	56·0	62·8	48·0
October	133·8	21st	150·0	16th	110·0	51·0	65·6	29·6
November	123·1	20th	132·0	18th	110·0	42·2	52·0	20·5
December	121·8	9th	132·5	2nd	92·0	42·2	52·1	12·5
Year	138·2	—	160·0	—	92·0	—	72·0	12·5
Means of extremes ...	—	—	148·1	—	122·9	54·1	63·1	39·4
6.—JAFFNA.	Recorded since July, 1883.			—	—	—	—	—
July	137·6	30th	145·0	14th	123·0	52·9	58·4	40·3
August	142·2	6th	151·3	24th	131·0	56·2	64·2	45·5
September	143·8	18th	152·0	11th	132·0	58·2	66·0	58·0
October	131·4	4th	153·0	5th	101·0	48·4	68·0	19·7
November	129·0	13th	144·3	22nd	95·5	48·0	61·3	17·2
December	127·9	9th	143·4	18th	105·5	48·6	62·4	28·3
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	144·2	25th	155·8	16th	110·0	61·1	71·7	18·4
February	150·6	27th	159·0	3rd	92·8	65·8	72·0	11·8
March	155·1	13th	167·0	14th	135·2	66·0	77·0	50·5
April	158·6	15th	165·0	29th	153·0	65·9	71·0	60·7
May	150·7	2nd	162·8	—	137·0	58·0	66·0	48·2
June	147·1	18th	157·0	22nd	137·2	55·8	62·2	48·7
July	149·5	27th	160·0	14th	132·0	57·3	65·0	43·4
August	151·5	5th	167·0	11th	137·3	59·5	71·0	47·0
September	153·1	14th	161·3	11th	149·0	59·5	70·1	56·2
October	146·5	1st	156·5	16th	120·0	57·8	60·5	37·8
November	133·3	19th	152·3	26th	88·5	49·8	66·3	9·2
December	135·3	15th	150·0	23rd	94·3	52·8	65·7	16·5
Year	147·9	—	167·0	—	88·5	59·1	77·0	9·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	159·5	—	123·9	—	68·2	37·4
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January	137·1	18th	146·8	31st	113·1	54·6	64·0	31·0
February	143·2	25th	157·0	—	113·1	59·7	72·0	30·2
March	155·0	25th	167·0	11th	144·2	67·1	78·0	56·2
April	157·9	—	164·0	5th	146·1	66·5	73·8	57·0
May	150·1	1st	157·0	9th	140·6	57·6	64·9	49·3
June	149·7	24th	166·0	22nd	128·2	56·2	70·6	38·4
July	149·3	21st	159·3	11th	132·0	54·9	62·9	38·8
August	151·6	15th	160·0	22nd	124·0	57·7	68·1	32·0
September	148·3	5th	157·9	6th	141·5	55·3	60·4	46·9
October	140·1	8th	150·0	15th	108·5	51·8	58·0	26·9
November	133·7	2nd	143·4	27th	98·0	50·4	58·2	17·8
December	132·2	5th	140·2	20th	105·0	49·4	57·2	25·0
Year	145·7	—	167·0	—	98·0	56·8	78·0	17·8
Means of extremes ...	—	—	155·7	—	124·5	—	65·7	37·5
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January	140·2	—	147·0	31st	88·0	55·3	62·0	11·0
February	136·4	—	152·0	1st	95·0	51·3	66·0	15·0
March	139·1	5th	157·0	27th	118·0	51·6	68·0	29·0
April	129·9	18th	147·0	30th	95·0	42·0	58·0	9·0
May	126·0	21st	142·0	8th	97·0	41·0	57·0	14·0
June	128·4	23rd	141·0	12th	92·0	42·3	54·0	9·0
July	126·9	30th	145·0	13th	97·0	41·1	56·0	15·0
August	115·3	1st	140·0	8th	92·0	28·6	53·0	4·0
September	122·6	—	135·0	17th	96·0	35·5	46·0	9·0
October	130·9	19th	148·0	1st	93·0	44·2	61·0	22·0
November	125·7	16th	140·0	13th	93·0	41·3	55·0	9·0
December	124·6	11th	136·0	1st	98·0	39·5	50·0	13·0
Year	128·8	—	157·0	—	88·0	42·8	68·0	4·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	144·2	—	97·4	—	57·2	13·2

TABLE I.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
10.—GALLE.								
January	148·4	—	155·0	31st	110·0	67·0	75·2	30·9
February	146·1	20th	158·0	1st	117·0	63·6	75·0	37·7
March	150·9	24th	160·0	—	144·0	65·6	73·0	58 8
April	145 8	15th	154·0	—	128 0	60 4	67 9	44·2
May	137·5	19th	150·0	1st	106 0	53·4	64·5	24·5
June	138·5	—	149·0	20th	125 0	55·2	66 1	41·3
July	136 8	7th	144·0	13th	100·0	54 3	60·8	20·1
August	139·5	12th	155·0	9th	122 0	56·9	73·0	40·6
September	138·2	15th	149·0	20th	98·0	55·0	65·4	17·7
October	137·1	11th	147·0	14th	119·0	54·8	64·0	39·1
November	136·2	20th	147·0	11th	97·0	55 1	65·8	20·6
December	138·5	17th	148 0	12th	130 0	57·1	65·3	48·3
Year	141·1	—	144·0	—	97·0	58·2	75·2	17·7
Means of extremes ...	—	—	151·3	—	116·3	—	67·8	35·3
11.—KANDY.								
January	128·2	29th	140·6	5th	109·5	49·1	60·1	31·0
February	137·1	25th	156·2	2nd	120·4	56·6	73·7	43·0
March	150·0	1st	156·8	—	142·6	64 2	70·4	55·2
April	150 2	7th	154 2	12th	144·6	63 4	69·8	57·0
May	139·2	1st	152·6	—	113·4	53·8	67·2	29·2
June	136 1	2nd	147·5	15th	115 4	55·0	61 7	38·0
July	135·7	3rd	145·0	12th	118 4	55·2	62·8	41·4
August	134·0	10th	148·6	24th	108·5	53·3	53 3	33 3
September	139·1	24th	149·5	19th	126·2	57·7	68·2	49·8
October	135·9	2nd	143·2	16th	120 4	56·2	64·0	42·2
November	136 8	6th	148·8	28th	112·0	58·5	67·4	38·8
December	134·9	16th	142·9	23rd	120·0	56·5	63 3	44 4
Year	140·6	—	156·8	—	108·5	49 1	53 3	29·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	148·8	—	120·9	—	65·2	41·9
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	112 3	27th	141·0	11th	75 1	46 7	74 6	10·0
February	111 9	—	134·1	—	75 1	44·0	63·6	10·1
March	123·6	21st	140·1	29th	90·1	54·1	71 1	23·1
April	110·6	1st	132·1	—	90·1	39 7	63·6	19·1
May	114·1	24th	140·1	—	80·1	43·9	66·6	18 1
June	91 7	5th	120·1	24th	75·1	27·1	53·6	9·1
July	90·2	17th	122·1	—	70·1	25 4	53 6	2·1
August	92·7	4th	128·1	—	68·1	28 3	59 1	4·1
September	99·6	5th	138·1	9th	75·1	34 1	70 6	8·6
October	86·6	29th	115·1	—	70·1	20 9	64·1	4·1
November	89·5	16th	110 1	26th	75 1	23·6	44 1	9·1
December	105 4	15th	135·1	—	85 1	39 5	67·6	20·1
Year	102·3	—	141·0	—	68 1	35·6	74·6	2·1
Means of extremes ..	—	—	129 7	—	77·4	—	62·7	11 5
13.—BADULLA.		Not recorded.	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.—VAVUNIYA-VILÁNKULAM.	—	Not recorded.	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II.—Temperatures of Nocturnal Radiation in 1883.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January	67·4	22nd	70·0	30th	64·0	5·0	7·3	3·3
February	67·7	15th	72·0	10th	60·0	5 7	7·8	2·8
March	70 7	9th	74·0	17th	69·0	3 9	6·3	0·8
April	71·4	—	75·0	7th	68·0	5·9	8·8	3·0
May	72·3	22nd	75·5	—	69·0	5·6	8 0	1·8
June	—	Cancelled	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	71·7	—	74·0	16th	63·5	5·9	11·0	4·8
August	71·5	—	73 0	30th	68·0	4·8	6·3	1·3
September	72·1	4th	75·5	16th	69·0	5 8	8·3	2·8
October	70·5	—	72·5	15th	68·5	4·9	7·3	3·3
November	68·9	24th	72·0	—	67 0	4·4	7·3	2·8
December	63·2	—	70·0	29th	63·0	8 4	7·5	2·5
Year	69·8	—	75·5	—	60·0	—	11·0	1·3
Means of extremes... ...	—	—	73·0	—	66·3	5·5	7·8	2·6

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
2.—RATNAPURA.								
January	61·3	—	64·0	15th	57·2	13·3	15·8	10·9
February	61 4	23rd	66·2	19th	57·0	13·5	17 3	10 7
March	65 7	8th	70·1	22nd	59·6	10·7	16·0	6·7
April	63 0	11th	66·0	20th	60 2	14 4	18·4	11 6
May	62 3	18th	66 2	—	60·5	16·2	18 5	13·9
June	59·4	3rd	62 0	—	57·0	17·6	20·6	15 5
July	58·6	28th	60 5	4th	56·2	18 5	22·3	16·3
August	58·8	12th	60·5	30th	55·5	18·0	20·3	15·6
September	55 3	—	58·0	13th	52·5	21·0	23 0	17·8
October	55 6	29th	58·8	10th	52 2	20·0	24 1	16 4
November	55 6	—	57·5	18th	50·0	19·3	25 8	17·1
December	55·0	17th	58 0	9th	46·2	18·7	26·3	17 0
Year	59·3	—	70·1	—	46 2	?	26·3	6·7
Means of extremes... ...	—	—	62·2	—	55·3	16 8	20·7	14·1
3.—PUTTALAM.—(*Not recorded.*)								
4 — ANURÁDHAPURA.								
January	61·2	5th	68·7	4th	57·3	9 8	13 6	1·5
February	60·3	8th	67·0	21st	52·0	8·6	14·0	0·6
March	59 4	—	63·2	26th	55·2	12 2	15 9	8·5
April	63·7	27th	67 6	29th	58·7	10·1	16 0	6·0
May	67 1	5th	69·9	3rd	63·8	8 7	11·5	5·7
June	65 9	3rd	69·0	—	62·0	10·0	12·0	8·0
July	64·9	6th	67 4	9th	62·0	10 1	13·0	7·0
August	—	Thermometer broken		—	—	—	—	—
September	—	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	65 8	20th	70·1	26th	60 6	7 1	13·3	1·0
November	67 9	8th	71·6	24th	62 0	3·4	5·9	1·1
December	64·9	12th	71·0	8th	60 0	5 6	13·5	2·2
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.—MANNÁR.								
January	61·3	10th	66·0	26th	58 4	13·6	17·0	9·0
February	60 1	23rd	62·7	6th	56·5	14·0	17·7	9·5
March	61·6	7th	64·6	8th	53 5	15·1	17·1	12·4
April	64·1	13th	67·0	23rd	59·5	16·3	20·5	13·5
May	64·1	—	68 0	9th	58 0	17 0	21·0	13 0
June	71 3	21st	73·0	1st	68 0	9 6	14·0	6·0
July	71·5	28th	75 0	20th	67·5	7·9	11·5	5·0
August	71·3	—	73·0	—	68·5	8·7	11·0	6·5
September	72 3	—	73·0	—	71·0	7·6	8·5	6·0
October	67·3	12th	72·5	—	64·0	9·9	13·0	6·0
November	64·9	7th	68·5	30th	61 8	11·1	13 7	9·5
December	62·5	—	65·5	—	60·0	12 3	16 5	10·5
Year ..	66·0	—	75·0	—	56 5	—	21·0	5·0
Means of extremes... ...	—	—	69·1	—	62·6	11·9	15·1	8 9
6.—JAFFNA								
January	66·9	1st	72·0	25th	63 0	5·9	8 6	1·6
February	62·2	4th	71·0	—	57·0	9·2	14·0	4·0
March	70 7	31st	77·5	1st	66 0	6·1	10·0	2·4
April	77 8	30th	79·6	10th	74·0	4 3	7·3	2·3
May	79 3	1st	80·6	9th	71·0	2 6	4 3	1·5
June	79·0	5th	80 8	21st	76·5	2·5	3·9	2·0
July	76 4	5th	79·0	27th	73·0	3 5	6·4	1·6
August	77 3	—	78·0	8th	72·0	3·6	5 8	2·0
September	76·8	—	78·3	27th	73·6	3 6	5·6	2·4
October	72 4	—	76·0	1st	69·0	4·1	5·4	2·6
November	72 2	—	75·0	16th	67·3	2 1	5·0	0·3
December	69·8	5th	73 7	28th	62·0	3·0	6·0	0·9
Year	73 4	—	80 8	—	57 0	—	14·0	0·3
Means of extremes	—	—	76·8	—	68 7	4·2	6 5	1·8
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	62·4	31st	65·5	27th	58·3	11·5	14·5	8·3
February	59·4	12th	63·7	21st	55·0	14·3	21·1	8·8
March	—	Instrument broken.		—	—	—	—	—
April	—	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	72·3	—	74·0	21st	70·0	3·8	9·9	1·1
June	67·5	—	70·0	29th	61·5	8·0	15·9	3·9
July	68 1	14th	70·1	27th	63 4	7·1	11·7	4·0
August	—	Instrument broken.		—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	70·2	5th	71·8	—	67·0	2·7	6 5	1·4
December	70·2	12th	72·8	8th	67·1	2·4	5 6	1·0
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and radiation.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January	67·5	5th	69·9	26th	64·0	5·9	11·2	3·8
February	63·5	4th	69·9	11th	58·0	7·1	10·3	0·2
March	63·3	14th	66·0	22nd	59·3	10·1	14·2	7·3
April	66·3	5th	69 0	4th	60·6	8·4	13·6	4·0
	Thermometer broken		—	—	—	—	—	—
9.—HAMBANTOṬA.								
January	68·9	—	71·0	3rd	65·0	3·9	9·1	1·1
February	67·0	4th	71·0	18th	63·0	4·2	6·1	1·1
March, April, May and June not	recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	72·5	—	74·0	15th	69·0	2·6	4·1	0·1
August	70·5	—	73 0	—	69·0	5·6	6·1	3·1
September	67·9	2nd	71·0	—	65·0	7·5	11·1	5·1
October	63·3	—	66·0	24th	60 0	10·6	12·1	9·1
November	61·0	—	63·0	—	59·0	11·9	14·1	10·1
December	57·8	—	61·0	—	55·0	14·1	15·1	12·1
10.—GALLE.								
January	65·3	—	68·7	14th	62·0	8·4	12·0	5·4
February	65·8	3rd	70·1	22nd	60·0	8·2	12·9	2·8
March	67·9	24th	72·1	18th	62·5	8 4	13·4	6·1
April	67·8	6th	75·0	25th	57·0	10·6	26·3	6·6
May	69·9	18th	73·4	5th	65·1	9·2	12·2	6·7
June	70·1	20th	74·3	1st	65·0	7·9	12·1	3·9
July	Instrument broken.		—	—	—	—	—	—
August	17·8	5th	73·1	18th	68·0	7·4	8·9	5·3
September	Instrument out of order		—	—	—	—	—	—
October		Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
November		Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	67·5	12th	73·0	6th	61·0	5·8	11·5	3·1
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.—KANDY.								
January	61·0	1st	65·5	30th	56·4	7·3	10·9	1·3
February	56·5	—	61·4	28th	46·2	11·1	21·3	5·3
March	55·1	26th	62·6	2nd	42·4	16·3	30·0	7·2
April	60·4	—	63 2	7th	50·4	11·1	21·1	6·2
May	62 3	4th	60·4	29th	66·8	9·6	15·6	3·6
June	63·4	9th	68·6	8th	60·5	8·7	15·0	1·4
July ...	64·3	—	69·0	4th	60·5	7·4	13·9	3·2
August	62·6	23rd	66·2	3rd	60·2	8·9	13·2	2·6
September	63·6	21st	68·0	3rd	60·4	7·6	12·3	2·3
October	62·7	—	65·6	3rd	60·3	7·7	10·9	3·6
November	63·9	28th	66·6	8th	60·4	5·7	11·0	0·8
December	62·8	5th	54·0	6th	54·0	5·5	11·4	0·2
Year	61·5	—	69·0	—	42·4	—	30·0	0·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	64·3	—	56·5	8·9	15·5	3·1
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	45·4	1st	54·0	4th	38·0	2·5	5·0	1·0
February	39·6	—	53·0	27th	26·0	5·2	14·0	1·0
March	Instrument broken.		—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	51·3	28th	54·0	30th	48·0	1·5	7·0	1·0
August	51·2	—	54·0	5th	47·0	1·0	2·0	1·0
September	50·0	—	54·0	13th	44·0	1·4	4·0	1·0
October	49·4	12th	53·0	1st	44·0	1·1	2·0	1·0
November	49·9	—	53·0	—	44·0	1·1	3·0	1·0
December	44 2	1st	53·0	10th	36·0	3·3	7·0	1·0
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.—BADULLA	—	—	Not	recorded.	—	—	—	—
14.—VAVUNIYA-VILANKULAM ...	—	—	Not	recorded.	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.—Mean and Extreme Air Temperatures in the Shade for 1883.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum.		Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum.	
							Day.	°		Day.	°
1.—COLOMBO.											
January ...	79·1	80·4	84·5	87·0	14·6	72·4	29th	90·6	20·8	30th	69·8
February	79·9	81·3	84·9	86·7	13·3	73·4	18th	89·7	21·9	10th	67·8
March ..	81·9	84·6	86·5	88·8	14·2	74·6	12th	90·6	18·8	14th	71·8
April ...	82·7	85·3	86·3	89·1	12·7	76·4	4th	92·0	19·2	7th	72·8
May ...	82·2	83·8	84·8	87·5	9·6	77·9	21st	90·3	17·5	—	72·8
June ..	80·5	82·1	82·7	85·4	8·7	76·7	2nd	87·8	15·0	9th	72·8
July ...	80·9	82·4	82·7	84·8	7·2	77·6	2nd	87·0	14·2	16th	72·8
August	80·2	81·7	82·7	82·0	5·7	76·3	—	86·9	14·5	30th	72·4
September	81·5	83·2	83·4	85·9	8·0	77·9	14th	87·7	12·9	20th	74·8
October ..	79·5	81·3	81·9	55·5	10·1	75·4	3rd	87·7	15·9	15th	71·8
November ..	77·9	79·6	80·7	84·1	10·8	73·3	16th	86·7	15·4	21st	71·3
December	77·4	79·0	81·6	84·6	13·0	71·6	5th	86·2	18·1	29th	68·1
Year	80·3	82·1	83·6	85·9	10·6	75·2	—	92·0	24·2	—	67·8
2. RATNAPURA											
January .	76·6	75·9	79·4	80·9	6·3	74·6	24th	84·1	10·8	—	73·3
February	77·9	77·0	81·7	82·5	7·6	74·9	24th	87·0	14·4	1st	72·6
March ..	79·7	79·0	83·7	84·9	8·5	76·4	2nd	87·5	11·2	—	75·3
April	79·9	80·5	81·9	85·3	7·9	77·4	10th	88·5	13·7	20th	74·8
May ...	80·9	81·2	82·9	84·6	6·0	78·6	25th	88·6	13·8	10th	74·8
June .	79·3	79·9	81·0	82·6	5·6	77·0	1st	87·9	13·6	9th	74·3
July .	79·4	79·6	81·6	82·6	5·5	77·1	2nd	85·9	11·1	16th	74·8
August ..	78·7	78·2	81·2	83·1	6·3	76·8	7th	86·3	11·5	29th	74·8
September .	78·8	79·2	81·0	82·3	6·0	76·3	8th	85·9	11·6	17th	74·3
October ..	77·9	78·3	79·9	82·1	6·5	75·6	18th	84·6	10·8	—	73·8
November ...	77·0	77·2	79·0	81·7	6·8	74·9	7th	83·9	10·1	—	73·8
December ...	76·1	75·6	79·0	81·1	7·4	73·7	11th	84·6	14·3	6th	70·3
Year ...	78·5	78·5	81·0	82·8	6·7	76·1	—	88·6	18·3	—	70·3
3.—PUTTALAM.											
January ...	77·0	78·5	81·2	84·5	13·1	71·4	24th	86·5	17·6	1st	68·9
February ..	77·1	78·6	81·9	86·2	15·5	70·4	27th	89·5	21·0	19th	68·5
March ...	80·5	83·0	85·2	90·0	16·6	73·4	—	92·0	20·2	—	71·8
April .	82·7	84·8	87·1	90·5	14·4	76·1	8th	93·0	19·2	—	73·8
May ..	81·8	83·6	84·8	88·5	17·7	77·1	—	90·0	17·7	10th	72·3
June ...	81·4	82·5	84·7	87·9	11·0	76·9	12th	90·5	15·2	—	75·3
July ..	80·8	82·3	83·2	87·0	10·1	76·9	—	90·0	15·2	—	74·8
August	81·0	82·3	83·4	87·2	9·8	77·4	7th	92·0	17·2	8th	74·8
September .	81·6	82·8	84·1	87·1	9·3	77·8	27th	89·0	13·7	28th	75·3
October	79·9	81·5	82·6	87·2	11·4	75·8	12th	91·0	18·7	27th	72·3
November	77·0	78·4	79·9	83·6	10·4	72·8	—	85·5	14·7	—	70·8
December ...	76·9	78·3	81·2	85·0	13·8	71·2	—	87·6	20·2	28th	66·8
Year ...	79·8	81·4	83·3	87·1	12·8	74·8	—	93·0	26·2	—	66·8
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.											
January ..	76·5	77·6	80·8	81·7	10·7	71·0	15th	86·1	19·2	7th	66·9
February .	75·6	76·4	81·4	82·0	13·1	68·9	27th	88·3	23·5	26th	64·8
March ...	80·0	81·0	87·5	88·9	17·3	71·6	28th	93·0	24·2	9th	68·8
April ...	81·4	82·4	88·0	92·0	18·2	73·8	7th	95·8	23·9	22nd	71·9
May ..	82·2	83·8	87·1	89·1	13·3	75·8	31st	92·5	21·7	9th	70·8
June	81·5	82·7	86·0	88·7	12·8	75·9	1st	92·0	18·8	20th	73·2
July ...	81·3	82·5	86·4	89·6	14·6	75·0	29th	93·2	20·2	—	73·0
August ...	80·4	81·5	85·3	90·0	15·5	74·5	1st	92·3	20·1	8th	72·2
September ...	82·0	83·4	88·3	91·4	17·0	74·4	18th	94·2	22·7	27th	71·5
October ...	78·2	80·5	81·2	88·4	15·5	72·9	1st	93·7	23·8	16th	69·9
November ...	75·2	77·1	77·3	84·0	12·7	71·3	6th	86·2	18·0	16th	68·2
December ..	75·5	76·6	79·3	83·0	12·5	70·5	—	85·0	19·3	8th	65·7
Year ...	79·1	80·5	84·0	87·4	14·4	72·9	—	95·8	31·0	—	64·8
5.—MANNÁR.											
January ..	77·6	77·7	80·2	81·3	6·4	74·9	29th	83·7	11·7	8th	72·0
February	77·3	77·4	80·5	81·7	7·6	74·1	27th	85·0	14·0	10th	71·0
March ...	80·7	80·9	84·4	85·4	8·7	76·7	—	87·5	13·4	—	74·0
April ..	84·0	84·1	87·4	88·2	7·8	80·4	—	90·0	11·5	18th	78·5
May ...	83·7	83·9	85·8	87·3	6·0	81·3	6th	89·5	14·5	—	75·0
June ...	83·0	83·4	84·7	86·2	5·3	80·9	3rd	88·5	9·0	—	79·5
July ...	81·2	81·3	83·0	84·6	5·2	79·4	30th	86·2	8·2	—	78·0
August ...	82·3	82·4	84·5	86·2	6·3	79·9	7th	88·5	10·0	8th	78·5
September ..	82·1	82·0	84·4	85·6	5·7	79·9	19th	86·5	7·5	—	79·0
October ...	79·3	79·5	81·3	82·8	5·6	77·2	11th	85·3	11·3	—	74·0
November ..	78·0	78·2	79·8	80·9	4·9	76·0	6th	83·0	9·0	27th	74·0
December ...	76·6	76·9	78·0	79·6	4·8	74·8	—	81·5	8·5	—	73·0
Year .	80·5	80·6	82·8	84·1	6·2	77·6	—	90·0	19·0	—	71·0

TABLE III.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Day.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Day.	Lowest Minimum. °
6.—JAFFNA.											
January ...	76·7	78·3	79·1	81·5	8·7	72·8	28th	85·3	15·0	3rd	70·3
February ...	77·2	79·3	81·0	83·6	12·2	71·4	24th	87·2	21·2	10th	66·0
March ...	81·3	82·1	85·2	87·4	10·6	76·8	25th	91·7	19·3	8th	72·4
April ...	84·9	85·3	87·2	89·1	7·0	82·1	24th	90·7	11·0	26th	79·7
May ...	84·1	84·5	85·9	87·1	14·0	81·9	—	89·0	14·0	9th	75·0
June ...	83·4	83·7	85·1	86·2	4·7	81·5	19th	89·3	10·3	21st	79·0
July ...	81·9	82·2	83·7	84·7	4·8	79·9	30th	86·6	7·9	16th	78·7
August ...	83·0	83·2	84·9	86·0	5·1	80·9	6th	90·0	12·7	8th	77·3
September ...	82·7	83·1	84·5	85·6	5·2	80·4	27th	87·0	7·8	27th	79·2
October ...	79·3	80·3	81·2	83·0	6·5	76·5	11th	87·3	14·3	28th	73·0
November ...	77·0	78·4	78·4	81·0	6·7	74·3	15th	84·0	13·0	29th	71·0
December ...	75·6	76·5	77·5	79·3	6·5	72·8	7th	82·5	14·5	28th	68·0
Year ...	80·5	81·4	82·5	84·5	7·7	77·6	—	91·7	25·7	—	66·0
7.—TRINCOMALEE											
January ...	76·7	78·0	78·1	83·1	9·2	73·9	19th	85·6	14·5	6th	71·1
February ...	77·4	79·3	79·3	84·8	11·1	73·7	27th	88·8	19·5	11th	69·3
March	80·2	82·5	83·5	89·1	14·5	74·6	30th	92·2	21·1	9th	71·1
April ...	82·8	85·5	86·7	93·7	17·4	76·3	—	97·7	24·0	26th	73·7
May	82·7	83·8	88·3	92·7	16·6	76·1	2nd	96·8	26·0	9th	70·8
June ...	81·2	82·2	85·8	91·3	15·8	75·5	18th	96·0	25·4	21st	70·6
July ...	81·2	81·8	86·5	92·2	17·0	75·2	27th	96·8	24·6	20th	72·2
August ...	81·4	82·3	86·6	92·0	16·8	75·2	2nd	97·2	24·7	11th	72·5
September ...	81·6	82·3	87·5	93·6	18·7	74·9	15th	95·6	22·3	9th	73·3
October ...	79·0	80·4	82·5	88·7	14·5	74·2	1st	96·4	25·2	15th	71·2
November ...	79·8	78·0	78·6	83·5	10·6	72·9	2nd	89·3	18·4	29th	70·9
December ...	76·2	77·5	78·6	82·5	9·9	72·6	5th	87·5	17·3	3rd	70·2
Year ...	80·0	81·1	81·8	88·9	14·4	74·6	—	97·7	28·4	—	69·3
8.—BATTICALOA.											
January	76·7	77·9	78·7	82·5	9·1	73·4	—	84·2	14·0	8th	70·2
February ...	76·2	78·2	79·8	83·5	12·9	70·6	23rd	86·0	18·8	—	67·2
March ...	79·8	83·1	82·8	87·9	14·5	73·4	30th	90·3	20·1	22nd	70·2
April ...	82·2	86·4	85·4	91·4	16·7	74·[illegible]	21st	95·0	21·8	—	73·2
May ...	83·7	87·0	87·2	92·5	15·7	76·8	25th	96·2	25·4	7th	70·8
June ...	81·3	86·3	87·5	93·5	17·4	76·1	—	97·0	24·4	21st	72·6
July ...	83·4	86·9	87·7	94·4	18·8	75·6	26th	98·2	26·5	6th	71·7
August ...	83·3	86·3	87·0	93·9	17·6	76·3	26th	98·0	26·3	14th	71·7
September ...	82·1	86·9	84·9	93·0	18·6	74·4	7th	98·0	25·3	8th	72·7
October ...	79·1	82·2	82·0	88·3	15·3	73·0	8th	96·4	28·0	23rd	68·4
November ...	75·2	77·6	76·8	83·3	12·1	71·2	—	87·8	19·6	—	68·2
December ...	73·7	76·6	76·9	82·8	12·5	70·3	12th	86·0	20·8	29th	65·2
Year ...	79·7	83·0	83·1	88·9	15·1	73·8	—	98·2	33·0	—	65·1
9.—HAMBANTOTA.											
January ...	78·1	80·1	81·5	84·9	12·1	72·8	—	86·0	16·9	4th	69·1
February ...	77·7	80·3	81·5	85·1	13·9	71·2	—	88·0	18·9	—	69·1
March ...	80·4	83·6	84·5	87·5	14·3	73·2	12th	90·0	18·9	—	71·1
April ...	81·5	84·2	84·9	87·9	12·6	75·3	—	89·0	15·9	—	73·1
May ...	80·8	82·6	82·7	85·0	7·1	77·1	—	87·0	12·9	30th	74·1
June ...	80·2	82·3	82·4	86·1	20·3	75·8	24th	92·0	19·9	13th	72·1
July ...	79·8	81·8	82·4	85·8	10·7	75·1	26th	94·0	23·9	15th	70·1
August ...	80·3	82·5	82·9	86·7	11·1	75·6	4th	93·0	18·9	—	74·1
September ...	80·6	83·5	82·9	87·1	11·7	75·4	—	90·0	15·9	—	74·1
October ...	79·9	82·6	83·2	86·7	12·8	73·9	—	90·0	18·9	24th	71·1
November ...	78·3	80·9	81·2	84·4	15·9	72·9	—	87·0	15·9	—	71·1
December ...	78·6	81·5	82·3	85·1	13·2	71·9	—	87·0	17·9	—	69·1
Year ...	79·6	82·2	82·7	86·0	13·0	74·2	—	94·0	24·9	—	69·1
10.—GALLE.											
January ...	77·4	78·6	80·0	81·4	7·7	73·7	2nd	85·3	13·1	27th	72·2
February ...	78·1	78·8	81·4	82·5	8·5	74·0	26th	86·0	13·1	—	72·9
March ...	80·6	81·6	83·8	85·3	9·0	76·3	31st	88·1	14·0	9th	74·1
April ...	81·6	82·2	84·2	85·4	7·0	78·4	6th	87·5	12·1	18th	75·4
May ...	81·2	81·8	82·7	84·1	5·0	79·1	—	86·2	12·3	5th	73·9
June ...	80·4	81·3	81·8	83·3	5·3	78·0	6th	85·2	11·5	13th	73·7
July ...	79·7	80·3	80·9	82·5	4·7	77·8	—	84·2	11·3	15th	72·9
August ...	80·2	80·7	81·5	82·6	4·4	78·2	—	84·7	8·7	12th	76·0
September ...	80·3	81·2	81·5	83·2	5·1	78·1	8th	84·7	9·2	21st	75·5
October ...	78·9	80·1	80·5	82·3	6·1	76·1	—	84·0	11·0	27th	73·0
November ...	77·5	78·6	79·4	81·1	6·5	74·6	29th	83·9	11·0	24th	72·9
December ...	77·2	78·3	79·9	81·4	8·1	73·3	—	83·2	12·3	—	70·9
Year ...	79·4	80·3	81·5	82·9	6·4	76·5	—	88·1	17·2	—	70·9

TABLE III.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Day.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Day.	Lowest Minimum. °
11.—Kandy.											
January	72·5	73·3	76·0	79·1	10·8	68·3	22nd	83·0	17·6	—	65·4
February	72·8	73·4	77·4	80·5	12·9	67·6	27th	85·0	19·6	26th	65·4
March	76 7	76 1	82·6	85 8	14 4	71·4	7th	88·4	21·2	22nd	67·2
April	76·5	76·1	81·8	86 0	14·5	71 5	7th	89·5	20·1	20th	69·4
May	77·9	77·8	82·1	85 4	19·7	73·8	—	89 2	19·7	—	69·5
June	74·9	74·7	78 0	81·1	9·0	72·1	—	87·4	17·4	—	70·0
July	74·9	74·8	77·7	80 5	8 8	71 7	3rd	85·5	18·3	15th	67·2
August	77·9	74 4	77 7	80·7	9·2	71 5	6th	86·6	18·4	22nd	68·2
September	75 0	75·3	78·6	81·4	10·2	71·2	8th	85·0	16·6	13th	68·4
October	73·8	74·1	76·8	79 7	9 3	70 4	—	82 4	13·9	15th	68·5
November	73·0	73·4	75·9	78 3	8·7	69 6	8th	83·4	15·4	17th	67·0
December	75·6	72·5	76·0	78·4	10·1	68·3	11th	83·0	21·0	6th	62·0
Year	75·1	74·7	78·4	81·4	11·5	70 6	—	89·5	27·5	—	62·0
12.—Nuwara Eliya											
January	55·3	59 8	58 2	65·6	17 7	47 9	24th	69 5	30·0	4th	40·0
February	55·6	61·5	60 6	67·9	23·1	44 8	21st	73·0	41·0	20th	32·0
March	57·2	64·5	61·7	69·5	24·1	45·4	2nd	73·0	37·0	21st	36·0
April	58·8	65·8	62·2	70·9	22·4	48·5	8th	74 5	34·5	1st	40·0
May	59·9	64·5	62 5	70·2	29·0	52 8	17th	76·0	29·0	15th	47·0
June	56·5	59 6	58 1	64 6	12·7	51·9	1st	73·0	22·0	—	51·0
July	55·4	59·0	58·1	64·8	12·0	49 0	30th	70·0	21·0	30th	49·0
August	56·2	58·6	57 7	64·4	12·2	52·2	6th	70·0	21 0	5th	49·0
September	56·5	59·6	58 4	65 5	14·1	51·4	—	68·0	23·0	13th	45·0
October	56·3	59 7	58 6	65·7	15·2	50 5	—	69·0	23·0	1st	46·0
November	56 9	60·4	59·2	65 9	14·9	51·0	2nd	68·0	22 0	20th	46·0
December	55 2	60 3	58·3	65 9	18·4	47 0	11th	69 0	29·0	29th	40·0
Year	56 6	61·1	59 5	66 7	18·0	49 7	--	76 0	44 0	—	32·0
13.—Badulla.											
January	66·9	67 6	68 0	72·7	8 4	64·3	—	76·0	16·0	8th	60 0
February	66 4	67·1	69 1	72·0	8·9	63·1	—	79·5	20 3	17th	59·2
March	72·4	72·5	76 6	80·3	12·3	68·0	—	82·5	17·5	8th	65·0
April	72·4	72·6	77 5	80·4	13·2	67·2	13th	83 7	18 7	20th	65·0
May	72·8	74·2	76·2	78 4	9·4	68·0	19th	86 0	20·0	—	66·0
June	73·4	75·2	77 6	78 8	11·3	67·5	7th	84 0	21·5	30th	62·5
July	72·7	73·9	78·0	80 6	14·3	66·3	3rd	83 7	20 5	1st	63·2
August	75·9	74 0	77·4	80·2	13 7	66·5	5th	83 5	20·0	14th	63·5
September	72·0	72 6	79 0	80·8	16·5	64 3	4th	82·7	22 0	8th	60·7
October	71·4	71·8	76 8	78·6	12·9	65·7	7th	82·2	20 0	4th	62·2
November	69·9	70·7	72·8	75·0	8·8	66 2	7th	79·0	14 5	29th	64·5
December	68 2	68·7	71·5	73 4	9 1	64·3	11th	77·2	18·0	10th	59·2
Year	71·2	71 7	75 1	77·6	11·6	65·9	—	86·0	26·8	—	59·2
14.—Vavuniya-Vilankulam											
January	75 7	78 6	80 1	?	?	68·4	?	?	?	30th	66·0
February	75 2	78 6	81·4	?	?	65·7	?	?	?	10th	61·0
March	80 2	82·3	88 8	?	?	69·6	?	?	?	9th	68·7
April	81·3	83·4	88 2	?	?	72·4	?	?	?	10th	69·2
May	82·2	83 7	87 7	?	?	75·8	?	?	?	9th	71·0
June	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
July	?	82·9	?	86·2	12·8	73·4	11th	86 5	15 3	18th	71·2
August	80·7	83 3	85 7	86 3	13·3	73·0	—	86·5	16·7	7th	69·8
September	?	85·1	?	86 4	14 1	72·3	29th	87·3	26·5	27th	60·8
October	77·3	81·2	79·8	84·6	13 6	71·0	—	86·3	20·2	24th	66·1
November	75·1	78 5	77·8	77·7	8·8	68 9	—	81·0	17·8	16th	63·2
December	74·2	78 0	78·0	?	9·5	67 6	—	80·0	20·1	29th	59·9
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		?

TABLE IV.—Sea Level Equivalents of Monthly Mean Air-temperatures for 1883.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo	79·2	80·0	82·0	82·8	82·3	80·6	81·0	80·3	81·6	79 6	78·0	77 5	80·4
Ratnapura	76 8	78 1	79 9	80 1	81·1	79·5	79·6	78 9	79·0	78·1	77·2	76 3	78 7
Puttalam	77·0	77·1	80 5	82 7	81·8	81·4	80·8	81·0	81·6	79·9	77·0	76·9	79 8
Anuradhapura	77·2	76·3	80·7	82·1	82·9	82·2	82·0	81·1	82·7	84 1	75 9	76 2	80·3
Mannár	77·6	77·3	80·7	84·0	83·7	83·0	81·2	82·3	82·1	79·3	78·0	76 6	80·5
Jaffna	76 7	77·2	81·3	84 9	83 0	83·4	81·9	83 0	82 7	79 3	77·0	75·6	80·5
Trincomalee	77·1	77·8	80·6	83·2	83·1	81·6	81·6	81 8	82·0	79·4	80·2	76·6	80·4
Batticaloa	76·8	76·3	79·9	82·3	83·8	81·4	83·5	83·4	82·2	79·2	75 2	73 8	79·5
Hambantota	78·2	77·8	80 5	81·6	80·9	80·3	79·9	80·4	80 7	80·0	78 4	78 7	79 8
Galle	77 5	78 2	80 7	81·7	81·3	80·5	79 8	80 3	80 4	79·0	77·6	77·8	79·5

TABLE V.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	9·30 A.M.	8·30 P.M.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
11.—KANDY.	28+	28+	28+		28+		28+		
January	·205	·255	·155	·100	·352	4th	·084	28th	·268
February	·202	·258	·147	·111	·346	20th	·052	3rd	·294
March	·197	·257	·137	·120	·318	18th	·096	21st	·222
April	·149	·203	·095	·108	·259	1st	·024	30th	·235
May	·119	·166	·073	·093	·291	17th	·020	25th	·271
June	·146	·181	·112	·069	·234	2nd	·042	19th	·192
July	150	·190	·110	·080	·297	9th	·049	31st	·248
August	·135	·179	·092	·087	·258	31st	·034	9th	219
September	·168	217	·119	·098	·280	4th	·070	28th	·210
October	·183	·238	128	·110	·282	1st	·072	30th	·210
November	·153	·207	·099	·108	·257	14th	·040	2nd	·217
December	·234	·290	179	·111	·337	17th	·101	1st	·236
Year	170	·220	·120	·100	·352	—	·020	—	·332
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.	23+	23+	23+		23+		23+		
January	1·007	1 068	·946	·122	1·113	8th	·958	16th	·155
February	1·026	1 075	·978	·097	1·115	21st	·934	1st	·181
March	1·034	1·090	·978	·112	1·112	5th	·956	—	·156
April	1·019	1·071	·968	·103	1·096	—	·958	19th	·138
May	1·010	1·063	·958	·105	1 102	16th	·932	6th	·170
June	1·001	1·055	·947	·108	1·080	1st	·920	18th	·160
July	·997	1·053	·942	·111	1·090	22nd	·918	14th	·172
August	·985	1·038	·932	·106	1·080	5th	·886	27th	·194
September	1·020	1·078	·963	·115	1 106	5th	·912	1st	·194
October	1·008	1·062	·954	·108	1·084	5th	·902	9th	·182
November	1·045	1 073	1·018	·055	1 104	18th	1·004	29th	·100
December	1·038	1·081	·996	·085	1·090	—	·932	—	·164
Year	1·016	1·067	·965	·102	1·115	—	·886	—	·229
13.—BADULLA.	27+	27+	27+		27+		27—		
January	Incorrect.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	·722	·773	·671	·102	·854	1st	·552	28th	·302
May	·650	·705	·595	·110	·801	13th	·511	19th	·290
June	·635	·702	·569	·133	·801	3rd	·516	18th	·285
July	·650	·707	·593	·114	·792	16th	508	—	·284
August	·621	·670	·573	097	·768	26th	478	11th	290
September	·673	·732	·615	·117	·796	—	·541	16th	·255
October	·671	·736	·607	·129	·796	24th	·509	14th	287
November	·658	·712	·604	108	·793	5th	·506	2nd	·287
December	·763	·805	·718	·091	·905	27th	·553	2nd	·352
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.—VAVUNIYA-VILÁṆKUḶAM.—*Not recorded.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI.—Monthly Means of Pressure in 1883 reduced to their Sea-level Values.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+
Colombo ..	·899	·905	·905	·851	·823	·850	·871	·845	·895	·892	·855	·948	·878
Ratnapura ...	·914	·898	912	·865	·847	·872	·888	·860	·922	·905	·866	·953	·892
Puttaḷam ..	·925	·924	·895	841	·797	·830	·844	·819	·886	·886	·878	·962	·874
Anurádhapura ...	·909	·921	·900	·841	·802	·822	·814	·814	·855	·874	·860	·914	·860
Mannár ...	·910	·923	870	·791	·743	·759	·776	·758	·826	·848	·847	·921	·831
Jaffna ...	·964	·951	·910	·813	·763	·768	·795	773	·849	·866	·868	·969	·857
Trincomalee ...	1 062	·917	·900	·810	·759	·755	·779	·764	·824	·843	·847	·933	·849
Batticaloa ...	923	·925	·907	·834	·774	·783	·801	·781	·864	·886	·894	?	·852
Hambantoṭa ...	·908	·894	·900	·846	·811	·817	·833	·811	·869	·858	·832	·903	·856
Galle ...	·901	·905	·906	·854	·828	·853	·874	·833	·913	·891	·853	·944	·879
Kandy ..	·912	·906	·887	·838	·803	·844	·849	·833	·867	·840	·810	·866	·855
Nuwara Eliya ..	·977	·905	·908	·856	·852	·904	·900	·893	·924	·910	·945	·948	·910
Badulla ...	?	?	?	·954	·844	·858	·850	·826	·882	·886	·885	1·006	?
V.-Viláṇkuḷm ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

TABLE VII.—Direction and Mean Movement of Wind for 1883.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	December.
1.—COLOMBO.												
N	2827	673	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1648	1636
NNE	2241	689	58	14	—	—	—	—	—	268	—	50
NE	714	263	20	16	—	15	—	—	—	72	—	—
ENE.	105	277	147	108	25	—	—	—	—	83	—	—
E	56	51	195	172	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—
ESE.	32	129	728	560	240	52	—	69	16	104	—	—
SE	50	28	386	445	383	28	—	10	9	83	—	—
SSE	25	52	132	213	129	73	53	18	12	91	—	—
S	10	10	0	70	76	38	59	111	17	—	30	—
SSW	36	93	497	1277	2629	2330	1392	1381	304	296	478	—
SW	0	129	445	1043	4070	3186	3483	3789	4050	1169	772	—
WSW	36	94	761	772	320	749	2214	2122	2189	1760	425	—
W.	0	158	214	62	70	114	490	127	—	467	237	59
WNW.	126	217	267	65	24	—	68	—	9	254	520	246
NW.	258	333	197	13	—	—	—	—	—	841	1142	1370
NNW.	936	1250	136	8	7	—	—	—	—	347	526	1725
Calm	—	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable	12	44	56	—	13	59	—	75	—	21	—	—
Resultant { Miles ...	6506	2760	1308	3020	7000	6150	7270	7160	6415	3240	3475	4960
Resultant { Direction	N 8° E	N 8° W	S 22½° W	S 17° W	S 31½° W	S 39° W	S 50° W	S 47° W	S 51° W	S 72½° W	N 56° W	N 22½° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity of Wind in miles ...	241·1	160·9	136 1	166 8	253·6	228·5	253·3	251·5	219·8	175·0	189·6	214·0
Average Resultant (8 years) { Miles	6834	2672	892	1961	6510	7618	6923	6788	6736	4051	1976	5766
Average Resultant (8 years) { Direction	N 3½° E	N 5° W	S 52½° W	S 18½° W	S 34° W	S 46½° W	S 44° W	S 47° W	S 49½° W	S 58° W	N 62½° W	N 12° W
Average Diurnal Velocity of Wind in miles 13–15 years)	185	137	115	129	191	229	209	195	195	165	128	177
2.—RATNAPURA												
N.	3	9	7	16	13	21	10	5	1	2	3	2
NE.	5	5	4	10	14	8	19	31	28	27	18	11
E.	10	7	11	7	5	3	—	—	1	2	1	—
SE	5	10	8	5	1	1	—	1	—	2	5	5
S	11	8	13	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
SW.	6	6	5	2	2	2	—	2	2	4	9	12
W.	10	6	6	9	8	6	3	1	—	2	3	6
NW.	12	5	8	8	17	19	30	22	28	23	21	24
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	11	12	12	21	31	39	44	41	39	33	22	25
Resultant { Direction	S 56° W	S 37° E	S 32° E	N 6° E	N 11° W	N 17° W	N 17° W	N 7° E	N	N 4° E	N 20° W	N 55° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Average Resultant 7–10 yrs { Percentage	10	23	21	22	44	69	65	75	69	42	25	9
Average Resultant 7–10 yrs { Direction	S 46° E	S 84° E	S 32° E	N 66° W	N 49° W	N 40° W	N 38° W	N 34° W	N 38° W	N 25° W	N 55° W	N 79° W
Average Diurnal Velocity of Wind in miles (1–3 years) ..	18	24	25	26	27	36	35	34	33	23	21	30
3.—PUTTALAM.												
N.	11	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	6
NE.	41	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	16
E	2	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5
SE.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
S	6	—	16	7	2	1	1	—	1	4	10	—
SW.	—	—	27	49	60	59	61	62	58	41	4	7
W.	—	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
NW	2	6	3	0	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
Calm	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Variable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Resultant { Percentage	75	75	55	47	58	60	62	62	54	43	23	14
Average Resultant { Direction	N 40° E	N 31° E	S 36° W	S 51° W	S 47° W	S 44° W	S 44° W	S 45° W	S 44° W	S 51° W	N 32° E	N 27° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	146 7	119 5	207·2	151·4	233·4	325·6	322·6	301·8	302·9	220·0	85·7	113 1
Average Resultant 14–15 yrs. { Percentage	72	54	11	70	92	93	93	91	94	81	10	43
Average Resultant 14–15 yrs. { Direction	N 37° E	N 87° E	S 53° W	S 45° W	S 47° W	S 48° W	S 46° W	S 46° W	S 46° W	S 51° W	N 4° W	N 43° E
Average Diurnal Velocity in miles (9–14 yrs.)	143	152	148	161	301	390	361	326	331	298	111	121

TABLE V.—Monthly Means and Extremes of Pressures for 1883.

Month.	Mean.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
1.—COLOMBO.	29+	29+	29+		29+		29+		
January	·859	920	·798	·122	1·042	4th	·728	29th	·314
February	·865	·926	·804	·122	1·012	20th	·684	3rd	328
March	·865	·930	·800	·130	·990	18th	·741	21st	·249
April	·811	·872	751	·121	·926	—	·655	30th	·271
May	·783	·827	739	·088	·921	31st	·672	1st	·249
June	·810	·853	·768	·085	·910	25th	.687	19th	·223
July	·831	·877	785	·092	·949	16th	·718	31st	·231
August	·805	·852	·758	·094	·911	21st	·697	—	·214
September	·855	·923	·787	·136	·986	30th	·773	6th	·213
October	·852	·907	·798	·109	·953	1st	·719	30th	·234
November	·815	871	·760	·111	·924	7th	·702	27th	·222
December	·908	·968	·848	·120	1·020	17th	·757	1st	·263
Year	·838	·894	·783	·111	1·042	—	·655	—	·387
2.—RATNAPURA.	29+	29+	29+		29+	—	29+		
January	·803	·857	·750	·107	·951	5th	·688	—	·263
February	·786	·860	·732	·128	956	20th	·639	3rd	·317
March	800	·868	·733	·135	·925	4th	·672	10th	·253
April	·753	·804	·702	·102	·864	1st	·621	30th	·243
May	·735	·777	·693	·084	·848	31st	·617	2nd	·231
June	·760	·793	·727	·066	·848	25th	·653	19th	·195
July	·776	·815	·738	·077	·872	16th	·662	31st	·210
August	·748	·798	·699	·099	·856	27th	·606	6th	·250
September	·809	·860	·758	·102	·902	30th	·698	5th	·204
October	·792	·858	·727	·131	·910	31st	·668	30th	·242
November	·752	·810	·697	·113	876	7th	·627	2nd	·249
December	·840	·900	780	·120	·953	17th	·655	1st	·298
Year	·780	·833	·728	·105	956	—	·606	—	·305
3.—PUTTALAM.	29+	29+	29+		29+		29+		
January	·914	·972	·856	·116	1·080	6th	·777	31st	·303
February	·913	·977	·849	·128	1·048	20th	·749	2nd	·299
March	·884	·951	818	·133	1·005	—	·773	4th	·232
April	·830	·892	·769	·123	·953	9th	·720	26th	·233
May	·786	·841	·731	·110	·907	15th	·690	1st	·217
June	·818	·869	·769	·100	·919	1st	·691	18th	·228
July	·833	888	778	·110	·955	16th	·727	31st	·228
August	808	·862	·754	·108	·915	15th	·690	5th	·225
September	·875	·932	·818	·114	·994	11th	·706	5th	·288
October	·875	·932	·818	·114	·982	9th	·743	30th	·239
November	·866	·930	·802	·128	981	19th	712	2nd	·269
December	·951	1·009	·894	·115	1·071	28th	·829	1st	·242
Year	863	·921	·805	·117	1·080	—	·690	—	·390
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.	29+	29+	29+		20+		29+		
January	·589	·670	·508	·102	·730	5th	·409	16th	·321
February	·601	·671	·531	·140	·728	21st	·437	2nd	·291
March	·586	·665	·507	·158	·711	7th	·450	10th	·261
April	·525	·616	·441	·175	·748	9th	·410	19th	·350
May	·486	·534	·438	·096	·612	29th	·393	31st	219
June	·506	·553	·459	·094	·616	2nd	·409	11th	·207
July	·508	·563	·454	·109	·598	2nd and 18th	·414	29th	·184
August	·497	·539	·456	·083	·582	15th	·387	6th	·195
September	·549	·634	·465	·169	·668	4th	·431	8th	·237
October	·555	·644	·466	178	·698	7th	·447	2nd	·251
November	·545	·609	·482	·127	·655	14th	·381	1st	·274
December	·605	·689	·522	·167	·749	29th	·435	3rd	·314
Year	·546	·616	·477	·139	·749	—	·381	—	·368
5.—MANNÁR.	29+	29+	29+		29+		29+		
January	·898	·957	.840	·117	1·063	4th	·743	31st	·320
February	.893	·961	·825	136	1·047	14th	·728	4th	·319
March	·858	·921	·795	·126	·981	18th	·686	19th	·295
April	·779	·843	·716	·127	·905	1st	·629	30th	·276
May	·731	·780	·682	·098	·852	15th	·631	—	·221
June	·747	·798	·696	·102	·853	30th	·639	18th	·214
July	·764	·817	·712	·105	·846	—	·661	14th	·185
August	·746	·797	·696	·101	·866	31st	·636	1st	·230
September	·814	·868	·761	·107	·916	4th	·692	6th	·224
October	·836	·890	·782	·108	·953	22nd	·720	30th	·234
November	·835	·891	·779	·112	·943	19th	·677	1st	·266
December	·909	·961	·857	·104	1·048	28th	·779	3rd	·269
Year	·818	·874	·762	·112	1·063	—	·629	—	·434

TABLE V.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.	Range.	Highest reading	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
6.—JAFFNA.	29+	29+	29+		29+		29+		
January	·955	1·009	·902	·107	1 144	4th	·787	31st	·357
February	·942	1·000	·885	·115	1·075	20th	·774	1st	·301
March	·901	·967	·836	·131	1·024	18th	·788	20th	·236
April	·819	·884	·755	·129	955	1st	·654	30th	·301
May	·754	·804	·704	·100	·878	15th	·643	25th	235
June	759	·807	·712	·095	·883	2nd	·627	18th	·256
July	786	·840	·733	·107	·911	16th	·668	31st	·243
August	·764	·821	·707	·114	·883	—	·651	25th	232
September	·840	·901	·780	·121	·955	30th	·718	6th	·236
October .. .	857	·911	·803	·108	·979	20th	·717	31st	·262
November	·859	·913	·805	·108	·968	19th	·715	1st	·253
December	·960	1·016	·905	·111	1·089	28th	·805	3rd	284
Year	·849	·906	·792	·114	1·144	—	·627	—	.517
7.—TRINCOMALEE.	29+	29+	29+		29+		29+		
January	·740	·793	·688	·105	·918	4th	·592	31st	·326
February	737	791	·683	·108	·869	20th	·566	2nd	·303
March	·710	773	648	·125	·817	4th	·586	20th	·231
April	·633	·696	570	·126	·768	1st	·483	30th	·285
May	·582	·647	·518	·129	·814	10th	·458	25th	·356
June	·578	·630	·526	·104	·094	3rd	·453	4th	·241
July	·601	·645	558	·087	·714	17th	·485	31st	·229
August	·586	·636	537	099	.739	31st	·470	26th	·269
September	·646	705	·587	·118	·741	29th	·541	5th	·200
October	·663	722	·604	·118	·799	21st	·549	12th	·250
November	·667	·720	·615	·105	·766	19th	·543	29th	·223
December	753	·810	·696	·114	·857	22nd	·569	4th	·286
Year	·658	·714	·602	112	·918	—	·453	—	·465
8.—BATTICALOA.	29+	29+	29+		29+		29+		
January	·897	·942	·852	·090	1·053	4th	·766	31st	·287
February	·899	947	·852	·095	1·018	20th	·723	2nd	·295
March	·881	934	·829	·105	980	18th	·759	20th	·221
April	·808	·863	·754	·109	·923	1st	·667	30th	·256
May	·748	·795	·702	·093	866	31st	·640	25th	·226
June	757	·803	711	·092	869	1st	·632	19th	·237
July	775	·820	731	·089	887	16th	·677	15th	·210
August	·755	800	·711	·089	·863	12th	·667	26th	·196
September	·838	·883	·794	·089	·943	30th	·742	6th	·201
October	860	·900	·820	·080	·963	17th	·775	6th	·188
November	·868	909	·827	·082	·974	13th	·782	3rd	·192
December	Out of	order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year	·826	872	780	092	1·053	—	·632	—	·421
9.—HAMBANTOTA.	29+	29+	29+		29+		29+		
January	·867	·921	·814	·107	1 034	4th	·752	30th	·282
February	·861	·918	·804	·114	1·010	20th	·701	2nd	·309
March	·859	·919	·799	120	·983	4th	·735	20th	·249
April	805	·868	742	·126	931	1st	·649	20th	·282
May	761	·814	·709	·105	·891	10th	·656	21st	·235
June	·767	·813	·721	·092	·877	2nd	·655	18th	·222
July	·783	·832	735	·097	·889	16th	655	31st	·234
August	·761	·811	·712	·099	·884	31st	·647	5th	·237
September	819	·883	·755	·128	·920	18th	·685	22nd	·235
October	·808	·867	·749	·118	·917	—	·689	30th	·228
November	782	835	·730	·105	·897	—	·633	—	·244
December	·853	·906	·801	·105	·969	16th	·695	1st	·274
Year	810	865	·756	·109	1 034	—	·633	—	·401
10.—GALLE.	29+	29+	29+		29+		29+		
January ..	·853	·908	·799	·109	1·020	4th	·727	30th	·293
February	·857	·917	·797	·120	1 005	20th	·672	3rd	·333
March	·858	·919	·798	·121	·977	18th	·731	20th	·246
April	·806	·865	·748	·117	·927	2nd	·658	30th	·269
May	780	·828	·732	·096	·901	31st	·674	2nd	·227
June	·805	·847	·764	·083	·907	—	·679	19th	·228
July	·826	·873	·780	·093	·953	16th	·714	31st	·239
August	·785	·843	·728	115	·946	22nd	·628	26th	·318
September	·865	·918	·812	·106	·976	30th	·761	6th	·215
October	·843	·896	·790	·106	·943	9th	·721	30th	·222
November	·805	·858	·753	·105	·919	7th	677	27th	·242
December	896	·953	·839	·114	1·081	14th	·736	1st	·345
Year	·831	·885	·778	·107	1 081	—	·628	—	·453

TABLE VII.—*continued.*

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	December.
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.												
N.	1	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
NE. . ..	38	35	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	17
E.	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SE.	2	7	11	24	19	1	3	14	4	9	9	1
S.	—	—	1	1	1	7	—	—	3	1	1	—
SW.	—	—	14	22	40	52	57	46	49	51	16	6
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
NW.	24	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	35
Calm	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—		—
Variable	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	65	74	26	26	45	57	57	48	52	52	15	36
Resultant { Direction	N 11° E	N 39° E	N 84° E	S 18° E	S 19° W	S 33° W	S 42° W	S 29° W	S 30° W	S 35° W	N 70° W	N 29° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity												
Average Resultant 13-4 years { Percentage	93	71	62	29	46	81	85	82	84	35	28	67
Average Resultant 13-4 years { Direction	N 18½° E	N 24° E	N 29° E	S 27° W	S 29½° W	S 29½° W	S 30° W	S 29° W	S 29° W	S 28½° W	N 24° W	N 19° W
Average Diurnal Velocity (2 years) .	37	49	27	68	101	151	148	130	128	47	69	29
5.—MANNÁR.												
N.	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	11	19	10
NE.	62	41	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	30	46
E.	—	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1
SE.	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
S.	—	—	7	14	1	—	—	5	—	9	2	—
SW.	—	—	2	39	58	60	62	55	60	18	2	4
W.	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
NW.	—	10	21	1	1	—	—	1	—	6	1	1
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	100	77	20	50	58	60	62	58	60	8	42	51
Resultant { Direction	N 45° E	N 29° E	N 21° E	S 31° W	S 42° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 43° W	S 45° W	S 61° W	N 35° E	N 35° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Average Resultant 13-14 yrs. { Percentage	84	73	18	50	74	82	79	81	91	57	39	74
Average Resultant 13-14 yrs. { Direction	N 32° E	N 30° E	N 25° E	S 22° W	S 30½° W	S 35° W	S 35° W	S 35° W	S 38° W	S 39° W	N 27° E	N 26° E
Average Diurnal Velocity (11-12 years)...	218	199	142	158	206	224	236	230	244	184	176	108
6.—JAFFNA.												
N.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	6
NE.	51	46	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	25	31
E.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
SE.	1	6	19	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
S.	—	—	8	19	15	16	19	17	18	14	2	3
SW.	—	—	6	23	44	41	39	35	37	11	1	1
W.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	4	2	2
NW.	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7
Calm	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	4
Variable	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—
Resultant { Percentage	96	82	73	42	56	54	53	52	52	8	31	31
Resultant { Direction	N 42½° E	N 51° E	S 57° E	S 10° W	S 30° W	S 33° W	S 38° W	S 36° W	S 32° W	S 33° W	N 27° E	N 33° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	101·1	73·7	98·9	162·3	314·4	328·9	315·3	282·0	307·9	108·8	72·0	93·9
Average Resultant 13 years { Percentage	83	68	43	47	82	92	92	90	89	57	24	67
Average Resultant 13 years { Direction	N 39° E	N 51° E	S 72° E	S 4° W	S 36° W	S 40° W	S 39½° W	S 37° W	S 40° W	S 40° W	N 28° E	N 34° E
Average Diurnal Velocity (13 years) ...	77	73	96	156	280	322	294	281	277	170	72	147

TABLE VII.—*continued.*

	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	December.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.												
N.	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—
NE.	56	40	12	1	2	1	3	4	5	15	28	43
E.	4	10	31	33	2	2	2	3	5	4	3	3
SE.	—	3	16	13	3	2	—	3	1	4	2	2
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
SW.	—	—	1	12	54	31	31	40	44	19	9	3
W.	1	1	—	—	1	22	23	11	4	6	2	1
NW.	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	14	15	10
Calm ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	94	84	79	39	51	46	41	40	38	13	25	42
Resultant { Direction	N 47° E	N 56½° E	S 87° E	S 25° E	S 41° W	S 43° W	S 65° W	S 50° W	S 44° W	N 70° W	N 12° E	N 35° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	355·4	283·5	250·1	243·0	307·2	507·6	524·0	470·1	403·2	241·4	192·1	247·7
Average Resultant 14-15 yrs { Percentage	83	73	65	61	63	91	91	72	69	33	36	65
Average Resultant 14-15 yrs { Direction	N 43° E	N 59° E	S 79½° E	S 53° E	S 32° W	S 52° W	S 51° W	S 50° W	S 51° W	S 50° W	N 29° E	N 32° E
Average Diurnal Velocity (11-14 years) ...	251	201	177	194	332	529	449	387	365	252	161	208
8.—BATTICALOA.												
N.	14	11	6	7	3	4	4	9	4	10	13	10
NE.	33	20	19	8	5	4	4	5	6	11	21	19
E.	3	6	11	23	17	12	13	18	26	14	3	7
SE.	—	1	14	15	12	8	2	3	7	3	1	—
S.	1	1	—	2	7	2	—	0	1	1	—	—
SW.	—	—	2	1	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
W.	—	1	—	—	2	14	18	10	1	2	2	3
NW.	6	7	6	3	7	7	11	5	2	4	5	6
Calm	5	9	4	1	4	5	6	10	10	16	14	16
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	75	42	50	37	15	2	15	15	32	25	32	29
Resultant { Direction	N 28° E	N 27½° E	N 66½° E	N 88° E	S 68° E	N 52° W	N 40° W	N 35° E	N 85° E	N 47° E	N 25° E	N 25° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	173 2	116·4	119 7	123·7	110 3	79·2	84·7	108·0	121·4	101·0	100·4	109·7
Average Resultant 14-15 yrs. { Percentage	75	69	64	64	44	22	36	30	31	29	39	59
Average Resultant 14-15 yrs. { Direction	N 22° E	N 3 5° E	N 65° E	N 80° E	S 83° E	S 38° E	S 38° E	S 65° E	S 64° E	N 83° E	N 30° E	N 22° E
Average Diurnal Velocity (12-15 years)...	224	198	148	147	137	132	138	133	128	105	153	187
9.—HAMBANTOTA.												
NE.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NE.	56	39	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	24
E.	3	14	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6
SE.	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	10
S.	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	7	14	11
SW.	—	—	4	51	59	51	48	48	56	39	19	4
W.	—	—	—	1	3	9	13	12	4	11	1	4
NW.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1
Calm	3	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Variable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Resultant { Percentage	94	89	70	55	60	58	58	58	58	49	28	23
Resultant { Direction	N 47° E	N 56½° E	S 78½° E	S 42° W	S 47° W	S 52° W	S 54° W	S 55° W	S 48° W	S 46° W	S 7° W	S 83° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	?	?	?	?	256·6	262·8	260·5	277·8	316·6	229·3	137·8	140·3
Average Resultant 12-15 yrs. { Percenatge	86	80	55	40	87	95	93	93	92	78	18	54
Average Resultant 12-15 yrs. { Direction	N 56° E	N 62° E	N 74° E	S 38° W	S 45° W	S 44° W	S 51° W	S 49° W	S 57° W	S 45° W	S 2° W	N 58° W
Average Diurnal Velocity (11-15 years) ..	225	236	184	195	283	275	285	288	281	227	143	179

TABLE VII.—*continued.*

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	December.
10.—GALLE.												
N.	6	4	3	3	1	1	—	2	—	5	5	5
NE.	11	7	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
E.	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
SE.	10	8	18	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
S.	3	6	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
SW.	16	8	14	21	9	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
W.	1	6	2	3	4	11	8	22	12	9	3	1
NW.	9	6	6	14	44	44	53	32	42	38	16	16
Calm	5	8	6	2	3	2	1	6	5	8	33	31
Variable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	7	15	40	22	48	53	59	50	51	47	20	17
Resultant { Direction	S 71° W	S 59½° W	S 1½° W	S 63° W	N 57° W	N 54° W	N 50° W	N 61° W	N 55° W	N 48° W	N 38° W	N 37° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	77·5	79·6	90·3	121·9	189·1	200·9	229·4	206·6	168·9	148·2	64·7	70·3
Average Resultant, 11-13 yrs { Percentage	20	3	14	24	60	80	80	81	69	69	33	22
Average Resultant, 11-13 yrs { Direction	N 31° W	N 18° W	S 61° E	N 87° W	S 89° W	N 59° W	N 60° W	N 60° W	N 54° W	N 55° W	N 47° W	N 25° W
Average Diurnal Velocity (11-13 years) ...	61	55	68	94	186	253	196	200	214	176	81	69
11.—KANDY.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
NE.	3	8	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
E.	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SE.	58	42	36	14	—	—	1	—	—	21	17	21
S.	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
SW.	—	3	7	12	61	49	43	52	17	12	25	30
W.	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	6	36	2	2	2
NW.	—	—	1	16	1	4	5	2	7	24	5	2
Calm	—	—	13	14	—	3	2	2	—	1	9	7
Variable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	94	80	59	8	62	52	52	57	53	12	26	35
Resultant { Direction	S 47° E	S 52½° E	S 39° E	S 58° W	S 64° W	S 47° W	S 58° W	S 51° W	S 82° W	S 66° W	S 21° W	S 15° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	110·5	91·0	45·0	42·6	50·2	48·2	49·9	32·4	31·4	29·9	32·4	37·3
Average Resultant 13-14 yrs. { Percentage	46	54	42	33	69	65	81	79	75	62	22	33
Average Resultant 13-14 yrs. { Direction	S 80° E	S 71° E	S 57° E	S 40° W	S 57° W	S 70° W	S 67° W	S 60° W	S 63° W	S 61° W	S 40° W	S 68° E
Average Diurnal Velocity (13-14 years) ...	77	77	48	34	55	77	73	62	59	43	34	53
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
NE.	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SE.	15	12	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
S.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SW.	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
W.	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
NW.	13	4	—	—	5	38	28	27	14	4	13	4
Calm	33	36	58	54	48	21	34	35	46	58	47	46
Variable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	2	13	4	3	11	39	28	27	14	4	13	6
Resultant { Direction	S 17° E	S 33° E	S 9° E	N 45° E	N 29° W	N 44° W	N 45° W	N 45° W	N 45° W	N 45° W	N 45° W	S 37° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	124·2	85·5	60·4	51·9	69·2	124·5	155·9	192·5	150·2	133·8	146·9	186·7
Average Resultant 13-14 yrs. { Percentage	34	31	31	12	28	62	71	61	60	39	14	37
Average Resultant 13-14 yrs. { Direction	S 59° E	S 49° E	S 53° E	S 33° E	N 79° W	N 66° W	N 64° W	N 63° W	N 63° W	N 60° W	S 72° E	S 61° E
Average Diurnal Velocity (10-13 years) ...	77	79	68	66	96	170	143	114	115	86	75	72

TABLE VII.—*continued.*

	January.	February.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	December.
13.—BADULLA. (*Not recorded.*)												
14.—V.-VILAŅKULAM.												
N.												
NE.	59	48	37	6	—	1	—	1	1	9	33	46
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	.	—	—	—	—	—
SE.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
S. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SW.	—	—	—	26	57	56	57	—	57	12	2	3
W. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NW. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	1	—	—
Calm .	3	8	24	25	4	3	5	11	2	38	24	11
Variable .	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	95	86	51	20	57	55	57	49	56	3	30	45
Resultant { Direction	N 45° E	N 45° E	N 45° E	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	N 44° W	S 45° W	S 68° W	N 44° E	N 45° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity						Not recorded.						
Average Resultant 3-4 years { Percentage	87	82	36	5	81	79	84	56	66	47	16	67
Average Resultant 3-4 years { Direction	N 45° E	N 44° E	N 51° E	N 65° E	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 60° W	S 45° W	S 46° W	N 51° E	N 45° E
Average Diurnal Velocity						Not recorded.						

TABLE VIII.—Temperature of Evaporation in 1883.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9 30 A.M.	3 30 P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet Bulb. Mean.	Min.	9·30 A.M	3·30 P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.									
January	72 4	69 2	73·1	74 8	5·6	6·7	3·2	7 3	9·7
February	73 1	69·0	74 7	75 5	6·5	6·8	4·4	6 6	9·4
March	74 6	71 7	75·7	76 4	4·7	7 3	2 9	8·9	10 1
April	75·8	72 5	77·3	77·5	5·0	6·9	3·9	8·0	8·7
May	76·1	73 7	77 2	77·4	3·7	6 1	4·2	6·6	7·4
June	74 7	72 0	76 0	76 2	4·2	5 8	4 7	6·1	6·5
July	75·0	72·6	75 9	76·5	3·9	5·9	5·0	6·5	6·2
August	74 7	72·3	75·7	76 0	3 7	5·6	4·0	6·0	6·7
September	75·2	73 0	76 1	76·4	3 4	6·3	4·9	7·1	7·0
October	73·8	71 3	75·1	75 1	3·8	5 7	4 1	6·2	6·8
November	72·9	70·0	73 3	75·4	5 4	5·0	3·3	6 3	5·3
December	71 9	68 6	72·2	74 8	6·2	5 5	3·0	6·8	6·8
Year	74·2	71·3	75 2	76 0	4·7	6·1	4 0	6·9	7·5
2.—RATNAPURA									
January	74·1	72·6	73 7	75·9	3·3	2·6	2·0	2·2	3·5
February	74 1	72·0	74·2	76·2	4 2	3·7	2·9	2·8	5 5
March	75·5	73·6	75·9	76·9	3 3	4·2	2·8	3·1	6·8
April	76·6	74·6	77 5	77·7	3·1	3·3	2 8	3·0	4·2
May	77·6	76.1	78·3	78 3	2·2	3 3	2·5	2 9	4·6
June	76·5	74·9	77 3	77·4	2·5	2·8	2 1	2 6	3·6
July	76 0	75·1	76 4	76·6	1·5	3 4	2 0	3·2	5·0
August	76·0	74·6	76 5	76·8	2·2	2 8	2·2	1·7	4·4
September	75 7	74·0	76·4	76·6	2·6	3·2	2·3	2 8	4·4
October	75 3	73 5	75·9	76 4	2·9	2·7	2 1	2·4	3·5
November	74·6	73 0	74 9	76·0	3 0	2 4	1·9	2 3	3 0
December	73·4	71·3	73·3	75·6	4·3	2·7	2·4	2·3	3·4
Year	75·5	73·8	75·9	76·7	2·9	3·1	2·3	2·6	4 3
3.—PUTTALAM.									
January	73·3	69 7	74 5	75·6	5·9	3·8	1·7	4·0	5 6
February	73·6	69 5	74·9	76·4	6·9	3 5	1·2	3 7	5·5
March	76·0	71·3	78·1	78·6	7 3	4 4	2·1	4·9	6·2
April	78·2	74·5	79 7	80·4	5·9	4·5	1·6	5·1	6·7
May	78 4	75 7	79·4	80·0	4·3	3·5	1·4	4·2	4·8
June	77·4	75·2	78 1	78·9	3·7	4·0	1·7	4·4	5·8
July	77·1	75·3	77·8	78·1	2·8	3 7	1·6	4·5	5·1
August	77·1	75·2	78·1	78·1	2·9	3·9	2·2	4 2	5·3
September	77·4	75·7	78·2	78·4	2·7	4·1	2 1	4·6	5·7
October	76·4	73·9	77·6	77·6	3 7	3·6	1·9	3 9	5·0
November	74·4	71·2	75·9	76·1	4·9	2·6	1·6	2·5	3·8
December	73 4	68·9	75·3	76·1	7·2	3·5	2·3	3·0	5·1
Year	76 1	73 0	77·3	77·9	4·9	3·8	1·8	4·1	5 4

TABLE VIII.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	Min	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet Bulb. Mean.	Min.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.									
January	72·3	68·6	73·3	75·1	6·5	4·1	2·4	4·3	5·7
February	70·1	66·0	71·4	73·0	7·0	5·4	2·9	5·0	8·4
March	72·8	69·6	74·9	74·0	4·4	7·2	2·0	6·1	13·5
April	75·2	71·6	76·4	77·7	6·1	6·2	2·2	6·0	10·3
May	77·0	74·2	78·2	78·5	4·3	5·3	1·6	5·6	8·6
June	76·2	73·8	77·2	77·6	3·8	5·3	2·1	5·5	8·4
July	75·1	73·1	75·9	76·4	3·3	6·2	1·9	6·6	10·0
August	75·4	72·7	76·0	77·5	4·8	5·0	1·8	5·5	7·8
September	74·9	72·8	75·5	76·4	3·6	7·1	1·6	7·9	11·9
October	74·2	71·3	75·5	75·9	4·6	4·0	1·6	5·0	5·3
November	72·8	70·0	74·1	74·2	4·2	2·5	1·3	3·0	3·1
December	72·4	68·9	73·1	75·1	6·2	3·1	1·6	3·5	4·2
Year	74·0	71·0	75·1	75·9	4·9	5·1	1·9	5·3	8·1
5.—MANNÁR.									
January	74·5	72·6	75·0	75·9	3·3	3·1	2·3	2·7	4·3
February	73·8	71·5	74·4	75·6	4·1	3·5	2·6	3·0	4·9
March	77·2	74·4	77·3	79·8	5·4	3·5	2·3	3·6	4·6
April	80·4	77·5	80·8	82·8	5·3	3·6	2·9	3·3	4·6
May	80·5	78·7	81·0	81·8	3·1	3·2	2·6	2·9	4·0
June	79·7	78·3	80·2	80·7	2·4	3·3	2·6	3·2	4·0
July	78·1	76·7	78·4	79·1	2·4	3·2	2·7	2·9	3·9
August	78·6	77·0	79·0	79·9	2·9	3·6	2·9	3·4	4·6
September	78·3	76·8	78·6	79·5	2·7	3·8	3·1	3·4	4·9
October	77·0	75·1	77·5	78·4	3·3	2·3	2·1	2·0	2·9
November	75·7	74·0	76·2	76·8	2·8	2·3	2·0	2·0	3·0
December	74·3	72·6	71·8	75·4	2·8	2·3	2·2	2·1	2·6
Year	77·3	75·4	77·8	78·8	3·4	3·1	2·5	2·9	4·0
6.—JAFFNA.									
January	73·0	70·8	74·1	74·2	3·4	3·7	2·0	4·2	4·9
February	72·0	69·1	73·5	73·5	4·4	5·2	2·3	5·8	7·5
March	76·2	73·1	77·8	77·6	4·5	5·2	3·7	4·3	7·6
April	80·2	78·7	80·9	81·0	2·3	4·7	3·4	4·4	6·2
May	80·3	78·7	80·8	81·3	2·6	3·8	3·1	3·7	4·6
June	79·1	77·8	79·5	80·0	2·2	4·3	3·7	4·2	5·1
July	77·9	76·7	78·2	78·9	2·2	4·0	3·2	4·0	4·8
August	79·0	77·7	78·9	80·4	2·7	4·0	3·2	4·3	4·5
September	78·3	77·0	78·5	79·3	2·3	3·9	3·4	3·0	5·2
October	76·9	74·7	77·9	78·1	3·4	2·4	1·8	2·4	3·1
November	74·4	72·6	75·5	75·1	2·5	2·6	1·7	2·9	3·3
December	72·7	70·7	73·6	73·7	3·0	2·9	2·1	2·9	3·8
Year	76·7	74·8	77·4	77·8	3·0	3·9	2·8	3·8	5·0
7.—TRINCOMALEE.									
January	72·7	71·0	73·8	73·4	2·4	3·9	2·9	4·2	4·7
February	72·2	69·9	73·7	72·9	3·0	5·3	3·8	5·6	6·4
March	75·6	72·9	76·8	77·1	4·2	4·6	1·7	5·7	6·4
April	77·2	74·2	78·1	79·4	5·2	5·6	2·1	7·4	7·3
May	76·8	73·0	77·5	79·8	6·8	6·0	3·1	6·3	8·5
June	76·3	73·3	77·1	78·5	5·2	4·9	2·2	5·1	7·3
July	76·1	72·6	76·6	79·1	6·5	5·1	2·6	5·2	7·4
August	76·0	72·6	76·6	78·8	6·2	5·4	2·6	5·7	7·8
September	75·7	72·0	76·2	79·0	7·0	5·8	2·9	6·1	8·5
October	75·2	71·7	75·9	77·9	6·2	4·2	2·5	4·5	5·5
November	74·0	71·5	75·1	75·4	3·9	2·5	1·4	2·9	3·2
December	73·7	71·1	74·7	75·3	4·2	2·5	1·5	2·8	3·3
Year	75·1	72·1	76·0	77·3	5·2	4·6	2·4	5·1	6·4
8.—BATTICALOA.									
January	75·4	72·9	76·5	76·9	4·0	1·2	0·5	1·4	1·8
February	73·8	70·3	75·4	75·7	5·4	2·4	0·3	2·8	4·1
March	76·8	72·9	78·8	78·7	5·8	3·0	0·5	4·3	4·1
April	78·8	74·3	81·0	81·2	6·9	3·3	0·4	5·4	4·2
May	80·5	76·0	82·1	83·4	7·4	3·2	0·8	4·9	3·8
June	77·3	73·8	78·6	79·5	5·7	6·0	2·3	7·7	8·0
July	76·7	73·2	77·8	79·0	5·7	6·7	2·4	9·1	8·7
August	77·5	73·6	79·2	79·7	6·1	5·8	2·7	7·5	7·3
September	77·9	72·6	80·7	80·5	7·9	4·1	1·8	6·2	4·4
October	75·7	71·9	78·1	77·2	5·3	3·3	1·1	4·1	4·8
November	73·5	70·5	75·3	74·6	4·1	1·7	0·7	2·3	2·2
December	72·7	69·6	74·3	74·1	4·5	1·9	0·7	2·3	2·8
Year	76·4	72·6	78·1	78·4	5·8	3·6	1·2	4·8	4·7

TABLE VIII.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet Bulb. Mean.	Min.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.
9.—HAMBANTOTA.									
January	74·4	71·9	74·9	76·4	4·5	3·7	0·9	5·2	5·1
February	73·7	70·6	74·3	76·3	5·7	3·9	0·6	6·0	5·2
March	76·1	72·6	77·5	78·3	5·7	4·3	0·6	6·1	6·2
April	77·5	74·7	78·8	79·0	4·3	4·0	0·6	5·4	5·9
May	78·0	76·5	78·9	78·7	2·2	2·8	0·6	3·7	4·0
June	77·0	75·2	78·1	77·8	2·6	3·1	0·6	4·2	4·6
July	76·0	74·5	76·7	76·8	2·3	3·8	0·6	5·1	5·6
August	76·4	74·9	77·1	77·1	2·2	4·0	0·7	5·4	5·8
September	76·5	74·9	77·3	77·4	2·5	4·1	0·5	6·2	5·5
October	75·9	73·5	77·1	77·1	3·6	4·0	0·4	5·5	6·1
November	74·6	72·2	75·2	76·4	4·2	3·7	0·7	5·7	4·8
December	74·4	71·3	75·7	76·1	4·8	4·2	0·6	5·8	6·2
Year	75·9	73·6	76·8	77·2	3·6	3·8	0·6	5·4	5·4
10.—GALLE.									
January	74·8	72·0	75·8	76·5	4·5	2·7	1·7	2·8	3·5
February	71·2	71·2	74·9	76·5	5·3	3·9	2·8	3·9	4·9
March	76·5	73·7	77·6	78·3	4·6	4·0	2·6	4·0	5·5
April	78·0	75·8	78·8	79·5	3·7	3·6	2·6	3·4	4·7
May	78·5	76·7	79·2	79·7	3·0	2·7	2·4	2·6	3·0
June	78·0	75·8	79·2	79·1	3·3	2·3	2·2	2·1	2·7
July	77·1	75·3	78·1	78·0	2·7	2·5	2·5	2·2	2·9
August	77·4	76·0	78·0	78·3	2·3	2·7	2·2	2·7	3·2
September	77·5	75·8	78·5	78·3	2·5	2·7	2·3	2·7	3·2
October	76·7	74·5	77·8	77·9	3·4	2·2	1·7	2·3	2·6
November	75·7	73·4	76·7	76·9	3·5	1·9	1·2	1·9	2·5
December	74·7	71·9	75·6	76·7	4·8	2·4	1·4	2·7	3·2
Year	76·6	74·3	77·4	78·0	3·7	2·8	2·2	2·8	3·6
11.—KANDY.									
January	68·2	65·8	68·6	70·2	4·4	4·3	2·5	4·7	5·8
February	66·7	64·3	67·0	68·9	4·6	6·1	3·3	6·4	8·5
March	70·0	67·5	70·6	72·0	4·5	6·7	3·9	5·5	10·6
April	71·3	69·2	71·5	73·2	4·0	5·2	2·3	4·6	8·6
May	72·8	71·2	72·6	74·5	3·3	5·1	2·6	5·2	7·6
June	71·1	69·5	71·2	72·5	3·0	3·9	2·6	3·5	5·5
July	70·8	69·1	70·8	72·3	2·9	3·9	2·3	4·0	5·4
August	70·7	68·8	70·9	72·1	3·6	3·8	2·7	3·5	5·3
September	70·3	68·3	70·6	72·0	3·7	3·7	2·9	4·7	6·6
October	70·4	68·3	70·7	72·2	3·9	3·4	2·1	3·4	4·6
November	70·1	68·1	70·3	71·8	3·7	2·9	1·5	3·1	4·1
December	68·7	66·5	68·8	70·8	4·3	3·6	1·8	3·7	5·2
Year	70·1	68·1	70·3	71·9	3·8	4·4	2·5	4·3	6·5
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.									
January	54·3	47·5	58·0	57·5	10·0	1·0	0·4	1·8	0·7
February	52·9	43·8	56·9	58·1	14·3	2·7	1·0	4·6	2·5
March	53·4	44·0	57·5	58·7	14·7	3·8	1·4	7·0	3·0
April	55·5	47·7	59·9	58·8	11·1	3·4	0·8	5·9	3·4
May	58·6	5[illegible]·4	62·3	61·1	8·6	1·4	0·4	2·2	1·5
June	56·2	51·8	59·0	57·8	6·0	0·3	0·1	0·6	0·3
July	56·4	52·3	58·6	58·2	5·9	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·2
August	55·8	52·0	58·1	57·3	5·3	0·4	0·2	0·5	0·4
September	55·7	51·0	58·4	57·7	6·7	0·8	0·4	1·2	0·7
October	55·8	50·1	59·0	58·3	8·2	0·5	0·4	0·7	0·3
November	56·5	50·7	59·7	59·2	8·5	0·3	0·3	0·7	0
December	54·1	46·4	57·9	57·9	11·5	1·3	1·1	2·4	0·4
Year	55·4	49·1	58·8	58·4	9·3	1·3	0·6	2·3	1·1
13.—BADULLA.									
January	63·6	63·0	63·4	64·5	1·5	3·3	1·3	4·2	4·4
February	63·1	62·0	63·0	64·2	2·2	3·4	1·1	4·1	4·9
March	67·2	66·6	66·1	68·9	2·3	5·2	1·4	6·4	7·7
April	67·4	66·3	66·7	69·3	3·0	5·0	0·9	5·9	8·2
May	68·2	66·7	68·0	70·0	3·3	4·6	1·3	6·2	6·2
June	69·3	65·8	70·2	71·8	6·0	4·2	1·7	5·0	5·8
July	68·8	64·6	69·6	72·2	7·6	3·9	1·7	4·3	5·8
August	68·7	64·9	69·3	71·8	6·9	4·0	1·6	4·7	6·6
September	67·0	62·3	67·6	71·1	8·8	5·0	2·0	5·0	7·9
October	67·6	64·1	67·7	71·0	6·9	3·8	1·6	4·1	5·8
November	67·0	65·1	67·3	68·5	3·6	2·9	1·1	3·4	4·3
December	65·0	62·8	65·1	67·1	4·3	3·2	1·5	3·6	4·4
Year	66·9	64·5	67·0	69·2	4·7	4·0	1·4	4·7	5·9

TABLE VIII.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean	Min.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet Bulb. Mean	Min.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.
14.—VAVUNIYA-VILÁNKULAM.									
January	73·1	67·6	75·2	76·5	8·9	2·6	0·8	3·4	3·6
February	71·7	64·9	73·9	76·2	11·3	3·6	0·8	4·7	5·2
March	73·5	68·4	75·4	76·8	8·4	6·7	1·2	6·9	12·0
April	76·3	71·4	78·1	79·4	8·0	5·0	1·0	5·3	8·8
May	76·7	73·9	78·0	78·2	4·3	5·5	1·4	5·7	9·5
June	76·6	73·6	78·2	78·1	4·5	?	?	?	?
July	75·1	72·1	76·2	77·1	5·0	6·0	1·3	6·7	10·1
August	75·9	72·7	77·1	77·9	5·2	4·8	0·3	6·2	7·8
September	75·0	72·0	76·2	76·8	4·8	?	0·3	8·9	?
October	74·5	71·0	76·2	76·2	5·2	2·9	0	5·0	3·6
November	?	?	74·5	74·2	?	?	?	4·0	3·6
December	?	?	73·7	73·8	?	?	?	4·3	4·2
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

TABLE IX.—Tension of Atmospheric Vapour for 1883.

Month.	Mean.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.	From minima	Month.	Mean.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.	From minima.
1.—COLOMBO.					**4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.**				
January	·708	·712	·741	·670	January	·745	·776	795	·665
February	·724	·767	·756	·650	February	668	706	699	600
March	758	·762	779	·733	March	714	789	659	·695
April	798	·821	829	·745	April	796	833	·809	·746
May	·824	·841	·843	·787	May	·856	·886	861	821
June	·785	·818	·811	·726	June	·833	·855	·829	·814
July	·792	·811	·813	732	July	·787	811	·764	·786
August	·803	·853	·811	·745	August	·811	·825	·836	772
September	·790	·804	819	·746	September	·774	·776	752	793
October	·753	·789	·775	·706	October	·796	·816	831	740
November	·745	732	·816	·688	November	·768	·801	·801	·701
December	708	·692	·775	·658	December	·757	·766	816	·690
Year	·766	·783	·850	715	Year	·775	·803	·788	·735
2.—RATNAPURA.					**5.—MANNÁR.**				
January	·808	·800	·852	·772	January	·813	·836	·838	·766
February	·800	·801	·852	·746	February	·790	·815	816	·740
March	·826	·858	·834	·787	March	·894	897	·965	·821
April	875	·904	·906	·815	April	·997	1·019	1·069	·904
May	·898	·920	·899	865	May	1·001	1·019	1·040	·943
June	·884	·911	·897	·843	June	·967	·985	·988	·927
July	854	·873	·846	·843	July	·918	·936	·938	·880
August	·863	894	·868	·828	August	·933	·945	·965	·889
September	·844	·873	·853	·807	September	·921	·929	946	·889
October	·844	·865	·867	800	October	·899	917	·936	843
November	·827	·836	·858	·786	November	·858	872	·889	·814
December	781	·780	·837	·727	December	·826	·843	850	·786
Year	·842	·860	·864	802	Year	·901	918	937	·850
3.—PUTTALAM.					**6.—JAFFNA.**				
January	·770	·801	810	·700	January	·765	·787	·774	·733
February	·790	·822	·840	709	February	·716	·746	·726	·677
March	·845	·893	·895	·746	March	·834	·899	·843	·759
April	916	·958	·954	·835	April	·968	·998	·978	929
May	·925	·954	·958	·864	May	·982	1·012	·998	·936
June	·886	·899	·911	·849	June	·942	954	958	·913
July	·880	·899	·893	·849	July	·901	·906	·925	·873
August	·851	·906	·886	·762	August	·939	·932	981	·904
September	·853	·899	·902	·857	September	·914	·936	·925	·882
October	·860	·890	·877	·814	October	·878	·865	·927	·843
November	·817	·865	·845	·740	November	·819	·843	829	·774
December	·779	829	·831	·677	December	·760	·787	·773	·720
Year	·848	·885	·875	·783	Year	·868	·889	·886	·829

TABLE IX.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.	From minima
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January	·758	·787	·766	·720
February	·725	·767	·726	·681
March	825	·848	·841	·786
April	·862	·859	·913	·814
May	·870	·856	·910	·843
June	·841	·862	·874	·786
July	·834	·846	·891	·766
August	·830	·840	·884	·766
September	·814	·818	·877	·746
October	·826	838	·886	·753
November	823	·829	·889	753
December	·795	·815	829	·740
Year	·817	·830	·857	·763
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January	·868	·894	·902	·807
February	·806	·843	·845	·741
March	·892	·942	·938	·807
April	·958	985	1·040	·848
May	1·002	1·027	1·094	·886
June	858	·868	·900	·807
July	·832	·838	·877	·780
August ...	869	891	·924	793
September	·905	·961	·981	·772
October	·847	·906	·862	·773
November	·802	836	·828	·741
December	·774	·807	·801	715
Year	·868	899	·916	789
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January	·807	·802	·846	773
February	·787	·774	·846	·741
March	·850	·863	·895	·793
April	·892	918	911	·848
May	·925	·945	·922	·907
June	·889	·906	899	·863
July	·849	846	·855	·848
August	·840	855	·848	816
September	·860	·848	·870	·863
October	·843	·855	848	·825
November	·807	795	·846	·780
December	·792	·803	·818	·754
Year	·845	·851	·867	·818
10.—GALLE				
January	·830	·858	·867	·766
February	·794	·816	·846	·720
March	862	·890	·902	·793
April	·919	·945	·948	·865
May	·941	959	·985	·880
June	·937	·966	959	·886
July	·896	·933	920	·836
August	·912	·927	·936	·872
September	·916	948	·936	·865
October	·898	·933	·927	·835
November	·865	·887	·895	·814
December	·821	·843	873	·746
Year ...	·882	·909	·916	·823

Month.	Mean.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.	From minima.
11.—KANDY.				
January	·637	·642	·660	·609
February	·583	·582	·604	·564
March	·652	·678	·654	·624
April	·690	·717	·706	·647
May	·733	·737	·733	·799
June	·712	·716	·730	·691
July	·706	·710	·717	·691
August	·704	·716	·737	·660
September	682	·691	·705	·649
October	·697	·700	·730	·661
November	·704	·710	·736	·667
December	·662	·660	·697	·627
Year	·680	·688	·701	·653
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January	·419	·463	·469	.324
February	·385	·420	·457	·279
March	·383	·379	·461	·274
April	·413	·456	·464	·319
May	·487	·546	·522	·392
June	·454	·496	·478	·389
July	·455	·496	·484	·384
August	·443	·478	461	389
September	·443	·482	·478	370
October	·443	·496	·478	·357
November	·459	·514	·501	·363
December	·414	·457	·478	·307
Year	·433	·474	·478	·345
13.—BADULLA.				
January	·549	·537	·552	·558
February	536	·527	·535	·545
March	·603	·559	·616	·633
April	·615	·583	·622	·639
May	635	·611	·660	·633
June	·668	·672	·711	·622
July	·659	·678	·711	·589
August	·657	·654	·717	·600
September	·604	·612	·660	·541
October	·629	·624	·685	·579
November	·626	·630	·642	·606
December	·580	·575	·607	·538
Year	·613	·605	·643	·532
14.—V.-VILÁNKULAM.				
January	·783	·822	·867	·661
February	·739	·780	·831	·605
March	·747	·789	·767	·685
April	844	·886	·887	760
May	833	·886	·832	·780
June	—	—	—	—
July	·790	·811	·794	·766
August	·831	·848	·852	·793
September	—	·777	—	·780
October	·814	·831	·852	·760
November	—	·801	·794	—
December	—	·773	·787	—
Year	—	—	—	—

TABLE X.—Mean Relative Humidity of the Air in 1883.

Month.	Mean.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.	From minima.
1.—COLOMBO.				
January	72	68	62	85
February	72	73	63	79
March	70	64	61	86
April	76	68	67	82
May	75	73	70	82
June	76	75	73	79
July	75	73	75	77
August	77	75	73	82
September	73	71	71	78
October	75	74	71	81
November	77	72	76	83
December	75	70	71	85
Year	74	71	69	82
2.—RATNAPURA				
January	89	91	85	90
February	83	86	77	86
March	82	87	72	86
April	85	87	83	86
May	84	89	81	82
June	88	89	85	91
July	85	87	78	91
August	88	93	81	91
September	85	87	81	88
October	88	89	85	90
November	89	89	87	90
December	87	88	84	88
Year	86	88	82	88
3.—PUTTALAM.				
January	83	82	76	92
February	85	84	77	95
March	82	79	76	90
April	82	79	74	93
May	85	83	79	93
June	83	81	76	93
July	84	81	79	93
August	84	83	77	94
September	83	81	77	91
October	84	83	79	91
November	88	89	82	93
December	84	86	78	88
Year	84	82	77	92
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.				
January	81	80	76	88
February	76	77	65	85
March	71	74	50	90
April	75	75	60	90
May	79	77	67	93
June	78	77	67	91
July	75	73	61	90
August	78	77	68	90
September	74	67	61	93
October	83	78	77	92
November	88	86	86	93
December	86	84	82	92
Year	79	77	69	91
5.—MANNÁR.				
January	86	89	80	88
February	84	86	78	88
March	85	85	81	88
April	85	85	84	87
May	87	87	84	89
June	86	87	83	89
July	86	87	83	87
August	84	85	81	87
September	84	85	79	87
October	90	91	87	91
November	89	91	87	91
December	90	91	89	90
Year	86	87	83	88
6.—JAFFNA.				
January	83	82	78	90
February	77	74	68	88
March	78	81	70	84
April	81	81	76	85
May	84	85	81	87
June	82	83	79	85
July	83	83	79	87
August	83	81	81	87
September	84	87	79	85
October	90	89	89	91
November	88	86	84	93
December	87	90	82	90
Year	83	83	79	87
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January	83	82	80	86
February	76	76	72	81
March	80	77	73	90
April	77	70	70	91
May	76	74	68	86
June	80	79	70	90
July	79	78	70	88
August	78	77	69	88
September	76	75	67	86
October	82	80	77	88
November	88	86	86	93
December	91	93	88	93
Year	80	79	74	88
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January	94	93	91	98
February	88	86	82	97
March	87	81	83	98
April	86	78	83	98
May	81	78	84	82
June	76	70	69	88
July	73	65	67	88
August	76	69	71	88
September	82	76	81	90
October	86	83	79	95
November	92	89	91	97
December	90	88	86	97
Year	84	80	80	93
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January	84	78	78	95
February	83	74	78	97
March	83	75	76	98
April	84	77	76	98
May	89	85	83	98
June	87	83	81	98
July	84	78	77	98
August	84	77	75	98
September	83	75	74	98
October	83	77	75	98
November	84	76	78	98
December	83	75	75	98
Year	84	77	77	98
10.—GALLE.				
January	88	87	85	93
February	82	82	78	86
March	83	83	77	88
April	85	85	81	89
May	88	89	87	89
June	90	91	89	91
July	89	91	87	89
August	89	89	87	91
September	88	89	87	89
October	90	89	89	93
November	92	91	89	95
December	89	89	87	93
Year	88	88	85	90

TABLE X.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.	From minima.	Month.	Mean.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.	From minima.
11.—KANDY.					**13.—BADULLA.**				
January	80	79	73	87	January	83	79	78	92
February	72	70	64	82	February	83	79	75	94
March	72	76	59	81	March	77	70	68	92
April	78	80	66	88	April	78	72	66	95
May	78	78	69	88	May	79	73	73	92
June	83	84	76	88	June	81	77	74	92
July	82	82	76	88	July	81	79	74	90
August	83	84	78	88	August	82	79	76	92
September	79	79	72	85	September	77	76	66	89
October	85	84	80	90	October	82	81	74	92
November	87	86	82	92	November	86	33	81	95
December	83	83	78	90	December	83	80	79	92
Year	80	80	73	87	Year	81	77	74	92
12.—NUWARA ELIYA					**14.—VAVUNIYA-VILÁNKULAM.**				
January	94	89	97	97	January	?	?	?	?
February	85	77	86	93	February	84	80	78	95
March	80	66	84	89	March	74	71	56	95
April	82	71	82	93	April	79	77	66	95
May	93	90	92	97	May	78	77	64	93
June	98	97	97	100	June	?	?	?	?
July	98	97	97	100	July	76	73	62	93
August	98	97	97	100	August	80	75	68	98
September	96	94	97	97	September	?	64	?	98
October	97	97	97	97	October	88	78	85	100
November	98	97	100	97	November	?	82	84	?
December	92	86	97	93	December	?	82	82	?
Year	92	88	94	96	Year	?	?	?	?

TABLE XI.—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1883.

Month.	Mean.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.	Month.	Mean.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.
1.—COLOMBO				**3.—PUTTALAM.**			
January	5·8	4·7	7·0	January	7·3	7·4	7·3
February	4·7	4·4	5·0	February	6·7	6·6	6·8
March	4·3	4·2	4·3	March	6·8	6·9	6·7
April	6·1	5·6	6·7	April	7·0	7·0	7·0
May	7·2	7·2	7·2	May	7·2	7·6	6·9
June	8·0	8·1	8·0	June	7·2	7·2	7·2
July	7·8	7·9	7·7	July	6·9	7·1	6·7
August	7·8	7·3	8.3	August	7·2	7·3	7·2
September	8·2	8·2	8·2	September	6·9	7·0	6·9
October	8·4	8·4	8·4	October	7·4	7·1	7·8
November	8·4	8·3	8·5	November	7·7	7·7	7·7
December	7·5	7·3	7·7	December	6·8	6·9	6·7
Year	7·0	6·8	7·2	Year	7·1	7·1	7·1
2.—RATNAPURA.				**4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.**			
January	6·6	5·6	7·7	January	2·5	2·0	3·0
February	5·6	4·6	6·7	February	2·8	2·3	3·3
March	5·0	4·0	6·0	March	3·6	3·2	4·0
April	6·4	4·6	8·2	April	3·7	2·7	4·7
May	7·2	6·9	7·5	May	3·2	2·8	3·6
June	7·5	7·8	7·2	June	3·2	2·9	3·6
July	6·6	7·0	6·3	July	3·2	2·5	4·0
August	7·6	7·5	7·7	August	3·8	3·5	4·1
September	6·6	6·4	6·9	September	2·3	1·9	2·7
October	6·7	6·0	7·5	October	5·0	3·9	6·2
November	6·5	5·5	7·5	November	5·5	5·0	6·0
December	5·6	5·1	6·1	December	5·2	4·5	5·8
Year	6·5	5·9	7·1	Year	3·6	3·1	4·2

[redacted]

Month.	Mean.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.
5.—MANNÁR.			
January	4·2	3·7	4·8
February	4·2	4·0	4·5
March	2·8	2·4	3·2
April	3·9	3·8	4·0
May	5·8	5·1	6·5
June	6·1	5·8	6·5
July	5·9	6·8	5·1
August	5·8	5·5	6·2
September	5·3	5·0	5·6
October	7·2	7·0	7·5
November	7·4	7·2	7·6
December	7·5	7·0	8·0
Year	5·5	5·2	5·9
6.—JAFFNA.			
January	4·6	4·3	4·9
February	3·2	3·8	2·7
March	1·9	1·8	2·0
April	3·7	3·4	4·0
May	4·2	4·1	4·4
June	5·4	5·1	5·8
July	7·0	7·2	6·8
August	6·1	6·0	6·2
September	5·1	5·7	4·5
October	7·5	7·5	7·5
November	7·9	7·3	8·5
December	7·1	7·2	7·1
Year	5·3	5·3	5·4
7.—TRINCOMALEE.			
January	7·5	7·6	7·4
February	7·3	6·3	8·3
March	4·9	5·2	4·6
April	5·9	5·7	6·1
May	4·9	4·9	5·0
June	5·6	5·0	6·3
July	5·2	4·7	5·7
August	5·8	5·4	6·2
September	5·3	3·9	6·7
October	6·9	6·0	7·9
November	8·3	8·0	8·7
December	7·3	7·1	7·5
Year	6·2	5·8	6·7
8.—BATTICALOA.			
January	7·6	7·7	7·6
February	6·0	5·8	6·3
March	5·8	5·7	4·0
April	5·2	4·9	5·5
May	6·3	5·8	6·8
June	7·2	6·6	7·9
July	7·3	7·1	7·5
August	8·2	7·8	8·6
September	7·8	7·0	8·7
October	8·6	8·3	9·0
November	9·0	8·9	9·1
December	9·0	9·2	8·8
Year	7·3	7·1	7·5
9.—HAMBANTOṬA.			
January	6·6	6·8	6·5
February	5·5	5·0	6·0
March	5·4	5·7	5·1
April	6·1	6·1	6·1
May	6·3	6·7	6·0
June	6·6	6·4	6·9
July	6·5	6·4	6·7
August	7·8	7·7	8·0
September	6·4	6·2	6·7
October	7·4	7·0	7·9
November	8·1	7·4	8·8
December	6·3	6·5	6·2
Year	6·6	6·5	6·7

Month.	Mean.	9·30 A.M.	3·30 P.M.
10.—GALLE.			
January	5·7	4·5	7·0
February	4·6	4·2	5·1
March	5·0	4·6	5·4
April	4·8	4·7	4·9
May	6·5	6·8	6·3
June	6·2	6·1	6·4
July	6·1	6·1	6·2
August	5·5	5·5	5·5
September	5·9	6·4	6·4
October	6·0	5·7	6·4
November	6·4	5·7	7·2
December	4·5	3·6	5·4
Year	5·6	5·3	6·0
11.—KANDY.			
January	5·3	4·4	6·2
February	5·4	4·4	6·4
March	5·0	4·0	6·1
April	5·7	4·5	7·0
May	6·3	5·7	7·0
June	7·3	6·7	7·9
July	7·0	6·3	7·8
August	7·2	6·6	7·9
September	6·0	6·0	6·0
October	7·1	6·3	8·0
November	6·9	5·8	8·0
December	6·4	5·8	7·0
Year	6·3	5·5	7·1
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.			
January	6·0	5·0	7·1
February	5·5	4·2	6·9
March	4·5	2·4	6·6
April	5·9	3·9	7·9
May	5·3	4·2	6·4
June	7·8	7·1	8·5
July	7·6	6·8	8·4
August	8·1	7·5	8·8
September	6·6	5·2	8·0
October	7·8	6·7	9·0
November	7·5	6·0	9·0
December	7·6	7·4	7·9
Year	6·7	5·5	7·9
13.—BADULLA.			
January	7·0	7·1	7·0
February	4·7	4·2	5·3
March	5·0	4·0	6·0
April	4·9	3·5	6·4
May	4·7	3·6	5·8
June	5·6	4·7	6·5
July	6·3	5·2	7·4
August	5·8	4·5	7·1
September	5·1	3·9	6·3
October	7·1	6·0	8·2
November	8·0	7·0	9·1
December	6·3	5·4	8·3
Year	5·9	4·9	6·9
14.—VAVUNIYA-VILÁṆKULAM.			
January	4·9	5·7	4·2
February	4·2	4·7	3·[illegible]
March	2·8	2·8	3·1
April	4·2	3·8	4·7
May	4·2	4·1	4·3
June	5·4	5·2	5·6
July	4·7	5·0	4·5
August	5·9	5·7	6·1
September	4·4	4·4	4·4
October	7·7	7·3	8·2
November	7·8	7·3	8·4
December	7·3	7·3	7·3
Year	5·3	5·3	5·4

TABLE XII.—Inches of Rainfall in each Month of 1883.

Province	Station	Jan	Feb	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Western ...	Colombo ...	2·84	1·69	5·61	8·83	18·62	11·71	3·16	17·86	3·80	14·65	9·12	7·39	[illegible]
" ...	Ratnapura ...	6·18	6·80	9·76	13·88	27·92	16·51	10·23	18·78	14·54	21·27	13·71	9·02	[illegible]
North-Western	Puttalam ...	0	2·51	1·64	3·10	12·88	0·48	0	1·61	0	8·04	10·65	6·50	[illegible]
North-Central	Anurádhapura ...	1·55	5·58	3·01	6·80	7·02	3·41	0·76	4·55	0	12·03	16·48	8·28	[illegible]
Northern ...	Mannár ...	1·35	10·61	0·11	0·70	8·84	0	0	0	0	18·28	11·60	6·07	[illegible]
" ...	Jaffna ...	1·85	5·08	1·19	1·82	5·40	0	0·10	0·76	0	20·56	20·85	10·06	[illegible]
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	5·80	8·14	2·50	0·70	4·61	6·46	0·11	1·36	4·37	12·65	21·49	8·16	[illegible]
" ...	Batticaloa ...	7·24	10·06	0·72	0·14	3·12	1·99	0·74	0·37	0·54	10·06	18·65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	0·64	0·79	2·52	1·30	5·15	2·54	2·11	0·76	0·87	7·54	4·67	0·07	[illegible]
" ..	Galle ...	5·57	3·41	3·32	11·75	10·66	5·40	8·43	6·05	6·06	10·32	19·65	4·50	[illegible]
Central ...	Kandy ...	1·69	3·39	2·63	6·26	14·25	6·21	5·95	7·57	1·38	10·31	8·92	5·46	[illegible]
" ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	2·80	5·45	3·42	7·72	13·10	7·35	19·86	14·27	4·06	8·45	7·97	5·17	[illegible]
" ...	Badulla ...	14·36	9·23	2·63	11·73	10·81	3·12	3·78	7·01	2·12	7·55	16·66	10·61	[illegible]
North-Central	V.-Vilánkulam ...	1·00	13·44	1·43	4·85	4·45	2·27	0·32	3·68	1·01	15·10	15·75	10·52	[illegible]

TABLE XIII.—Number of Days on which Rainfall was measured in 1883.

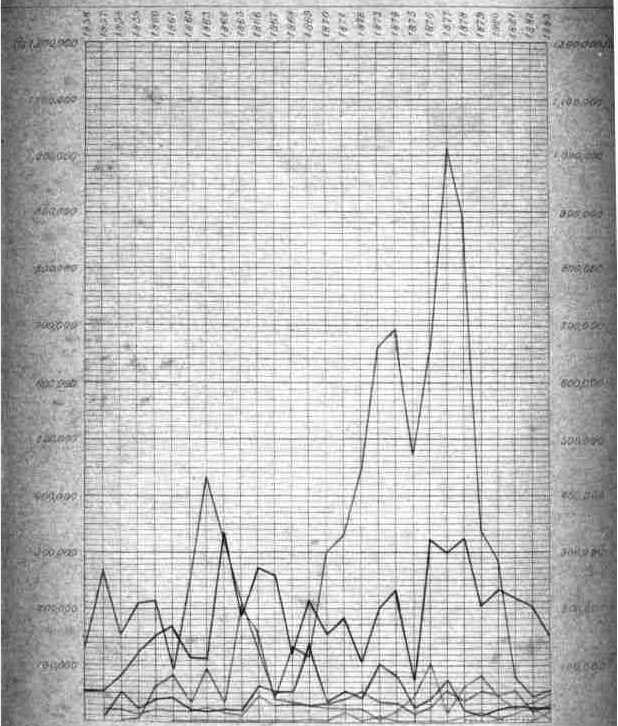
Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Western ..	Colombo ...	7	3	10	17	17	20	12	22	7	21	18	8	162
" ...	Ratnapura .	10	4	15	16	18	24	21	24	13	21	20	9	195
North-Western	Puttalam ...	0	2	1	4	2	1	0	3	0	6	13	2	[illegible]
North-Central	Anurádhapura .	12	12	9	13	3	4	2	13	0	18	26	15	127
Northern ...	Mannár ...	1	4	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	16	19	13	60
" ...	Jaffna ...	6	6	2	4	5	0	1	3	0	21	19	15	82
Eastern .	Trincomalee ..	11	5	1	2	4	6	2	4	4	15	27	15	96
" ...	Batticaloa ...	19	8	2	1	6	5	3	3	4	14	28	16	[illegible]
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	5	5	6	5	6	8	11	7	5	11	19	2	[illegible]
" ...	Galle ..	17	11	8	12	21	22	24	21	20	25	20	15	[illegible]
Central ...	Kandy ...	8	3	8	10	7	18	22	20	12	27	22	[illegible]	171
" ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	17	7	6	14	12	23	22	27	11	21	24	13	197
" ...	Badulla ...	15	6	6	11	8	5	9	25	3	14	20	16	[illegible]
North-Central	Vavuniya-Vilánkulam ...	4	4	3	10	5	4	2	5	3	19	24	15	[illegible]

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, 25th July, 1884.

J. STODDART,
Acting Surveyor-General.

I.

Diagram showing the Amounts received
by Land Sales and Fees in each Province
from 1850 to 1883 inclusive.

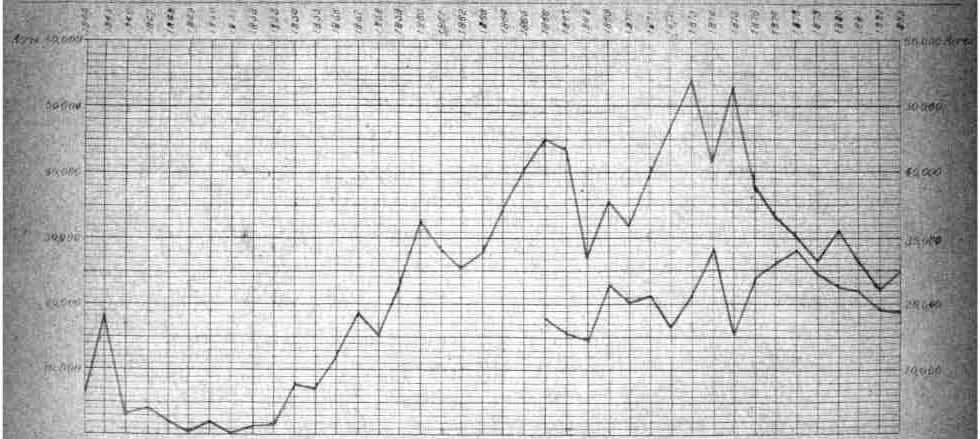


Surveyor Generals Office
Colombo 30th April 1884

Actg Surveyor General

II.

Diagram showing the Number of Acres of Land sold in each year from 1884 to 1893 inclusive.

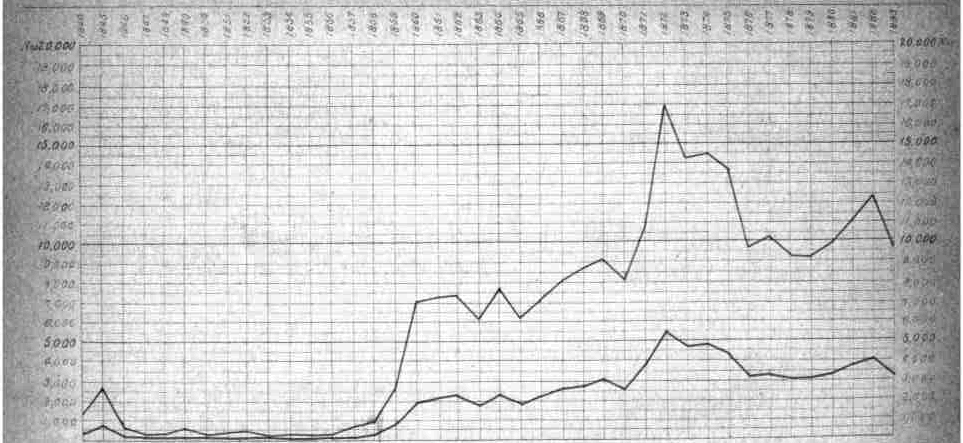


Surveyor General's Office
Victoria, 30th April 1894.

Figures by the Statistical Office, Victoria.

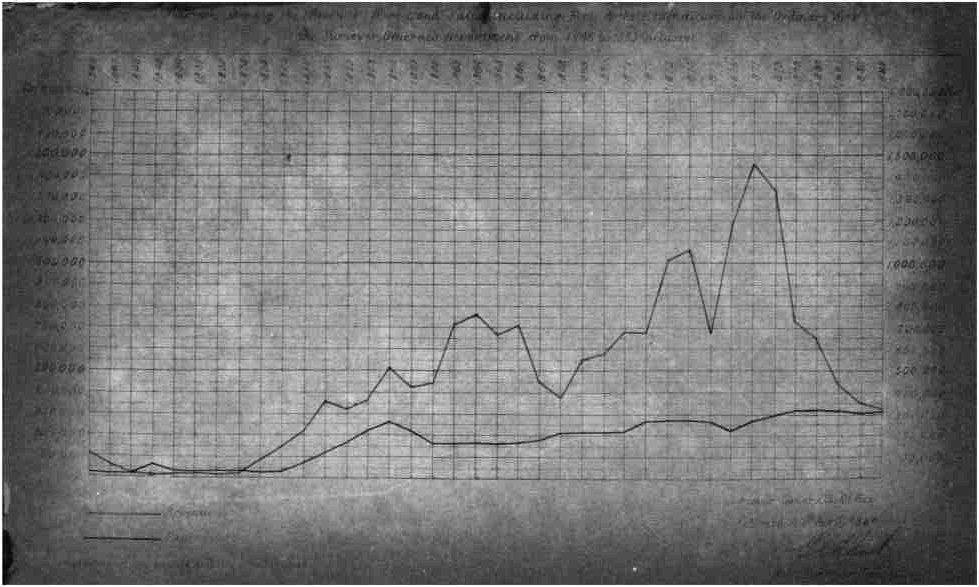
III.

Diagram showing the Number of Plans Copied in the Surveyor Generals Department in each Year from 1840 to 1883 inclusive.



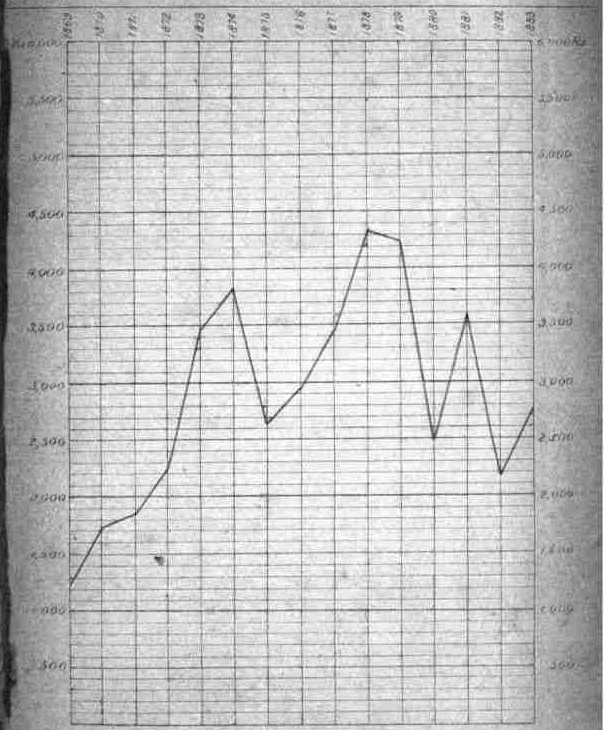
Surveyor Generals Office
Brisbane, 30th April 1883.

Acting Surveyor General.


Revenue
Expenditure

V.

Diagram shewing the Amounts realized for Miscellaneous Plans prepared in the Office on application from 1869 to 1883



Surveyor General's Office
Calcutta, 30th April 1884

Colonel R. H. Tanner, C.S.I., R.E.
Actg Surveyor General

Calcutta: C. Ogilvie, Superintendent, Government Printing, India.

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

STATISTICS.

REMARKS AND STATISTICS FURNISHED BY THE HON. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1883

THE question of crime in this Colony is one which has been lately the subject of some discussion, and the criminal returns for 1883 may therefore be regarded with perhaps more than ordinary interest.

2. Whether crime in Ceylon is increasing or decreasing, is a question upon which I do not feel myself competent to offer any decided opinion. I have not been here long enough, nor have I had opportunities sufficient, to enable me to examine and to form an opinion on the different points which bear more or less upon so important a matter, and without a thorough consideration of which it would be as premature as it would be unwarranted on my part to arrive at hasty conclusions.

The mere fact of a greater or less number of cases having been tried, or a greater or less number of individuals having been charged, in one year than in another year, is not to my mind any sure criterion that there is any substantial increase or decrease in the crime of a country.

Many circumstances, unconnected with the actual commission of crime itself, may cause more cases to be tried and more persons to be accused at one time than at another. It is only by making a careful comparison between the number of criminal cases and persons tried during one period with those tried during another, while taking into consideration the different reasons which may either account for an increase or decrease in crime, that anything like reasonable conclusions can be drawn.

3. That crime in this country is greater than it ought to be, when comparing its population with that of other countries, is, I believe, but too true; but I scarcely think it is altogether fair to make a comparison between the criminal returns of a country like this and those of England on other European nations.

If we are prepared to admit that certain innate principles exist, which dictate the same ideas of what is right and wrong to every man alike, the comparison may be a fair one; otherwise it can scarcely be said to be so. Even allowing that every individual is endowed with a certain sense of right and wrong, I think it cannot be denied that different views as to morals are held by different races and in different countries. These are truths which seem to be too frequently forgotten and which men are often apt to disregard, but they are facts which should undoubtedly be taken into consideration when comparing the state of crime in one country with its condition in another.

4. If an opinion is to be formed as to the present state of crime in the Island from the returns of 1883, when comparing them with those of the five preceding years, I am afraid it can scarcely be as satisfactory a one as we might care to arrive at.

5. I will at first refer to the number of cases reported and summary convictions.

The total number of offences reported to the Police Magistrates in 1883 was 62,845,

As against	57,995	in	1882
	54,344	,,	1881
	54,720	,,	1880
	59,388	,,	1879
	64,668	,,	1878

showing an increase over every year since 1878.

6. The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before Magistrates in 1883 was 123,672,

As against	115,902	in	1882
	109,266	,,	1881
	115,636	,,	1880
	122,802	,,	1879
	138,661	,,	1878

again showing an increase over every year since 1878.

The number of summary convictions was—

12,034	in	1883
10,467	,,	1882
10,103	,,	1881
9,774	,,	1880
9,721	,,	1879
11,719	,,	1878

showing an increase in number over every year, not excluding even 1878.

The number of convictions before the superior courts was—

1,377	in	1883
1,556	"	1882
1,555	"	1881
1,747	"	1880
1,173	"	1879
878	"	1878

Here the year 1883 bears a favourable comparison with the three immediately preceding years, but not so as regards the years previous to that.

7. The number of persons returned as acquitted before the Inferior Courts was in 1883, according to the returns shown in Table V., 101,521; before the superior courts 1,026.

But I believe this return is, strictly speaking, incorrect, inasmuch as it includes in the word *acquitted* persons with regard to whom prosecutions after being entered have, for some reason or another, been withdrawn or not proceeded with. I have been unable to ascertain the exact number of individuals with regard to whom a prosecution may have been abandoned before verdict or judgment.

The number of acquittals appearing by the returns of last year is undoubtedly considerable, more particularly those before the inferior courts, and this may be said to argue favourably towards showing a decrease in crime. No doubt, acquittals looked at in this connection are better than convictions, but I am far from thinking that acquittals, and I would now more particularly refer to those before the superior courts, are any safe criterion that crime has really lessened.

8. If we could feel sure that the number of *commitments* for trial had to a considerable extent diminished, the question might be different, but it should be borne in mind that seldom, I may say, is a case committed for trial unless there has been a crime perpetrated, and it is not to be concluded that in every single instance in which a judge or jury may have given the prisoner the benefit of a doubt that he therefore goes free as a morally innocent man.

9. So far as the inferior courts are concerned, I believe many cases unfortunately fall through either because they have been maliciously or without sufficient reason instituted, or because cases, perhaps some good in themselves, have been supported by evidence palpably exaggerated or altogether false.

10. That perjury is had recourse to to a lamentable extent by many classes of this community is but too true, and if anything could be done which might tend to diminish so great an evil such would be an incalculable boon, not only towards the more satisfactory administration of justice, but to every section of the community at large.

It frequently happens that when a murder, or I may say any other crime, has been committed and a certain individual is charged, those who give, or are prepared to give evidence against him are immediately charged with the same offence in a counter plaint. Evidence is taken in both inquiries, and it is but too often almost impossible to say on which side the truth has been told, or rather which side has had recourse to the greater number of falsehoods.

More than one such case has come under my notice since my arrival in this Colony, and the task of deciding what course should be taken is often as difficult as it is unsatisfactory in the extreme.

Charges of perjury can of course be entered against those who appear *primâ facie* to have given false testimony, but there are no cases which contain more loopholes for escape than these, and to enter a charge which only ends in an acquittal does, I venture to say, in most cases, more harm than good.

To legislate with regard to this question would probably be difficult. The only way to effectually stop the evil would be to empower the courts to summarily punish those whom they felt had undoubtedly committed perjury before them, but the proposal of a measure to confer any such powers would have to be carefully considered, and any such powers, if conferred, would have to be used with very great caution and discretion.

There is one step which I cannot but think might with benefit be taken by those who preside over the Courts (I refer more particularly to the Inferior Courts), and which might possibly tend to check perjury, and this is that every endeavour should be made for cases to be disposed of of as soon as possible after they have been instituted.

I am perfectly well aware how difficult it is for a judge or magistrate to insist upon a case going on when there is an apparent agreement between the parties concerned, or their legal advisers, that it should stand over; but all must admit that there is nothing which as a rule tends so much towards justice being frustrated, which gives rise to more opportunities for the concoction of false testimony, and which causes greater trouble, inconvenience, and expense to those in any way connected with the hearing of a case, than frequent and unnecessary postponements during its investigation.

It seems to be sometimes forgotten by those who are ever ready on some frivolous ground to apply for an adjournment—and even by those who have the power to either grant or refuse it, that many a long distance may have to be travelled over, and many a serious inconvenience suffered, by those who are called upon to again attend the court.

11. I have so far alluded to the number of summary convictions, &c., of 1883, when compared with the five previous years, and I have shown that the number of offences reported, the number of persons apprehended or summoned, and the number of summary convictions were in 1883 greater, with the exception of the number of offences reported and the number of persons apprehended or summoned in 1878, than those of the other four years.

12. But if, on the other hand, we go further back and compare these returns of 1883, not with the five previous years, but with the four years previous to those, we shall see that they compare somewhat favourably.

13. The number of offences reported to the police or Magistrates was, as I have already stated—

In 1883	...	62,845
1877	...	83,177
1876	...	64,841
1875	...	64,324
1874	...	63,734

14. The number of persons arrested by the police or summoned before the Magistrates was—

In 1883	.	123,672
1877	.	133,515
1876	..	131,366
1875	..	130,121
1874	...	130,637

15. The number of summary convictions was—

In 1883	...	12,034
1877	..	13,217
1876	..	11,279
1875	...	13,608
1874	...	11,794

16. On the other hand, the convictions before the Superior Courts in 1883, although they compare favourably with the returns for the three years previous, bear an unfavourable comparison with the six years previous to those. The number of convictions before the Superior Courts was—

In 1883	.	1,377
1879	...	1,173
1878	...	878
1877	..	950
1876	..	984
1875	...	1,161
1874	...	1,106
In 1880	the number was	1,747
1881	" "	1,555
1882	" "	1,356

Probably the large increase during 1880 was to a considerable extent attributable, as remarked by Mr. Burnside in his report for that year, to the fact that during 1880 many cases had been sent for trial before the Superior Courts which had before that been dealt with by the inferior tribunals, a practice for which the then Queen's Advocate said he was to a great extent responsible, inasmuch as he considered that the punitive jurisdiction of the inferior courts did not in many cases permit the infliction of such punishment as was calculated to act as a deterrent to the offence.

To this practice, therefore, may also be attributed the increase of such convictions during the last three years.

If, therefore, the same kind of cases as I take it were committed to the Superior Courts in 1880 were also committed in the three following years, the returns for these years, more particularly the last, can scarcely be regarded as unfavourable.

17. While dealing with the subject of crime in connection with the returns of the inferior courts, the return (see Table VI.) showing the number of cases dealt with under the Village Communities Ordinance must not be left out of sight.

The total number of criminal cases decided by the Village Tribunal was—

In 1883	...	15,464
1882	...	16,106
1881	...	16,519
1880	...	17,324
1879	.	19,212

It will, therefore, be seen that there has been a gradual decrease during the last five years of cases actually *decided* by these courts, although not so as regards the number actually *instituted*.

The number instituted was:—

In 1883	...	28,492
1882	...	28,171
1881	...	28,093
1880	...	26,748
1879	..	29,345

What has become of those cases instituted but not decided, the returns sent in do not show, and in the absence of any explanations on this point it cannot but be considered as a matter for regret that out of the instituted cases in 1883, so many should have been left apparently undecided.

Taking therefore the number of criminal cases actually instituted before these tribunals during the last five years, the returns for last year neither show, I think, any material increase nor decrease in the work brought before them.

18.—These village or Gaṇsabháwa tribunals have now been in existence over twelve years, having been instituted in 1871, and undoubtedly the cases which have come before them have been very numerous.

Whether these courts have been the means of bringing speedy and cheap justice to the doors of those who were really deserving of it, or whether they have been made use of by the people to oppress and harass one another, is a question upon which my short experience in this Colony scarcely allows me to offer an opinion.

Were they legitimately made use of—did they really exist as a means of administering speedy justice and of at once deciding rights, the decision of which might, and probably would, be otherwise delayed—the object with which they were established would, no doubt, be to a great extent accomplished. But if, on the other hand, they have given rise not only to increased but needless litigation, they would, both by waste of time and needless cost, prove rather sources of evil than of good to the community.

Whatever opinion I may be able hereafter to arrive at on the working of these courts—for I have no wish to form hasty conclusions with regard to so important a question—I think, bearing in mind the large number of cases apparently left undisposed of at the end of last year, that the action of these tribunals, the chief object of which was undoubtedly the speedy determination of petty grievances, is deserving of being carefully watched. If it could be felt that none but proper cases are brought before them, the less difficulties and restrictions put in the way of obtaining justice, the better; but if, as I fear is the case with regard to most of the courts in this Colony, many complaints are entered for the purpose merely of annoyance or pure love of litigation, then, as has been done with regard to Police Courts, some check might, I think, be put upon the institution of cases before these village tribunals.

19. In addition to the criminal returns usually sent in, I have this year added one which more or less bears upon crime as dealt with by the inferior courts, viz., a return showing the number of charges instituted before the Municipalities when sitting as a Bench of Magistrates in Colombo, Kandy, and Galle.

It will be seen that the total number of such cases which were instituted in 1883 amounted in Colombo to 1,987, in Kandy to 1,909, in Galle to 698, making a total of 4,594; out of these there were 2,099 convictions.

The Municipalities seem, and not unnaturally so, somewhat reluctant to give up the magisterial powers which have been conferred upon them, and which it is said could not be satisfactorily performed, at least in Colombo, by the existing magisterial staff, were the jurisdiction of the Municipalities taken away from them. Such may or may not be the case, but I very much doubt whether the magisterial duties which now devolve upon the Municipal Councillors could not be more satisfactorily performed, and with probably but little extra cost, by a Magistrate expressly appointed for such purpose.

20. I have above principally referred to such courts as deal with crime in so far as it is summarily disposed of in this Colony.

21. We come now to what I may call the more serious question, viz., crime as appearing before the Superior Criminal Courts of the Island.

22. The number of criminal cases brought before the Supreme Court in 1883 was 477, the number of accused being 972. Of these, 649 were convicted, 323 being either acquitted or with regard to whom the prosecution was abandoned before verdict; showing a decrease when compared with the numbers of 1882 of 101 cases, 315 accused, 59 convictions, 256 acquittals.

In 1882, the number of cases was 578, persons charged 1,287, convictions 708, acquittals 579; showing an increase over 1881 of 85 cases, 290 accused, 88 convictions, 202 acquittals

In 1881 the number of cases was 493, accused 997, convictions 620, acquittals 377; showing a decrease when compared with 1880 of 102 cases, 233 accused, 117 convictions, 116 acquittals.

In 1880 the number of cases was 595, accused 1,230, convictions 737; acquittals 493; showing an increase over 1879 of 256 persons, 405 cases, 226 convictions, 179 acquittals.

In 1879 the number of cases was 339, accused 825, convictions 511, acquittals 314; showing an increase over 1878 of 95 cases, 305 accused, 229 convictions, 76 acquittals.

In 1878 the number of cases was 244, accused 520, convictions 282, acquittals 238.

It will therefore be seen that there has been a decrease in the number of cases tried in 1883, when compared with those tried in 1882, and that there was also a decrease in 1881 when compared with 1880. But that there was an increase in 1882 over 1881, in 1880 over 1879, and in 1879 over 1878.

23. In 1883 there were 21 persons convicted of murder, 26 acquitted, and 1 who was charged was found insane. This is somewhat less than the previous year, when 24 were convicted and 42 acquitted. In 1881, 54 persons were committed for murder, of whom 27 were found guilty.

24. In 1883 there were 62 persons convicted of manslaughter and 38 acquitted. In 1882, 55 persons were convicted of this offence and 22 acquitted. In 1881, 67 persons were found guilty and 29 acquitted.

It will therefore be seen that while the number of convictions and acquittals for actual murder in 1883 is somewhat less than the two previous years, that for manslaughter is somewhat in excess.

25. Of the other more serious crimes, there were 3 convictions and 5 acquittals for rape, as against 5 convictions and 3 acquittals in 1882.

For cattle stealing there were 21 convictions and 5 acquittals as against 36 convictions and 58 acquittals in 1882. Of arson there were 11 convictions and 12 acquittals in 1883, as against 2 convictions and 10 acquittals in 1882. The other cases which go to make up the returns consist principally of assaults and thefts of different descriptions and gravity.

26. If the number of convictions and acquittals before the Supreme Court during 1883 be subtracted from the whole number of cases disposed of by the Supreme Court and the District Courts during the year, the number disposed of by the District Courts will be as follows :—

The number of convictions before the Supreme Court was 649 ; this taken from 1,377 leaves 728 before the District Courts.

The number of acquittals was 323, which subtracted from 1,026 leaves 703 before the District Courts.

The numbers were as follows :—	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878
Total convictions before Superior Courts	1,556	1,555	1,747	1,173	878
Acquittals	1,413	1,339	1,791	1,008	850
Before the Supreme Court :					
Convictions	708	620	737	511	282
Acquittals	579	377	493	314	232
Number disposed of by District Courts :					
Convictions	848	935	1,010	662	596
Acquittals	834	962	1,298	694	612

It will therefore be seen that the number of criminal cases disposed of by the District Courts in 1883 was less than in any one of the three preceding years, although in excess of those disposed of in 1879 and 1878.

27. The great proportion of acquittals, so called, to the convictions before these Courts is certainly striking. In only two years, viz., 1882 and 1883, do the convictions exceed the acquittals, whereas the contrary would naturally be the case. But, as I have already had occasion to remark, acquittal here is made use of in a somewhat erroneous sense inasmuch as it apparently includes all cases which have been instituted but which have not resulted in convictions.

28. I may here remark that nearly all the charges of murder and manslaughter were apparently brought against Sinhalese. The returns sent in do not actually show the nationality of those accused, but I find that from the Northern and Eastern Provinces, where the Tamils mostly prevail, there were no cases of murder, and only four persons were from these Provinces charged with manslaughter, two of whom were acquitted. Three of these cases came from the Northern Province, one from the Eastern.

29. Although not immediately connected with criminal statistics, I have added a return this year to those usually sent, showing the number of Coroner's inquests, the verdicts arrived at, and the causes of death during the last five years.

There are not many remarks which I feel it necessary to make with regard to these statistics for 1883, and which seem more or less of the same nature as those for the four years previous. It is perhaps worthy of notice that in presence of 95 verdicts returned for murder, only 21 persons should have been convicted before the Supreme Court of that offence, but it may be that in some cases where murder was charged a verdict of manslaughter was obtained, and there were no doubt verdicts delivered against persons unknown, who were unfortunately never discovered to be brought to justice.

The number of deaths from miscellaneous causes in 1883, such as from lightning, snake bites, wild animals, &c., is much the same as in former years. There were in 1883 three persons killed by alligators, 11 by sharks, 17 by wild animals, 82 died from snake bites.

30. When comparing the criminal returns of recent years one with another, we cannot fail to be struck with the large amount of crime, or at all events the many criminal charges which were instituted and disposed of by the different tribunals during the years 1878 and 1879. The Inspector-General of Police, in an able Administration Report for 1879, attributes this, to some extent, to numerous acquittals and discharges on technical grounds when those who were accused were undoubtedly guilty. Whether such was or was not the case, I cannot take upon myself to say, but we must hope that if any failures of justice did arise, or if crime was in any way suffered to increase by reason of the causes to which Mr. Campbell alludes, the New Penal Codes, which will come into operation at the commencement of the ensuing year, will, by their clearer definition of crimes, and I trust the simpler procedure which they provide, go far towards lessening the chances of justice being defeated in the manner or on the grounds referred to.

But unless care, discretion, and zeal be shown by those whose duty it is to detect crime and to administer justice, no Codes, however perfect they may be, can ever effect real good. I do not mean to say that such does not now exist, but the possession of these qualities will be more than ever necessary when an entirely new machinery in the working of criminal law and procedure is had recourse to.

31. In conclusion, I would venture to remark that I do not think the criminal returns for 1883 should be considered as altogether unsatisfactory. No doubt they show an increase of instituted cases over the immediately preceding years, as also an increase of those adjudicated upon by the inferior tribunals. This, however, may have been caused either by an increased number of cases having been entered by the police or village headmen, or there may have been an increase in the number of unfounded charges. But in so far as the Superior Criminal Courts are concerned, the returns compare favourably with the few previous years, and although they are not such as to elate our hopes that there is any real diminution of crime in this Island, neither, I think, are they such as to alarm us that crime is on a dangerous or steady increase in our midst.

F. FLEMING,
Attorney-General.

25th April, 1884.

I.—OFFENCES.

TABLE showing the Number of Offences reported to the Police or the Magistrates* during the year 1883.

	Total Number of Offences reported	Offences against the Person	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against Property.†	Other Offences.
Police Courts	49,540	15,759	—	11,142	22,639
Justices of the Peace ...	9,732	3,153	1,902	3,624	1,053
Municipal Bench of Magistrates	3,573	37	—	27	3,509

* Include also the Municipal Bench of Magistrates
† Include both offences against rights of property and injuries to the subjects of property.

II.—APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES.

TABLE showing the Number of Persons brought up before the Magistrates'* Courts by Arrest, Warrant, or Summons for Offences, and how their Cases were disposed of in the Magistrates' Courts.

	Number discharged for want of Prosecution by the Party complaining or for want of Evidence.	Number of Cases dismissed on the Merits	Number of Persons summarily convicted	Number of Persons committed for Trial in the Superior Courts.
Offences against the person ...	36,612	16,083	3,700	882
Cattle stealing ...	4,533	1,647	—	542
Offences against property	26,754	11,861	1,948	756
Offences against Masters' and Servants' Acts, including Acts relating to Indentured Coolies . . .	4,730	1,965	1,259	—
Other offences	28,892	16,152	11,891	225
Total number of persons summoned or apprehended in 1883——123,672	101,521	47,708	18,798	2,405

NOTE Purely civil cases in which Magistrates exercise jurisdiction are not included in this or the following Table III.
* Include also the Municipal Bench of Magistrates.

III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

TABLE showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kind of Punishments inflicted.

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences.	Assaults and other Offences against the Person.	Malicious Injuries to Property.	Offences against Property other than Malicious Injuries to Property.	Offences against Revenue Acts, Highway Acts, Health Acts, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against the Masters' and Servants' Acts, including Acts relating to Indentured coolies	Other Offences.
Fine	8,427	1,853	153	144	4,467	272	1,538
Fine and imprisonment .	73	18	1	23	15	2	14
Imprisonment in lieu of fine ...	1,686	142	17	19	686	670	152
Peremptory imprisonment ...	1,602	249	24	972	178	106	73
Do. and whipping ...	46	6	—	39	—	—	1
Whipping	55	10	2	38	3	—	2
Bound over with or without sureties	145	118	—	5	3	10	9
Total ...	12,034	2,396	197	1,240	5,352	1,060	1,789

IV.—INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS,

Including Courts analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England—*i.e.*, District Courts, &c.

How the Cases tried in the Superior Courts ended. (Each prisoner tried is counted as a separate case.)	Total.	Murder, other than Child Murder.	Manslaughter	Attempt at Murder.	Murder of Wife, Reputed Wife, or Concubine	Child Murder.	Concealment of Birth	Abortion	Rape.	Unnatural Crimes	Other Offences against the Person	Malicious Injuries to Property	Robbery with Violence	Cattle stealing	Other Offences against Property.	Miscellaneous Offences.
				The Returns below include the Indictments for Attempts and Conspiracies to commit the several Offences												
Judgment for the Crown ...	1,377	21	62	—	—	—	2	—	11	—	384	14	133	233	385	132
Judgment for the prisoner ..	1,026	26	38	3	—	—	1	—	17	2	221	27	59	309	233	90
Persons found insane ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total—	2,405	48	100	3	—	—	3	—	28	2	605	41	192	542	619	222

V.—COMPARATIVE TABLE.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1878	1879.	1880.	1881	1882.	1883
The number of offences reported to the police or to the magistrates*	64,668	59,388	54,720	54,344	57,995	62,845
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before magistrates* ..	138,661	122,802	115,636	109,266	115,902	123,672
The number of summary convictions :—						
1. For offences against person .	2,018	1,871	2,234	1,986	2,179	2,396
2. For offences against property ...	2,279	1,890	1,380	1,326	1,360	1,437
3. For other offences	7,422	5,960	6,160	6,791	6,928	8,201
Total ..	11,719	9,721	9,774	10,103	10,467	12,034
The number of convictions in the superior courts :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	325	436	604	604	586	545
2. For cattle stealing ..	206	182	340	389	319	233
3. For other offences against property...	278	479	634	441	535	465
4. For other offences	69	76	169	121	116	134
Total ...	878	1,173	1,747	1,555	1,556	1,377
The number of persons acquitted :—						
1. In the inferior courts* ...	83,807	77,550	68,524	85,563	89,150	101,521
2. In the superior courts ...	850	1,008	1,791	1,339	1,413	1,026

* Include also the Municipal Bench of Magistrates.

VI.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES INSTITUTED, DECIDED, and APPEALED under the Village Communities Ordinance, for the year 1883.

Institutions.	Decisions							Appeals.			
	Assault.	Theft.	Malicious Injury.	Cattle Trespass	Maintenance.	Miscellaneous.	Total decided.	To Govt. Agent.		From G A to Governor & Ex Council.	
								Confirmed.	Set aside.	Confirmed	Set aside
28,492	5,223	4,245	946	4,125	775	150	15,464	1,316	288	43	8

SUPREME COURT.

VII.—STATEMENT showing the Number and Nature of the Cases tried before the Hon. the Supreme Court during the year 1883, and the Results of the Trials.

Offences	Western Province.				Central Province				Southern Province.				Northern Province.				North-Western Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Central Province.				Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Abduction	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Abduction and rape	1	5	—	5	1	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	10
Accessory of the fact of the murder ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Aiding and abetting to commit rape .	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Arson	3	11	6	5	5	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	11	23	11	12
Assault	5	10	6	4	5	5	5	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	2	3	3	—	1	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	15	25	20	5
Assault, burglary and theft .	2	3	3	—	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	7	—
Assault and highway robbery ...	1	15	8	7	3	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	23	16	7
Assault and robbery ...	1	4	4	—	6	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	10	9	1	—	—	—	—	10	30	28	2
Assault and theft	—	—	—	—	3	12	9	3	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	14	3
Assault and theft from a dwelling-house .	1	1	—	1	2	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	10	1
Assault with intent to commit rape ..	2	4	4	—	1	1	1	—	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	7	2
Assault and false imprisonment ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Assault, false imprisonment and theft ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
Assault and riot	1	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	7	—
Aggravated assault	22	36	25	11	14	26	18	8	13	18	12	6	2	5	5	—	2	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	89	61	28
Aggravated assault and robbery ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Aggravated assault and breaking into a dwelling house with intent to steal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aggravated assault and cattle stealing ...	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Aggravated assault and theft from a boutique	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Attempt to commit beastiality ..	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Attempt to bribe the Registrar	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Attempt to administer poison with intent to murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1
Attempt to steal coffee	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Breaking into a house and stealing therefrom ..	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	13	2
Breaking into a house with intent to steal ..	2	3	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	3
Breaking into a store and stealing therefrom	1	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	4	2
Breaking into a store with intent to steal...	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Breaking into a boutique and stealing therefrom	5	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	6	8
Breaking into a shop with intent to steal therefrom	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1
Breaking into a shop and stealing therefrom and receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen ...	1	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	1
Breaking into a church with intent to steal	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—

Breaking into and stealing from a dewâle ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Breaking into a Hindu temple and stealing therefrom, and receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
Burglary with intent to steal ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Burglary and theft ...	28	62	37	25	24	75	57	18	2	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	160	108	52
Burglary and theft from a dwelling-house...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Cattle stealing ...	5	10	7	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	18	14	4
Cattle stealing and false imprisonment ..	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	—
Cattle stealing and taking money on account of recovery of stolen cattle, in breach of section 2 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealment of birth	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	1
Conspiracy ..	—	—	—	—	3	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	8	1
Conspiracy, false personation, and forgery ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Coffee stealing	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	—
Cutting and wounding	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Forgery	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—
Forgery and uttering a forged document knowing the same to be forged ..	2	6	—	6	1	4	—	4	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	1	12
Forgery and uttering a forged money order knowing the same to be forged ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Forgery and uttering a forged receipt knowing the same to be forged ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Forgery and uttering a forged cheque knowing the same to be forged ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Forgery and uttering a forged promissory note knowing the same to be forged .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Forgery of Bank notes	1	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	1
Falsely making and counterfeiting coins, in breach of clause 6 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1857	1	2	2	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	—
Highway robbery	13	27	20	7	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	45	34	11
Maliciously killing cattle, in breach of Ordinance No. 6 of 1846 ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Manslaughter	39	66	33	33	6	7	7	—	12	16	13	3	3	3	1	2	7	7	7	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	68	100	62	38
Murder	10	12	5	7	9	19	5	14	1	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	1	24	47	21	26
Perjury	2	2	1	1	5	6	3	3	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	13	7	6
Rape	3	4	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	3	5
Receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Riot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	15	1	17	15	2	—	—	—	—	2	32	15	17
Robbery	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Robbery of Mails	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Stabbing and wounding . ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Stabbing with intent to kill ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Theft ...	20	25	21	4	18	25	17	8	1	1	1	—	5	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	45	58	42	16
Theft from a dwelling-house ...	9	13	7	6	13	33	29	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	54	41	13
Theft from a dwelling-house at night ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft from a pansala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Theft from a store	1	2	2	—	1	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	4	3
Theft from the person	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Theft from a boutique	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Theft and receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen	3	8	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	7	1

VII.—*continued*

Offences	Western Province.				Central Province				Southern Province.				Northern Province				North-Western Province				Eastern Province				North Central Province.				Total.			
	Cases.	Persons	Convicted.	Acquitted	Cases.	Persons	Convicted.	Acquitted	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted	Acquitted	Cases	Persons.	Convicted	Acquitted	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted
Theft of a cheque ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Theft and unlawful detention of letters	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Theft and obtaining goods on false pretences	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Unlawfully making false coins and possessing moulds for making false counterfeit coins, and unlawfully being in possession of false coins with intent to utter the same, in breach of Ordinance No 5 of 1857 ..	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—
Unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to a dwelling-house with intent to injure ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	—
Unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to a stalk of paddy, in breach of clause 13 of Ordinance No 6 of 1846	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3
Unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to a Hindu temple with intent to injure ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Unlawfully rescuing and assisting in the escape of a prisoner, in breach of ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	7	3	4
Uttering a forged cheque knowing it to be forged ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Uttering a forged receipt knowing it to be forged	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Uttering a forged Bank note knowing it to be forged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Uttering false and counterfeit coin resembling the Queen's current silver coin called a Rupee, and possessing false and counterfeit coins knowing the same to be false, in breach of clause 13 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1857 ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Unlawfully possessing an instrument adopted and intended for making false coins, in breach of 14th clause of Ordinance No. 5 of 1857, and for making false coins in breach of 7th clause of said Ordinance, and for selling false coins knowing it to be false and counterfeit, in breach of clause 12 of said Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for 1883 ...	208	399	250	149	154	321	232	89	40	68	49	19	17	27	18	9	43	98	56	42	13	53	40	13	2	6	4	2	477	972	649	323
„ 1882 ...	207	401	230	171	178	417	250	167	63	112	56	56	24	60	23	37	96	276	143	133	8	15	4	11	2	6	2	4	578	1287	708	579
Increase in 1883 ...	1	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	38	36	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease in 1883 ...	—	2	—	22	24	96	18	78	23	44	7	37	7	33	5	28	53	178	87	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	101	315	59	256

DISTRICT COURTS.

VIII.—TABLE showing the Operations on the Trial Roll during the year 1883.

DISTRICT COURT OF	Pending on the 1st of January, 1883.	Cases entered on the Trial Roll during the year.	Total Cases for adjudication.	Cases decided on their merits.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on the 31st December, 1883.
Anurádhapura	8	29	37	25	3	9
Badulla	1	75	76	34	27	15
Batticaloa	38	91	129	101	10	18
Chilaw	38	93	131	37	20	74
Colombo	180	725	905	270	438	197
Galle	197	420	617	202	160	245
Jaffna	23	179	202	114	67	21
Kalutara	43	179	222	134	35	53
Kandy	97	654	751	263	370	118
Kégalla	19	34	53	32	15	6
Kurunégala	38	114	152	102	18	32
Mannár	11	20	31	20	—	11
Mátara	140	162	302	99	47	156
Mullaittívu	—	7	7	4	2	1
Negombo	59	174	233	130	27	76
Ratnapura	10	84	94	31	26	37
Tangalla	13	34	47	42	1	4
Trincomalee	9	32	41	22	8	11
Vavuniya-Vilángkulam ...	—	4	4	2	—	2
Total ...	924	3110	4034	1664	1274	1096

IX.—A STATEMENT showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts throughout the Island during the year 1883.

COURTS.	Cases depending on the 1st January	Suits instituted during the year	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of			
				Suits decided on the merits.	Suits otherwise disposed of.	Total number of Suits disposed of.	Depending on the 31st of December
Anurádhapura	37	63	100	25	33	58	42
Badulla	540	494	1034	34	525	559	475
Batticaloa	321	463	784	98	382	480	304
Chilaw	576	410	986	49	359	408	578
Colombo	5867	2410	8277	270	1546	1816	6461
Galle ...	1677	1203	2880	202	933	1135	1745
Jaffna	910	1525	2435	114	1240	1354	1081
Kalutara	598	691	1289	134	607	741	548
Kandy	1210	1979	3189	263	1728	1991	1198
Kégalla	159	160	319	84	63	147	172
Kurunégala	297	347	644	102	120	222	422
Mannár	52	67	119	20	66	86	33
Mátara	670	538	1208	99	372	471	737
Mullaittívu	10	42	52	4	23	27	25
Negombo	727	564	1291	130	448	578	713
Ratnapura	235	262	497	31	182	213	284
Tangalla	95	93	188	42	54	96	92
Trincomalee	87	145	232	22	122	144	88
Vavuniya-Vilángkulam	12	16	28	2	14	16	12
Total ...	14080	11472	25552	1725	8817	10542	15010

X.—A STATEMENT showing the Number of Criminal Cases committed for trial before the District Courts of the Island for 1883.

District Court of	Cattle Stealing.				Offences against the Person				Offences against Property with violence				Offences against Property without violence				Malicious Injuries				Miscellaneous				Total.			
	Number of Cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace	Number of Persons.			Number of Cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace.	Number of Persons.			Number of Cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace	Number of Persons			Number of Cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace	Number of Persons			Number of Cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace	Number of Persons			Number of Cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace	Number of Persons			Number of Cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace	Number of Persons.		
		Accused.	Convicted	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted		Accused	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Accused	Convicted	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted	Acquitted.
Anurádhapura	5	18	2	16	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	8	24	3	21
Baculla	10	29	9	20	17	35	21	14	3	4	2	2	21	27	16	11	1	2	—	2	3	4	3	1	55	101	51	50
Batticaloa	5	7	4	3	7	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	5	8	3	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	18	28	13	15
Chilaw	1	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	6	9	4	5
Co'ombo	23	35	14	21	29	52	39	13	2	3	—	3	6	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	8	10	1	9	68	107	57	50
Galle	29	63	31	32	21	35	28	7	13	30	18	12	24	38	28	10	2	4	—	4	13	14	9	5	102	184	114	70
Jaffna	4	13	1	12	17	46	20	26	1	1	1	—	5	13	5	8	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	29	75	29	46
Kalutara	33	67	21	46	31	43	27	16	6	7	5	2	16	21	7	14	2	6	2	4	5	5	2	3	93	149	64	85
Kandy	47	135	83	52	16	30	13	17	8	18	9	9	11	15	8	7	3	5	1	4	4	4	3	1	89	207	117	90
Kégalla	21	44	20	24	32	51	35	16	3	4	2	2	4	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	6	7	5	2	66	111	65	46
Kurunégala	18	44	17	27	15	27	26	1	3	8	3	5	3	3	3	—	1	2	2	—	9	12	5	7	49	96	56	40
Mannár	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Mátara	4	9	—	9	20	40	14	26	4	5	3	2	6	12	1	11	—	—	—	—	5	14	4	10	30	80	22	58
Mullaittívu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	10	24	2	22	30	44	23	21	7	8	3	5	12	22	7	15	2	9	—	9	5	28	27	1	66	135	62	73
Ratnapura	9	22	8	14	14	25	16	9	3	5	5	—	6	7	1	6	1	1	1	—	4	14	12	2	37	74	43	31
Tangalla	4	7	—	7	23	38	23	15	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	30	48	26	22
Trincomalee . ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Vavuniya-Vilápkulam .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	223	519	214	305	275	481	293	188	54	96	51	45	125	187	88	99	13	30	6	24	63	118	76	42	758	1431	728	703

XI.—A STATEMENT showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests throughout the Island during the year 1883.

Court of Requests of	Depending on the 1st January, 1883	Instituted during the year	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of. On evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, i.e., by admission or by default, &c.	Total	Depending on the 31st December, 1883
Anurádhapura ..	62	426	488	89	371	460	28
Avisáwélla ..	74	420	494	73	336	409	85
Badulla ..	—	492	492	42	393	435	57
Batticaloa ...	245	800	1045	117	716	833	212
Balangoḍa ..	63	261	324	44	245	289	35
Balapiṭiya ..	147	563	710	103	563	666	44
Chávakachchéri .	96	634	730	127	530	657	73
Chilaw ...	63	457	520	50	414	464	56
Colombo ...	714	3907	4621	693	3465	4158	463
Dikoya ...	4	131	135	1	121	122	13
Dimbula .	11	168	179	29	131	160	19
Galle ..	261	1291	1552	158	1059	1217	335
Galagedara .	48	331	379	87	236	323	56
Gampola ..	24	417	441	106	303	409	32
Haldummulla .	22	298	320	38	282	320	—
Hambantoṭa	41	106	147	24	110	134	13
Jaffna ...	96	1031	1127	89	983	1072	55
Kalpiṭiya .	63	357	420	45	310	355	65
Kalutara ..	203	1015	1218	85	958	1043	175
Kandy ..	180	2009	2189	278	1705	1983	206
Kayts ...	43	567	610	138	414	552	58
Kégalla	150	756	906	176	655	831	75
Kurunégala ...	212	809	1021	70	803	873	148
Kalmunai	71	289	360	87	237	324	36
Márávila ..	83	686	769	61	609	670	99
Mallakam	43	344	387	32	286	318	69
Mannar ...	63	301	364	18	297	315	49
Mátalé ...	158	889	1047	152	773	925	122
Mátara	125	1225	1350	173	994	1167	183
Maturata ...	29	131	160	20	115	135	25
Mullaittívu .	26	188	214	33	150	183	31
Náwalapiṭiya ..	37	340	377	56	298	354	23
Negombo ..	253	1357	1610	272	1019	1291	319
Nuwara Eliya ...	53	380	433	27	363	390	43
Pánadurá ...	50	1032	1082	107	904	1011	71
Pasyála ...	52	372	424	39	340	379	45
Point Pedro	89	538	627	92	445	537	90
Pussélláwa ..	10	74	84	8	71	79	5
Puttalam	63	471	534	68	400	468	66
Pugwila	17	198	215	37	157	194	21
Ratnapura ..	125	715	840	83	558	641	199
Tangalla .	122	607	729	236	449	685	44
Trincomalee .	45	756	801	54	672	726	75
Urugala ...	15	125	140	20	80	100	40
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam ..	32	127	159	13	119	132	27
Total .	4383	28391	32774	4356	24433	28789	3985

XII.—CHARGES instituted and disposed of in Police Courts throughout the Island for 1883.

POLICE COURT OF	Cases pending on the 1st Jan., 1883.	Instituted.		Total number of Cases	Convictions.		Acquittals.		Dismissals.		Total disposed of.	
		Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Anurádhapura ...	144	512	1907	656	67	150	202	931	333	1302	602	2383
Avisáwélla ..	67	648	1672	715	65	94	71	204	508	1289	644	1591
Balangoda ..	20	297	624	317	94	156	26	58	181	426	301	640
Badula .	—	751	1261	751	189	258	38	96	402	691	629	1045
Balapitiya .	91	852	1696	943	126	203	116	294	557	1127	799	1624
Batticaloa ..	78	774	1573	852	163	239	91	248	547	1100	801	1587
Chávakachchéri ...	53	1358	2465	1411	107	149	144	317	1111	2005	1362	2471
Chilaw ..	36	411	783	447	71	95	31	79	303	595	405	769
Colombo ..	645	5759	9101	6404	3116	4191	365	630	2324	4383	5805	9204
Dikoya ..	144	617	1304	761	137	202	31	98	390	880	558	1180
Dimbula ...	109	733	1907	842	186	332	27	59	498	1446	711	1837
Galle ..	525	2663	5131	3188	630	749	378	709	1636	2954	2644	4412
Galagedara .	72	992	1622	1064	311	372	83	221	595	1072	989	1665
Gampola .	18	480	872	498	158	246	60	109	263	514	481	869
Haldummulla ...	11	290	652	301	111	147	30	55	160	487	301	689
Hambantota .	13	118	218	131	34	43	25	39	65	147	124	229
Jaffna ...	92	2625	4163	2717	316	468	94	191	2178	3387	2588	4046
Kalmunai .	112	404	829	516	32	54	25	95	445	848	502	997
Kalpitiya ...	41	217	463	258	15	35	11	21	212	432	238	488
Kalutara ...	226	1724	3024	1950	467	657	204	473	1148	2058	1819	3188
Kandy ...	67	2213	3732	2280	680	977	323	605	1183	2088	2186	3670
Kayts .	86	1850	3932	1936	186	215	88	420	1593	3336	1867	3971
Kégalla ...	45	1017	1935	1062	175	285	124	521	700	1291	999	1697
Kurunégala ...	1565	3347	4057	4912	1065	1158	64	162	3317	3803	4446	5123
Máráwila ...	77	768	1619	845	78	106	67	176	576	1241	721	1523
Mullakam ...	55	2342	3746	2397	93	164	91	233	2073	3158	2257	3555
Mannar ...	51	220	464	271	50	79	20	42	174	327	244	448
Matalé ...	115	1073	2071	1188	294	549	86	149	586	1121	966	1819
Matara ...	160	1830	3233	1990	589	762	113	272	1101	2226	1803	3240
Matugama ..	37	277	824	314	53	109	24	54	148	427	225	590
Mullaittívu .	20	138	297	158	36	58	27	59	76	173	139	290
Nawalapitiya .	25	988	1989	1013	427	753	78	181	470	1045	975	1979
Negombo .	515	2702	5354	3217	289	387	178	330	2297	4499	2764	5216
Nuwara Eliya ..	66	581	2393	647	191	263	39	95	321	5009	551	5367
Panadurá ...	68	1821	3479	1889	341	425	153	438	1290	2560	1784	3423
Pagwila ...	60	689	1249	749	128	191	55	140	514	938	697	1269
Pasyala ...	45	563	1003	608	59	90	46	86	433	771	538	947
Point Pedro ...	36	1344	2437	1380	109	163	94	233	1132	2009	1335	2405
Pussellawa ..	7	330	697	337	109	170	22	48	200	481	331	699
Puttalam ..	28	427	864	455	72	102	36	92	319	669	427	863
Ratnapura ...	126	963	1895	1089	246	349	69	141	504	981	819	1471
Tangalla ..	92	950	1813	1042	200	271	163	390	605	1154	968	1815
Trincomalee ...	20	434	804	454	111	139	25	50	281	572	417	761
Urugala	45	370	692	415	62	81	40	85	266	547	368	713
Vavuniya-Vilápkulam ...	9	79	159	88	20	32	11	25	27	67	58	124
Total ...	5917	49541	92005	55458	12058	16718	4088	9738	34042	67636	50188	94092

XIII.—A RETURN of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests throughout the Island during the year 1883.

COURT OF REQUESTS OF	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond.	For Damages	For Goods sold	On Bills.	On Accounts.	Unlawful detention of Property	For Rent	For Hire and Wages.	For Money advanced for delivery of articles.	For Assault.	For Cattle trespass	For opposing Fiscal's Sale	Government Tythe.	Promissory Notes	Lease.	Paddy.	Maintenance	Service.	Agreement.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
Anuridhapura	28	36	9	20	98	—	11	6	12	5	19	—	1	—	1	89	—	46	1	11	—	34	426
Avisáwella	33	22	115	86	22	1	1	1	12	7	4	—	9	—	—	70	14	10	2	4	4	3	420
Badulla	7	35	45	21	88	8	6	1	32	14	8	4	54	—	—	146	1	4	—	3	7	8	492
Balapitiya	14	24	305	83	19	7	—	7	13	15	5	—	4	—	—	40	5	7	—	—	1	14	563
Balangoda	19	9	11	27	25	1	14	7	11	7	1	—	18	—	—	73	2	18	—	—	1	17	261
Batticaloa	17	411	181	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	800
Chávakachchéri	44	110	140	18	74	—	—	81	4	24	17	—	—	—	11	47	9	47	—	—	8	—	634
Chilaw	14	50	75	54	44	1	3	43	10	15	22	—	—	—	1	114	9	—	—	—	2	—	457
Colombo	61	609	469	67	728	128	88	9	332	96	60	—	53	—	—	1120	77	—	—	—	10	—	3907
Dikoya	—	6	—	—	56	—	8	5	9	20	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	131
Dimbula	—	23	1	2	64	1	20	2	15	14	1	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	168
Galle	42	84	437	89	201	9	—	20	47	115	1	—	—	—	2	207	26	—	—	—	10	1	1291
Galagedara	38	16	117	40	8	—	—	10	1	5	—	—	—	—	8	65	5	2	—	—	—	16	331
Gampola	6	26	40	25	55	5	—	13	27	25	2	—	2	2	18	167	1	1	—	—	2	—	417
Haldummulla	14	15	33	35	50	—	6	2	13	13	1	—	1	—	—	85	1	—	—	—	14	15	298
Hambantota	1	22	3	4	23	3	—	27	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	1	—	—	2	—	106
Jaffna	22	104	283	6	267	21	16	—	27	12	16	—	—	—	4	125	6	11	—	3	—	108	1031
Kalpitiya	8	10	95	12	37	7	30	50	1	5	45	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	6	39	357
Kantara	19	52	252	156	71	—	16	12	22	87	8	—	23	2	—	269	14	—	—	—	7	5	1015
Kandy	10	228	196	78	455	—	8	56	173	76	—	—	25	—	—	6 7	30	1	1	—	1	54	2009
Kayts	43	74	95	17	110	—	34	74	5	8	8	—	—	—	—	78	1	—	—	—	10	—	557
Kégalla	56	27	207	39	42	—	—	1	6	6	—	—	16	—	—	147	5	47	—	58	—	99	756
Kurunégala	59	27	247	17	49	1	1	37	27	11	3	—	—	—	53	155	5	38	3	3	3	70	809
Kulmunai	4	72	135	4	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	47	2	—	21	—	—	—	—	289
Mallávam . ..	8	44	109	12	91	—	2	14	5	5	13	—	1	—	9	24	2	—	—	—	1	4	344
Mannár	7	31	76	9	44	16	63	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	11	—	—	2	19	301
Matara	72	133	500	140	94	20	14	27	22	1	15	—	8	—	10	106	25	18	—	—	2	18	1225
Matalé	24	29	169	25	203	—	—	14	74	52	15	—	52	—	—	214	18	—	—	—	—	—	889
Matmata	6	3	28	22	8	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	4	51	—	1	—	—	1	—	131
Mullaittivu	3	25	41	8	10	—	24	25	—	18	14	—	2	—	—	7	—	10	—	—	1	—	188
Máráwila	22	51	113	49	49	5	5	34	4	20	75	—	2	3	5	228	14	—	—	—	7	—	686
Náwalapitiya	4	43	4	6	120	4	1	5	50	29	8	1	3	—	—	49	—	2	—	1	1	9	340
Negombo	54	65	369	89	220	12	27	48	14	27	27	—	47	—	—	307	28	—	—	8	14	1	1357
Nuwara Eliya	5	22	22	7	119	—	2	13	24	28	3	—	1	—	—	103	—	2	—	—	7	22	380
Pánadure	55	42	398	37	64	—	—	62	9	25	10	—	24	—	—	196	9	6	—	50	—	45	1032
Panwila	3	13	39	28	4	2	22	3	23	12	—	—	1	—	—	44	4	—	—	—	—	—	198
Pasyála	12	15	162	51	47	—	—	7	6	10	5	—	27	—	—	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	372
Point Pedro .. .	28	81	254	18	57	—	18	23	3	5	11	—	—	—	2	36	2	—	—	—	—	—	538
Pussellawa	1	9	5	2	15	—	—	1	20	6	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	3	1	74
Puttalam	3	62	129	32	44	6	6	59	8	19	32	—	21	2	7	30	4	—	—	—	7	—	471
Ratnapura	46	23	169	87	46	—	—	12	18	15	8	—	27	—	2	182	9	12	—	9	5	45	715
Tangalla	33	40	177	120	21	9	7	36	5	3	3	—	5	—	10	83	3	8	—	1	39	4	607
Trincomalee	3	36	71	16	294	29	60	—	53	19	2	—	—	3	125	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	756
Urugala .	3	11	23	17	7	5	—	11	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	25	1	6	—	—	—	—	125
Vavuniya-Vilánkulam ...	4	36	19	8	11	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	14	—	—	—	10	127
Total ...	955	2908	6368	1683	4154	302	522	859	1147	901	463	5	428	12	436	5551	346	344	7	151	178	661	28381

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

XIV.—A STATEMENT of the Business performed by the Justices of the Peace during the year 1883.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF	Dismissed for want of evidence.		Dismissed for other reasons or withdrawn.		Committed before the Supreme Court.		Committed before the District Court.		Committed before the Police Court.	
	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons
Anurádhapura ...	68	217	71	166	4	12	11	42	2	2
Avisawélla	72	216	108	283	16	47	12	81	—	—
Badulla ...	118	386	272	904	17	35	43	113	39	127
Balapitiya ...	86	141	225	605	12	25	40	127	20	43
Batticaloa .	43	234	122	463	15	67	7	18	17	75
Balangoda	26	84	71	247	5	28	9	36	8	18
Chávakachchéri ...	15	52	17	52	2	7	1	7	3	8
Chilaw ...	50	121	120	284	12	19	9	24	5	13
Colombo ...	96	261	250	668	52	104	24	62	69	154
Colombo (outside gravets)	256	646	415	1106	46	158	16	31	42	119
Dikoya ...	7	31	19	57	2	4	—	—	3	10
Dimbulla ...	7	18	28	83	4	9	—	—	5	9
Galle .	253	725	270	718	12	32	62	127	26	109
Galagedara .	97	298	210	618	17	57	30	85	11	32
Gampola ...	71	198	17	43	6	16	7	27	2	2
Hambantota ..	12	37	3	5	2	2	1	1	3	5
Haldummulla ...	31	86	78	203	14	25	9	19	20	65
Jaffna	13	27	101	334	8	16	14	52	3	31
Kahnmai .	57	192	6	15	—	—	4	12	3	19
Kalpitiya ...	1	4	12	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara ...	89	250	155	387	18	49	71	167	19	49
Kandy ..	173	397	133	420	49	94	26	57	14	25
Katts ...	13	21	111	334	3	11	2	10	1	2
Kégalla .	142	363	156	376	25	44	53	125	11	19
Kurunégala ..	395	1183	180	610	25	53	33	77	6	23
Mullákam .	14	52	39	121	—	—	4	14	3	9
Mannár	10	21	2	9	—	—	2	2	—	—
Matalé	73	228	60	170	19	57	16	53	6	16
Mátara	183	516	265	726	10	15	42	101	25	80
Maturata .	2	5	33	112	2	3	4	9	4	10
Mulaittivu ...	6	10	2	9	1	2	—	—	1	1
Náwalapitiya .	1	3	70	170	19	38	2	9	3	12
Negombo	198	580	558	1223	23	39	43	66	5	24
Nuwara Eliya ..	19	49	29	79	3	13	3	4	15	89
Panadure	80	231	163	352	13	21	46	95	11	33
Pasyála ..	35	97	64	148	8	14	17	16	8	36
Pajwila ...	31	127	57	159	6	14	5	11	9	31
Point Pedro .	11	50	12	28	—	—	6	22	5	21
Pusselláwa ..	18	39	9	24	2	2	1	3	4	13
Puttalam .	13	44	55	133	4	6	3	4	—	—
Ratnapura	50	157	159	381	32	84	31	56	11	31
Tangalla	119	300	94	274	5	7	27	47	3	4
Trincomalee	43	155	51	140	1	1	5	6	1	2
Urugala ..	15	40	56	175	6	10	—	—	2	7
Vavuniya-Vilánkulam.	2	4	3	5	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total . .	3064	8796	4931	13349	520	1240	742	1769	448	1278

CORONERS XVIII.—RETURN of Inquests held during the year 1883, showing the Verdicts and Causes of Deaths.

Courts	Homicide		Felo-de-se					Suicide whilst temporarily insane.					Accidental Deaths.															Suicides Deaths from natural causes.			Deaths from effects of violence, not recent.—Miscellaneous.							Causes known.			Causes unknown.		
	Manslaughter	Murder.	Cutting the throat	Drowning.	Hanging.	Poison.	Shooting	Drowning in wells or streams	Gunshot.	Hanging	Poison.	By throwing self from Railway carriage.	Drowning in rivers, tanks and lakes	Drowing in Seas.	Explosion of gunpowder.	Falling into wells.	Fall from buildings.	Fall from trees.	Fall of trees.	Fall from carts.	Fall from rocks.	Fall of buildings and fruits.	Railway.	Gunshot.	Poisoning.	Other causes.	Appoplexy.	Disease.	Insanity.	Burning.	Drinking.	Hydrophobia.	Killed by alligators	Killed by sharks.	Killed by wild animals.	Lightning.	Snake bites.	Found buried.	Found dead.	Found drowned.	Found buried.	Found dead.	Found drowned.
Anurádhapura ...	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avisáwélla ...	—	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Balangoda ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Badulla ...	—	8	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	1	1	—	3	2	4	1	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Balapitiya ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	11	—	12	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Batticaloa ...	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	1	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chávakachchéri ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	—
Chilaw ..	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	—	1	—	3	—
Colombo ..	1	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	10	1	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	—	4	—	1	15	—	18	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	20	—	—	—
Colombo, outside Gravets ..	—	8	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	6	—	10	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	—
Dikova ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dimbula ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Galle .	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	1	—	7	3	17	2	1	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	21	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Galagedara ..	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	1	—
Gampola .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Haldummulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaffna and Mallákam ..	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	22	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara .	—	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	3	—	11	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Kandy ...	—	3	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kayts ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Kégalla ..	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	8	—	29	—	—	2	4	—	4	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunégala ...	—	10	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	9	1	22	—	—	—	1	—	6	1	15	—	26	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	2	23	—	2	—	—	—
Mannár .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—
Mátara ..	—	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	—	—	5	—	14	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mátalé ..	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	8	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	16	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maturata ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittívu ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Náwalapitiya .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Negombo ...	—	4	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	5	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	22	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ..	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Panadure ...	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	10	2	—	—	5	—	—	3	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Panwila ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pasyála	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Point Pedro ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Pussellává .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Ratnapura ..	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	1	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Tangalla ..	2	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1
Trincomalee .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Vavuniya-Vilankulam	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	13	95	2	9	53	11	8	7	1	16	2	—	129	9	4	120	6	215	24	28	10	24	9	26	13	132	9	274	—	7	6	1	3	11	17	10	82	—	61	4	—	12	4

XIX.—RETURN of Inquests held during the years 1879-83, showing the Verdicts and Causes of Deaths

	1879.	1880	1881.	1882.	1883.	Total.
Homicide						
Manslaughter ...	3	—	19	15	13	50
Murder	94	115	120	83	95	507
Felo-de-se						
Cutting the throat ...	—	—	—	3	2	5
Drowning	12	14	6	13	9	54
Hanging	55	68	46	59	53	281
Poison ...	9	1	7	10	11	38
Shooting	2	—	2	6	8	18
Suicide whilst temporarily insane						
Drowning in wells or streams ...	5	—	8	10	7	30
Gunshot	1	—	4	—	1	6
Hanging	8	1	24	24	16	73
Poison ...	—	—	1	—	2	3
By throwing self from Railway carriage	1	—	1	1	—	3
Accidental Deaths						
Drowning in rivers, tanks, and lakes ...	91	119	124	117	129	580
Drowning in seas ...	18	11	19	15	9	72
Explosion of Gunpowder ...	3	—	5	6	4	18
Falling into wells ...	104	112	84	92	120	512
Fall from buildings ...	—	—	5	3	6	14
Fall from trees	218	260	244	277	235	1234
Fall of trees	18	1	12	18	24	73
Fall from carts	8	3	9	14	28	62
Fall from rocks ...	1	1	1	4	10	17
Fall of buildings and fruits...	9	1	14	14	24	62
Railway ...	3	3	14	15	9	44
Gunshot	10	7	27	25	26	95
Poisoning	7	2	16	13	13	51
Other causes ...	208	325	123	131	132	919
Sudden Deaths from Natural causes.						
Apoplexy ...	2	—	15	13	9	39
Disease ...	69	11	318	278	274	950
Insanity	12	—	—	1	—	13
Deaths from effects of Violence not recent						
Miscellaneous						
Burning ...	47	—	17	9	7	80
Drinking ...	—	—	6	7	6	19
Hydrophobia	1	—	2	—	1	4
Killed by alligators ...	5	—	3	11	3	22
Killed by sharks	—	—	—	2	11	13
Killed by wild animals ...	21	18	16	18	17	90
Lightning ...	2	1	5	4	10	22
Snake-bite	72	81	99	78	82	412
Causes known						
Found buried ...	—	—	—	2	—	2
Found dead ...	24	311	65	119	61	580
Found drowned ...	2	—	1	—	4	7
Causes unknown.						
Found buried ...	—	—	2	—	—	2
Found dead ...	154	21	22	27	12	236
Found drowned ...	25	—	3	—	4	32

MUNICIPAL BENCHES OF MAGISTRATES.

XX.—A CLASSIFIED STATEMENT of Charges instituted in the Courts of the Municipal Bench of Magistrates during the year 1883.

Offences.		Colombo.		Kandy.		Galle.		Total.		Convicted		Acquitted and Dismissed	
		C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
Assault	...	16	24	16	25	4	5	36	54	12	14	20	29
Assault and Theft ...	...	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	3
Theft	...	13	14	4	4	—	—	17	18	12	13	5	5
Having stolen property in possession	.	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Weights and Measures .. (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	8 of 1876 ...	54	59	1	1	—	—	55	60	47	51	1	1
Vagrant .. (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	4 of 1841 ...	17	27	7	20	1	1	25	48	15	31	5	12
Arrack, Rum, and Toddy . (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	10 of 1844 ..	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	3
Malicious Injury ... (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	16 of 1846 ...	4	8	1	1	—	—	5	9	2	2	3	7
Carriages let to hire .. (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	17 of 1873 .	134	134	48	48	1	2	183	184	42	42	138	139
Timber ... ... (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	6 of 1878 ..	—	—	4	6	—	—	4	6	4	6	—	—
Thoroughfares ... (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	10 of 1861 ..	85	88	2	2	19	24	106	114	61	61	41	45
Cruelty to Animals ... (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	7 of 1862 ...	30	31	—	—	—	—	30	31	21	22	9	9
Nuisances ... ... (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	15 of 1862 ...	338	390	328	753	204	284	870	1427	381	626	385	544
Vaccination .. (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	9 of 1863 ..	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8	3	3	5	5
Labour ... ... (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	11 of 1865 ..	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	4	4
Carriers ... ... (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	14 of 1865 ...	38	39	—	—	1	1	39	40	23	23	16	17
Police ... ... (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	16 of 1865 ...	328	456	180	184	40	44	548	684	366	447	174	223
Tolls ... ... (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	14 of 1867 ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Intoxicating Liquors ... (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	7 of 1873 ...	8	8	1	4	—	—	9	12	8	11	1	1
Opium .. ... (Ordinances relating to these charges.)	4 of 1878 ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2
Miscellaneous* ...	...	642	690	689	858	296	335	1627	1883	660	747	780	849
Total ...		1724	1987	1282	1909	567	698	3573	4594	1657	2099	1592	1899

* The cases that appear under this head are instituted under the Bye-Laws of the Municipal Councils Ordinances Nos 13 of 1864, 17 of 1866, and 13 of 1877.

POLICE.

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POLICE.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1883.

This report is divided into three parts, as usual: I.—Crime; II.—Deaths from Violence and Accident; and III.—The Police Force. A summary of contents will be found on a previous page. The census figures are those of 1881.

PART I.—CRIME.

2. These remarks are founded on two sets of Statistics—one, the records of all the crime of the Island sent by the Courts to the Attorney-General, which with that officer's report will, as usual, I presume, be found immediately before this in the volume of Administration Reports for the year—the other set, the records of those offences which came before my own officers—whose charges do not embrace quite the whole Island, though, in emergent cases, these officers are occasionally sent to every part of it. The two sets of figures coming thus from different sources will not agree, but they will not contradict each other. I shall give the Police figures first, with such remarks as seem necessary, and shall then return to the others. Of these others—the Criminal Statistics for the Island—I may say here, as I have been reporting for eighteen years, that they show that crime in Ceylon is inadequately dealt with and very prevalent, but not increasing disproportionately, if at all—that an inordinate number of people are brought before the Courts compared with the number convicted—and that the Courts of Justice are otherwise misused by the people, greatly to their own detriment and to that of the country.

3. In the remarks immediately following—those on the Police Statistics—I shall confine myself for the most part to a comparison between the figures of the years 1882 and 1883, and to such explanation as these figures seem to call for, but when I return to the subject of Crime in general and to the Statistics of the Attorney-General, I shall take a wider view of the crime of the Island as compared with crime elsewhere, and one looking back over several years; and I shall especially note the increase or otherwise of crime, and its main causes and incentives, and what seem to me the best and most practicable measures for its repression. These remarks seem the more called for, that in a series of letters to the local *Times* and elsewhere, Mr. Berwick, Judge of the Colombo District Court, has lately published his belief that crime has been rapidly and alarmingly increasing in the Island,—a belief which, as already stated, is not I think warranted.

POLICE STATISTICS.

4. The following table gives a general view of all the Criminal cases and accused persons brought to the notice of the police during the years 1882 and 1883:—

Nature of Offence	Total Cases.		Total Accused Persons					
			1883.					1882
	1882	1883	Discharged	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Pending.	Total	Total
Murder	61	65	58	25	39	38	160	130
Manslaughter	49	42	16	12	30	15	73	104
Rape	39	33	30	7	1	21	59	79
Drugging for the purpose of robbing	2	1	8	—	—	—	8	5
Gang robbery	34	17	106	4	14	18	142	264
Highway robbery ...	92	96	177	31	20	124	352	319
Burglary	213	202	253	63	68	192	476	621
Agravated assault	261	229	383	23	105	132	643	702
Cruelty to animals ..	369	583	110	37	494	45	686	435
Coffee-stealing	48	82	22	16	71	19	128	92
Cattle-stealing	572	550	820	278	53	275	1,426	1,953
Theft of over Rs. 300 ...	94	85	156	11	27	32	226	258
Forgery and coining ...	29	39	41	4	15	16	76	50
Perjury ...	22	33	21	15	8	7	51	48
All offences other than above ..	6,546	7,133	3,338	1,204	5,759	1,238	11,539	10,695
Total ..	8,431	9,190	5,539	1,730	6,704	2,072	16,045	15,755

5. Regarding each class of these offences beginning at the top of the statement, I shall first make such remarks as the figures seem to call for, and then add a few words on the leading features of the statement as a whole.

MURDERS AND MANSLAUGHTERS.

6. The following table shows the number of murders and manslaughters in Ceylon in 1882 and 1883 that came to the notice of the police. It shows also the population of the Island according to the census of 1881 :—

PROVINCE.	Population.	Police.	Murders and Culpable Homicides.		Persons convicted.	
			1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Western ...	897,329	797	38	38	10	25
Central	639,361	429	32	24	22	9
Southern ..	434,520	183	16	11	5	13
Northern ..	302,500	88	6	4	—	3
North-Western	293,327	46	14	23	6	13
Eastern ...	127,555	36	4	5	3	5
North-Central ...	66,146		—	3	—	4
Total ...	2,759,738	1,579	110	108	46	72

7. This table shows that in 1883 there were killed by culpable homicide 108 persons, whilst in the previous year the number was 110. The charges under this head before the Justices of the Peace were 158, but of course some of these turned out to be unfounded. In the 108 cases of 1883, 231 persons were accused, or were strongly suspected. Of these—up to 31st March last—40 were acquitted, 85 discharged, 72 convicted, 18 sentenced to death, and 52 were still untried. The sentences of six had been commuted, and ten had been hanged.

8. It will be seen that in proportion to the population, the Northern Province, inhabited principally by Tamils, had by far the smallest number of homicides, then, at a long interval, the Southern Province, then the Central, then the Eastern, then the Western, and last the North-Western. The last, an almost exclusively Siṇhalese Province, had nearly six times as many homicides in proportion to population as the Northern Province had. These are the figures :—

In the Western Province,	one out of every	24,252	of population.
Central	do.	26,640	do.
Southern	do	39.410	do.
Northern	do.	75,625	do.
North-Western	do.	12,753	do.
Eastern	do	25,511	do.
North-Central	do.	22,048	do.

9. As usual the criminals and the victims were chiefly Siṇhalese, who form the bulk of the population, as the following table shows :—

Nationality	Population.	Killers.		Killed.	
		1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Siṇhalese	1,846,614	174	176	78	77
Tamils	687,248	28	34	20	20
Muhammadans ...	184,542	29	19	6	7
Burghers	17,886	1	2	2	—
Malays	8,895	—	—	1	1
Europeans	4,789	1	—	1	—
Others	9,764	1	—	2	3
Total ...	2,759,738	234	231	110	108

10. It may be said here that, as usual, most of the murdered people were killed by persons of their own race Siṇhalese by Siṇhalese - Tamils by Tamils—and so on. This fact is of course due very much to the circumstance that the Siṇhalese associate principally with their own people, and the Tamils the same. It shows, however, that there is very little race animosity in Ceylon.

11. As is usually the case in this Colony, many of the murders were cruel, and many had inadequate motives. Forty-four of them were caused by rage, eleven by cupidity, ten directly by litigation, seven by jealousy, and four by revenge.

12. Of the killed, 32 were stabbed, 30 were beaten with clubs or other weapons, 18 were killed by shooting, 3 by poisoning, and 2 by strangling ; and the remainder by other means—sometimes means which could not be discovered by reason of the decomposition of the body.

* It may be conveniently stated here that we have no departmental returns for the North-Central Province, which is a new Province, and has never had any regular police Occasionally when serious murders or gang-robberies take place there, my men are urgently called for and are sent.

13. Stabbing is always very prevalent. What I said in my report for 1880 on this subject, I say still:—

"It is worthy of consideration, whether it should not be made penal to carry habitually a sharp-pointed sheath-knife. A clasp-knife would do nearly all a Sinhalese wants a knife to do For heavier work he has his billhook. A large proportion of the stabbing is done with a short sharp knife, often a worn down table knife carried in the belt. Were a clasp-knife alone allowed, the act of opening it would give the stabber time to think, and his opponent time to prepare. Then if the stabber did strike, the blade would probably close on his own fingers, and to a considerable extent cool his ardour; for the ordinary Sinhalese is somewhat effeminate and not over brave. 'An old Regulation, No. 5 of 1816, did in fact prohibit 'any native Sinhalese to wear or carry a knife having a point,' but it was considered oppressive and was not enforced, and was finally repealed by Ordinance 5 of 1869."

14. It is very noteworthy that in the Northern Province, where severe assaults are numerous, homicides are few, compared with those in the other Provinces. Is this because the Tamil of the Northern Province never wears a knife in his belt, whilst the Sinhalese of the other Provinces is never without one? Is it the case that the Tamil's rage stops just short of murder, because he has not a deadly weapon at hand? This merits inquiry.

15. Homicide is very prevalent in Ceylon and has been so probably for many generations. Appendix I. of this report affords a brief account of each case in 1883 which came to the notice of the Police. These accounts show the nature of the crimes, the kind of persons who commit them, and the causes which lead to them. They show for what trifles most of the Ceylon murders are committed, and how atrocious many of them are; men killing persons against whom they have no ill-will whatsoever—sometimes their own nearest relations—solely to bring a false charge of murder against an enemy.* They show how unequally they are punished, and in some cases how inadequately, and how many are never punished at all, and in this way they show the need for a Director of Criminal Investigation, such as London has in Mr. Howard Vincent.

16. A very large proportion of murders occur in secluded villages and hamlets, often over 50 miles from the nearest regular Police, yet into which these police do penetrate on the occasion of the more heinous offences—often with the result of keeping a venal headman straight and obtaining a conviction. This they have done in 1883 and are doing in 1884, at the risk of their lives (as will be shown further on), either because of a flaw in one of our most important laws, or of a flaw in the interpretation of it.

17. The principal causes of homicide, which will be found to a certain extent in the appendix, are hot-temper—callousness to the suffering of others, whether man or beast—drinking—gambling—licentiousness—love of pleasure—cupidity—inordinate litigation and perjury—the universal use of sheath knives—and—above all comparative immunity from punishment.

18. The remedy, so far as remedy is possible, would be the suppression of illicit gambling and spirit shops, and the raising of the price of strong drink—the prohibition of the wearing of certain kinds of knives—and the improvement of the judicial system, and consequently more certain and severe punishment of all offences. Education will doubtless bring about improvement, but it will do so very slowly, and, so far has, I fear, made no marked change for the better in the Sinhalese character. Indeed, there is in the last census report the disheartening statement of the Census Commissioner, Mr. Lee, that in 1881 the proportion of Christians and of persons who could read and write was higher among the convicts within our jails than among the population outside. In our schools in Ceylon, as elsewhere, I fear we have instructed and encouraged the intellectual and some other faculties, to the neglect of those which directly promote humanity in its widest sense.

19. Most of the remarks on the causes of murder and on possible means of reducing them, apply with more or less force to all the other offences, of which mention will be made.

RAPE.

20. The alleged rapes which came to the knowledge of the Police in 1883 were 33, against 39 in the previous year, and only one person was convicted. The Attorney-General's returns give 219 cases in 1883, of which 16 came before the Supreme Court, and 11 had convictions. But neither figures give a true notion of the prevalence of this offence. There is, I should say, a great deal of it, but there are also many false charges, and many true charges which are condoned either before they come to the notice of the authorities or afterwards. The false charges are generally made from enmity, and in many instances by women who, but that they had been detected, would never have made any charge at all. Comparatively few cases come to the Police, because the complainants and their relatives generally go straight to the magistrate.

DRUGGING.

21. Of drugging for purposes of robbery there is not much to say. There were two cases in 1882, and one in 1883. The drugs are generally preparations of the Datura or Stramonium plant which induce a sound sleep, and enable the thief to do his work, and escape. The picturesque datura, with its large white bell-shaped flowers, is to be found by every wayside.

GANG ROBBERY.

22. The gang robberies, which were 34 in 1882, were only 17 in 1883, and in these

* Among other murders in Appendix I will be found a case of a man shooting his brother on account of a law suit—one of a man shooting his brother to bring a charge of murder against three enemies—one of a man shooting his grandmother, because she would not make over her property to him—one of a man beating his father to death, for having left him out of his will—one of a woman killing her brother with a knife, because he reproached her with immorality—one of a man strangling a boy to charge some Buddhist Priests with murder—and one of a man killing his mother with a stick in a quarrel about a cow.

17 cases 14 persons were convicted. Seven of the cases were in the Central Province, and 10 in the North-Western. Gang-robbery here is not the same as in India, where it generally is "dacoity"—that is, robbery by a gang of five or more persons, generally robbers by caste and by profession. Here also it means robbery by a gang of five or more persons, but these persons are generally a miscellaneous gathering of villagers, who by drinking and gambling and law suits have become paupers, and yet must continue to have their favourite indulgences, let who will suffer. These gangs are in some few instances estate coolies—Tamils—but generally they are highland or lowland Siṇhalese villagers—Buddhists or Christians. They often treat very brutally and murderously the persons whom they rob.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

23. There were 96 highway robberies in 1883, against 92 in 1882, and in these 96 cases 20 persons were convicted. A large proportion of these so-called robberies are false charges, arising out of drunken wayside fights. The North-Western Province, which makes a very bad appearance this year, had 63 of these cases out of the total 96.

BURGLARY.

24. There were 202 burglaries in 1883 against 213 in the previous year. They were most numerous in the Central Province, where they numbered 81—next worst in the North-Western Province, where they numbered 53—and next in the Western Province, where they were 37. In all these cases 68 persons were convicted up to the end of the year, and doubtless a good many since. Burglary was formerly the prominent crime of Colombo and the larger towns of Ceylon. Now, the servants' registration and the police have banished it to the country, where there are few police, and where it is often accompanied by murder.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

25. These cases appearing in the Police Statistics are as follows:—

Provinces.		1882.		1883.
Western	.	42	..	13
Central	...	22	.	21
Southern	. .	13	..	10
Northern	...	70	...	65
North-Western	...	76	..	98
Eastern	...	32	...	14
North-Central	...	6	...	8
	Total—	261	. .	229

26. There was thus a considerable improvement compared with 1882. In the 229 cases of 1883, 105 persons were convicted. I cannot account for the prevalence of this offence in the North-Western Province, where also, as has been seen, the murders are very numerous—six times as numerous in proportion as in the Northern Province. Indeed, unlike the other Provinces, crime generally has considerably increased in the North-Western Province during the year under review. It has an almost entirely rural population, much secluded, and has very few towns and those of small size in two of which alone there are a few of the regular police. Constant applications come to me from this Province for detectives to trace the perpetrators of heinous offences.

27. Why the Northern Province, which shows so well as regards homicides, should have so disproportionately large a number of aggravated assaults, it is difficult to say, unless, as already stated, it is that as the Tamils do not habitually wear sheath-knives, they stop at assault, whilst the Siṇhalese, who always do wear knives, go on to murder.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

28. The cases of cruelty to animals reported during 1883 were 583, against 369 in the previous year, and the increase was due to the greater activity of the Police. We had 494 convictions under this head. The cruelty of the Siṇhalese is not wanton or depraved cruelty, such as the torture of cats and horses and other animals so common in England. It is rather the callousness of people too little educated to sympathize with dumb animals. It is shown chiefly in the horribly slow and cruel mode of emasculating cattle and of branding them—the latter most excessive and unnecessary—and in the carrying about of wounded wild animals day after day, till either they are sold or they die from pain and exhaustion. Deer and hares and snipe and doves, covered with blood and with bones broken and protruding, are occasionally to be seen hawked about for sale. A much-needed Ordinance for the protection of wild animals has at my instance been prepared by the Attorney-General and will, I sincerely trust, soon become law The convictions were almost all in the Western and Central Provinces, where there is a good sprinkling of police. There were 297 in the Central Province, and 195 in the Western Province. Throughout all the rest of the Island there were but 2, though there was more cruelty there than in the Western and Central Provinces.

COFFEE STEALING.

29. Coffee stealing increased very much in the year under review compared with 1882, but it was not much above the average of previous years. In 1880 there were 81 cases, in 1881 64 cases, in 1882, 48 cases, and in 1883, 82 cases. Of these 82 cases, 70 were in the Central Province, and 12 in the Western. None were reported from the other Provinces.

30. Some of the cases in the Central Province were serious, the robbers having gone in large gangs prepared for resistance, to take coffee from the stores. In one instance, when pursued and overtaken by the estate coolies, they fired and killed one of them.

31. I have pointed out in previous reports the causes which make coffee stealing prevalent of late years. Among these are the failure of the coffee crop in the native gardens, the short work and pay now given to the coolies, and the hardness of the times. Also that the Sinhalese villagers who steal coffee are very often screened and even countenanced by the village headmen and village police. Further, perhaps the growing coffee is not so well watched as it might be, though it is a very difficult thing to guard effectually a totally unenclosed estate of perhaps a square mile surrounded more or less closely by villages, all containing a large number of thieves, and more receivers of stolen property, and all possessed of small coffee gardens still yielding a little fruit. And yet another difficulty common to the theft of cinchona, cardamoms, and cocoa, as well as coffee, is the almost impossibility, when the stolen property is discovered, of identifying it.

I suggest again the remedies I suggested years ago :—

1st.—The imposition of a Police force on some of the worst villages at their own cost.
2nd.—The establishment of a few additional rural stations.
3rd.—The imposition on village headmen of additional responsibility for the behaviour of their people, and in return a liberal recognition of any undoubtedly good work by the bestowal of native rank.

32. As regards the first point, the assessment should be a tax, which would include the idle and dissolute though without property, rather than one which, as at present, presses solely on the respectable people, who often, from a variety of circumstances, have it not in their power to repress the evil members of their community.

33. As regards the second point, the rural police are much more useful than they get credit for. They certainly deter coffee stealers and receivers, in the markets in the vicinity of their stations. They are paid for, partly by Government and partly by coffee estates, and are therefore cheap to both.

34. Later, I shall return to the subject of the establishment of some more of these stations, and to the subject of the third suggestion, the remuneration of the village police by native rank and possibly decorations, or by donations of money.

35. The cart registration still most effectually protects the fine coffee of Uva from theft and deterioration. Formerly—and for a long series of years—that coffee and all the coffee on that side of the country on its long journey of from 80 to 200 miles from the estates to Colombo was subject to pillage and damage on its whole course by road and river and lake, to Colombo, at the hands of innumerable dishonest cart and boat contractors, and drivers and boatmen, and of dishonest keepers of cartsheds, and other villagers. Sometimes part of the coffee was stolen from the bags and its place supplied with inferior beans—sometimes the weight and bulk of the stolen coffee was made up by swelling the remainder with water—and sometimes the pillage went the length of both these processes combined. Thus, not only was a large proportion of the coffee stolen, but the remainder was, by the wetting, deteriorated in colour and otherwise, and lowered in value in the London market. No police in the world could, by ordinary means, have put a stop to this long and well-established system of theft.

36. Several schemes were devised, and at length at the end of 1879 mine was adopted. This scheme at first was, briefly, to record each cart and its load as it passed each of the eight police stations, and to announce daily its progress to the next station in advance and to the Chamber of Commerce in Colombo, where the information was always and immediately available to the merchants and public at large. Each cart was thus kept in sight from day to day. Formerly it was lost sight of for weeks. The scheme at first took all the trade off that half of the journey which was by water, namely, by the river, canal, and lake route, from Ratnapura to Colombo; because on that route, especially through the canals and lakes, there were so many hidden creeks in which the boatmen could remain for many days and nights, whilst they and their families, who lived along the banks, could manipulate the coffee as they chose. The new system worked well from the beginning. The coffee was safe and every one was pleased, except perhaps myself. I was not quite satisfied, because the registration fees, which were part of my scheme, had been lowered—unnecessarily I thought—and made optional, with the result that the registration did not pay its way, as it does not pay it still. The cost was about Rs. 5,550 a year, and the fees repaid only a quarter of that. They consisted solely, as they do now, of a sixpenny stamp per cart for the registration of each journey, which generally lasts for weeks. A one-shilling stamp for each cart—which was part of my scheme—would have made the system more than pay itself.

37. The scheme costs more now than it did at first, because the 56 miles of soft road between Ratnapura and Colombo could not stand the strain of the new traffic thrown upon it by the abandonment of the water route, and the latter had to a certain extent to be reverted to. That portion of it comprising the river between Ratnapura and Kalutara was again made use of, and a goods station was opened at Kalutara on the seaside railway, from which the coffee completed its journey to Colombo by train. This has answered very well for the last two years, though it has put Government to the expense of six more police stations along the river—a cost however probably more than made up for by railway returns. I regret to learn that agents have now again begun to allow contractors to carry coffee by boat all the way from Ratnapura to Colombo. I cannot but think this very reprehensible, considering that we cannot possibly render this route safe, and that we have with much labour and difficulty and at much cost provided a route both safe and expeditious. At no time, however, have agents supported the scheme as they ought to

have done. Whilst they are almost, or quite, unanimous, in proclaiming its thorough success and value, they have in a great majority of instances neglected to register, and pay the small fee which would have relieved Government of four-fifths of the cost of the measure. Mr. de LaHarpe, the registrar, considers, and a large number of planters and agents concur with him, that the registration of carts should be compulsory—which would make the scheme pay its own cost, now amounting to Rs. 9,000 a year.

CATTLE STEALING.

38. Cattle stealing goes on much the same in Ceylon from year to year—always, however, at a very high level. The cases that came to the notice of the Police during the last four years were: 575 in 1880; 541 in 1881; 548 in 1882; 550 in 1883.

39. In 1882 and 1883 the distribution was as follows:—

PROVINCES.	Cattle Thefts. 1882.	Cattle Thefts. 1883.	Persons convicted in 1883.
Western	13	9	1
Central	19	24	17
Southern	—	22	—
Northern	52	26	1
North-Western	418	401	32
Eastern	46	29	—

40. The most striking features here are the smallness of the convictions, and the immense preponderance of cattle-stealing in the North-Western Province, which is the fifth of the Provinces in population, and which has not much more than a third of the population of the Western Province, and less than half that of the Central Province. Cattle-stealing made an immense start in the North-Western Province after 1879, during which the cases were only 281. In that and previous years they were very greatly kept down by the vigorous action of Mr. Ellis, then Police Magistrate of Kurunégala, and as soon as he had left the District they sprang up again with all their old virulence. The Province, as already mentioned, is wild and secluded, and has much jungle, and it has for almost its only police, the village headmen.

41. Cattle-stealing is very prevalent in Ceylon owing to many causes—among others that cattle are plentiful and not very valuable, and therefore not very carefully looked after; and that they roam untended through large unfenced tracts of pasture thickly interspersed with dense brushwood or forest.

As cattle-stealing occurs in rural districts in which there are no police, the cases are generally managed, or mismanaged, by the village headmen.

THEFT.

42. Of simple thefts of articles of greater value than Rs. 300, there were reported to the Police 85 in 1883, as against 94 in the previous year. The figures seem to call for no further observation than that the North-Western Province again is remarkable for its number of cases, and, next to it, the Northern Province.

This table gives an account of all the property robbed or stolen, as reported to the Police, and of the proportion recovered, during 1882 and 1883:—

PROVINCE.	1882. Population.	1882. Robbed or Stolen.	1882. Recovered.	1882. Percentage recovered.	1883. Robbed or Stolen.	1883. Recovered.	1883. Percentage recovered.
		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	
Western	897,329	25,524 20	9,449 75	37·02	29,537 28	12,721 99	43 07
Central	639,361	43,395 31	10,998 57	25·34	45,646 21	5,558 60	12 17
Southern	433,520	3,536 36	1,168 61	33·00	1,467 75	647 48	44 10
Northern	802,500	2,720 58	1,877 18	68 99	4,914 27	1,536 24	31·13
Eastern .	294,327	789 86	90 44	11·40	2,677 69	1,491 0	55·71
North-Western ..	127,555	935 35	348 43	37·25	2,009 94	1,136 43	56·64
North-Central ...	66,146	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,759,738	76,901 66	23,932 98	31·12	86,273 14	23,091 74	26·76

43. This shows a rise from Rs. 76,901 in 1882 to Rs. 86,273 in 1883. It shows also that whereas 31 per cent. was recovered in the former year, less than 27 per cent. was recovered in the latter. It shows further that in both years the Central Province had a very undue amount of depredation, which, so far as I can see, can be attributed only to the poverty caused there by the continued failure of coffee. It is to be hoped, and there is good ground for believing, that the tea enterprise will restore to this Province its old prosperity and character.

44. It will be observed how small are the amounts opposite all the Provinces, except the Western and Central. That is not because the robbed and stolen property is less there in proportion, but that there are in the former very few regular police, and a record of but few items is kept. Rs. 935, for instance, for the North-Western Province, represents absurdly the value of the stolen cattle alone.

COINING, ETC.

45. The cases of forgery of notes and coins, and passing of such notes and coins, were rather below the average in 1883. For the last four years they have been thus: In 1880, 76 cases; in 1881, 44 cases; in 1882, 29 cases; in 1883, 39 cases.

46. In each of these four years my officers and men have earned special rewards for good detections. This last year's work in one case obtained for Inspectors David and Marshall and their subordinates, Rs. 500 from the Oriental Bank Corporation, and got the forgers of the note — a ten-rupee note — long terms of imprisonment. The notes in this and in other cases were generally partly printed and partly drawn, and very often were the joint work of professional engravers and surveyors. The false rupees are the work of native goldsmiths, and often of Buddhist priests, who, from their practice in casting images of Buddha, acquire the necessary skill.

47. When in the Central Province Mr. LeFeuvre, personally, and his officers, made an excellent detection in a case of coining base twenty-five-cent pieces, and secured long sentences for the forgers. Major Tranchell also personally made a successful detection, but our defective law let the forgers free, though they were caught red-handed. This will not happen under the new Penal Code.

PERJURY.

48. The number of perjury cases given in my returns is 19 in 1882, and 29 in 1883, and in the latter year the convictions are 8. These figures are preposterous, as any criterion of the real extent of perjury in Ceylon. The country is full of it, and it is the curse of the people, yet it is seldom touched by the law. This shall receive serious notice further on.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES.

49. The foregoing remarks have been a consideration of the table given in paragraph 4. All the items have now been touched upon except the last, namely, "all offences other than the above." These comprise all offences of lesser gravity generally—though not always—than the first 14 given in the table; such as ordinary theft and assault, receiving stolen property, petty arson, fraud, rioting, &c., &c.; and also offences against local or other Ordinances which are not in themselves crimes—offences for instance against Revenue, Grain, Road, Cattle, and Health Ordinances. It will be seen that although the total offences in the table rose from 8,318 in 1882 to 9,190 in 1883, the rise was principally in the lesser offences comprised in the last item, in which the increase was 657.

50. Further on, when the Attorney-General's statistics are quoted, it will be found how many more cases came before the Magistrates than these which came more or less before the Police, and it will be found how much fewer the convictions were in proportion. In the table in paragraph 4 the number of accused was 15,755, of whom 6,704, or not far from one-half, were convicted. Of the remainder, only 1,730 were acquitted; 5,539 having been discharged without trial, and 2,072 having been still untried at the end of the year. The last two items are not satisfactory certainly, but they are better than the result shown in the Attorney-General's statistics for the whole crime of the Island.

51. Before quitting this section of the report, it may be well to say that a serious disturbance took place in Colombo, on Easter Sunday, in which many persons were wounded, and one man stabbed to death. The riot was caused by the lower class of native Roman Catholics attacking a large Buddhist procession, from a mistaken belief that it carried emblems insulting to the Christian religion. I was in England at the time, and Major Tranchell was acting for me, but I had to go very fully into the matter on my return, and I came to the conclusion that the police had been unduly blamed, and did not get the credit they deserved. This, however, has been specially reported on.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S STATISTICS.

52. I now come back to the Attorney-General's statistics, regarding which I have said that they show that crime in Ceylon is very prevalent and ever has been so, but that it is not progressing at any inordinate rate, if at all. That serious crime has been rapidly increasing has been recently asserted, as I have already said, by Mr. Berwick, District Judge of Colombo, in the local *Times* and elsewhere. Mr. Berwick's alternative is, that if it has not been greatly increasing, then the former state of the country was far worse than any one supposed it to be. This alternative is far nearer the mark than the other, and I think I shall be able to shew from contemporary reports, that whilst crime nearly 20 years ago was quite as bad in proportion to population as it is now, or even worse than it is now, not half the cases were brought to light, and not one-fifth of the criminals were punished.

53. That there was an undoubted increase of serious crime in 1878, 1879, and 1880, I do not deny, but I duly reported the cause of that at the time, and gave my opinion that things would soon return to their normal condition;* and that they have done so, I think the following table shows. The cause of the temporary increase was that the then Chief Justice, Sir John Phear, disapproved of our laws and our Judicial system, and found fault with the magistrates and quashed their decisions, especially in drinking and gambling cases—to such an extent as to prevent their convicting at all in many cases about which, previously, they had had no doubt whatever. This of course gave great encouragement to criminals, and aggravated robbery became very frequent until the new *régime* of Sir Richard Cayley again repressed it.

54. The grounds for the assertion of the increase of crime are, that the number of cases brought before the superior courts of the Island, namely, the Supreme Court and the District

* My Administration Report for 1879, para. 29 and onward.

Courts, and the average number of convicts in our jails, have very considerably increased of late years, and these are the figures relied upon :—

Years.	Total cases in Superior Courts. (Each Person is a Case.)	Total Convictions in Superior Courts.	Average daily strength of Convicts in all Prisons.
1874	1,807	1,106	1,873
1875	1,860	1,161	2,188
1876	1,743	984	2,073
1877	1,578	950	2,006
1878	1,728	878	1,976
1879	2,181	1,173	1,612
1880	3,538	1,747	2,057
1881	2,898	1,555	2,422
1882	2,976	1,556	2,603
1883	2,405*	1,377*	2,682†

55. Now, these figures do at the first blush convey to an outsider, or to one not conversant with the crime statistics of the Island as a whole, the impression that serious crime and criminals have increased some 30 per cent. in the last ten years, but I think it can be shown that the larger figures are due—not to an increase in the more serious crimes, but principally, among other causes, to a change in the handling of the ordinary crime of the country, and the probability of this is vouched for by the fact that the great mass of our crime statistics, of which the foregoing figures are but a small part, show no such progressive increase. The total apprehensions year by year, for instance, do not show it—nor the total offences—nor the total convictions—nor the amount robbed and stolen, as will be found further on.

56. Before showing what the change referred to, in the handling of criminal cases, is, it may be well to state here how it has become possible that there should be any doubt at all, whether or not grave crime has increased ; and that there is much doubt, the late controversy in which all the leading newspapers of the Colony have taken an eager part sufficiently evidences. That this doubt and controversy are at all possible is due partly to the unserviceableness of our criminal statistics, which are so badly arranged and so badly kept and digested, and above all have been so often altered of late years, that the comparison of different classes of crime from year to year for any extended period is almost impossible. That there should be any doubt, whether crime has or has not increased, is due, further, to the anomaly here unknown in England and in India—that offences are not classified according to their gravity, and are not accordingly triable only in certain courts—but that at the will of the Chief Justice and the Crown Counsels, and even of the Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates, cases sometimes of the most serious nature may be tried in any one of several courts.

57. Now, it is to the latter circumstance that the greater portion of the increase of cases in the Superior Courts is due, rather than to the increase of grave crime ; and this belief is strongly held by my own officers and by the officers of the Attorney-General's Department, and is confirmed by my own Departmental statistics. There is no doubt that as the Judiciary and the Police have improved, as they undoubtedly have of late years, and have obtained a better knowledge of the crime of the country, and a better hold upon it, and recognized the necessity of dealing more severely with it, they have to some extent brought before the higher courts a larger proportion of cases than formerly ; but the main cause of the increase of cases in these courts is the fact that for other reasons many cases, which formerly were tried in the Police Courts, are now sent before the Supreme and District Courts, in order that heavier punishment may be inflicted.

58. Sir John Phear was sworn in as Chief Justice in November, 1877, and he speedily made his mark upon crime in more ways than one, as has already been said. One of these ways was the sending to the higher courts of cases which up to that time had been tried before the police courts. He did this by transferring for trial to the Superior Courts, without fresh commitments by Justices of the Peace, certain police court cases that came up in appeal. The consequence of this was, that from that time the Attorney-General's Department and Magistrates generally sent to the Supreme Court—for the first time—all cases of a similar nature.

59. Then Sir Bruce Burnside, the present Chief Justice, moved decidedly in the same direction when he was Queen's Advocate. I called attention to this in my Administration Report for 1880 in these words :—

"Serious cases have not increased so much as the figures appear to show, because they include cases which would formerly have been decided in the lower courts, but which the Queen's Advocate now sends to the Supreme or District Courts, in order to secure heavier punishment."‡

I afterwards found that Sir Bruce himself confirmed what I had said, in his own Administration Report for 1880, where he wrote :—

"Whilst the summary convictions for offences against property have materially decreased, the convictions for the same class of offences in the Superior Courts have as materially increased. This I may

* From Attorney-General's Administration Reports.
† From Inspector-General of Prisons' do.
‡ *I added* :—"There is no doubt of the benefit of this, but it is probable that the end would be better obtained by increasing the punitive powers of our magistrates, which are absurdly small compared with those of the same class of officers in India" The punitive powers of the magistrate have since been increased by the passing of the new Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, but it is doubtful whether they have been increased sufficiently. With a properly constituted Judicial System and Department, it is certain that they might with great advantage be increased still further Of this more will be found further on.

may is attributable to the fact that during the past year it has been the practice to send to the Superior Courts, cases which theretofore had been dealt with by the inferior courts, a practice for which I am to a great degree responsible, as I considered that the punitive jurisdiction of the inferior courts did not in many cases permit the infliction of such punishment as was calculated to act as a deterrent to the offence."

60. There was another procedure instituted by Sir Bruce, which also threw a larger number of cases than formerly into the Superior Courts. This was his order, that Justices of the Peace should commit to a Superior Court for trial every case which was *primâ facie* a true case, without reference to the Queen's Advocate's Department; the practice before then having been for that Department to look into every case, and naturally, in its function of Grand Jury, to throw out a great many before they reached the court above.*

61. This change of policy then, operating as it did through three channels, is sufficient to account for the increase of cases and convictions in the Superior Courts, shown in the statement in paragraph 54, especially when the increase in population and the acknowledged improvement in the courts and in the police are taken into consideration.

62. And not only is it sufficient to account for the increase of the cases and convictions, but it is sufficient to account as well for the increase of the daily average of convicts, shown in the fourth column of the same statement. That average must necessarily have increased if a considerable proportion of the convicts got terms of imprisonment twice or three times as long as they used to get from the police courts. The increase, however, is by no means so great as to justify the assertion that there has been a large and constantly progressive increase of serious crime. Indeed, I doubt whether these daily averages have increased more than was to be expected, when the cessation of transportation, and the facts stated at the end of last paragraph, are all taken into consideration.

63. The figures in the statement in paragraph 54 present a view—not of the progress of crime—but a view rather of the changeable manner in which cases have been sent for trial, now to an inferior court and now to a superior one, and of the lack of system (which will be adverted to later) which admitted of such changeableness. Surely the best criterion of the condition of crime is, not the status of the courts in which it is tried, but rather a record of its broader features extending over a series of years. Here, then, is such a record,† also taken from the Attorney-General's Statistics :—

YEAR.	Total Offences.	Total Persons Apprehended or Summoned before Courts.	Total Summary Convictions.	Total Convictions in all Courts.	Total Property Stolen or Robbed, which came to the knowledge of the Police.
1874	63,784	130,637	11,794	12,900	—
1875	64,324	130,121	13,608	14,769	—
1876	64,841	131,366	11,279	12,263	—
1877	83,177	133,515	13,217	14,170	—
1878	64,668	138,661	11,719	12,597	—
1879	59,388	122,802	9,721	10,894	101,774
1880	54,720	115,636	9,774	11,521	100,840
1881	54,344	109,266	10,103	11,658	70,214
1882	57,999	115,902	10,467	12,023	76,901
1883	62,845	123,672	12,034	13,411	94,941

64. Considering the increase of population and other circumstances, these figures do not I think show a very portentous increase of crime. They do show, however, that in proportion to the persons summoned and apprehended, the convictions were more numerous at the end of the decade than at its commencement, though still wofully inadequate.

65. The fact of the matter is, that there has been a great improvement in our treatment of crime within the last 18 years, with the result that far more of the real crime is brought to light and punished than of old; whilst—if we omit the cases in the Gansabhâwas—far fewer false cases oppress the courts and the people, and far fewer persons are dragged before the magistracy. Luckily I have inferential confirmation of this which cannot well be doubted. It is this. When I first attacked the statistics of Ceylon, nearly 18 years ago, I said: "You do not know your true amount of crime: it is far greater than you suppose. Nor do you know your death-rate from violence and accidents: that, too, is far greater than you suppose." And I was right in both. Of the latter, surely it cannot be said to have increased; namely, the death-rate from accidental

* This last change of the late Queen's Advocate should be perpetuated. Every magistrate in India is supposed to know, and does know, when a case is one which should be committed for trial, and he always commits it himself without the intervention of any such Department as that of the Queen's Advocate, and without the delay which that intervention always implies.

† Of this statement three things should be said here :—1st, that though the Attorney-General's statistics are not very good or correct, yet that in large numbers extending over a series of years, they may serve fairly well for purposes of comparison; 2nd, that in column 2 the disproportionately large figures for 1877 are probably due to a clerical error; and 3rd, that the magnitude of the figures in the third column compared with those in the fifth column, and with the figures for other countries, is a blot on our administration of justice. They are, however, much smaller now than when I first called attention to their huge proportions. In 1869 they were given by the magistrates as 168,426, and in 1867 as 191,870.

drowning in wells and rivers and in the sea, from falling from trees, from snake-bites, and such like—yet these are the Coroner's returns :—

Years.		Total Deaths.
1867	...	974
1868	...	923
1869	...	1 113
1882	...	1,536
1883	...	1,494

Could there well be stronger evidence from fact and inference, that both crimes and casualties are better sought out now, and brought to light, than of old? And for the improvement I unhesitatingly claim a large share of credit for my Department, both on account of suggestions which have brought about many reforms, and for actual work in the country for many miles round each police station, and on serious occasions in the most remote regions.

66. For the state of the country previous to 1869 and for the changes since, I would refer to my printed Administration Report for that year. Appendix XXV. of that report contained the circular issued by Government which brought about a most salutary change. I have subjoined that document as Appendix II. of this report, and would call attention to it now, as there appears some tendency to revert to the old system of entrusting the suppression of crime to village headmen worked by revenue officers,—a system which proved so little successful in the past. I fear the tendency referred to is due in some instances to the want of perfectly cordial relations between some Police Superintendents and the Government Agents of their Provinces. I would improve the present system by every possible means, but I earnestly deprecate a retrogression from a system that has worked well, to one which undoubtedly did very much the reverse.

CRIME VERY PREVALENT IN CEYLON.

67. That the extent of crime in Ceylon, even if it is not increasing, merits the gravest consideration, is beyond a doubt. It is a subject I have been calling attention to year after year. It is a subject of surprise to any official from the neighbouring continent who chances to see some of our statistics. One of the ablest members of the Bombay Government who was here some years ago was very much struck with it, and his suggestions, which I took care to bring forward, bore fruit. I expressed my own opinion very strongly not long after I had come from India, in a Sessional Paper dated 26th December, 1867. What I wrote then was thought by some persons to present the Colony in unduly dark colours, but I think the subsequent statistics, and indeed the foregoing report, especially that part of it referring to homicide, bear out my words written nearly seventeen years ago. The following are extracts from the Paper referred to :—

"In Ceylon, offences of the gravest character are prevalent to an extent which in ten years' intimate experience of crime in many parts of India I never saw equalled. Three out of the six Provinces of the Colony may be said to have had, until very lately, no police at all. They still have almost none. There are police in portions of the other three, and of some of the more prominent offences that have come to light in these three, during the last 22 months, I have obtained particulars. Looking cursorily over the list, I find, besides thousands of minor offences, 14 cases of robbery, 15 of assault with wounding, 49 of theft in each of which above £30 was taken, 54 of house-breaking, 22 of manslaughter, and 81 of murder.

"It must not be supposed that these are all the serious offences that have occurred during 22 months, even in these three Provinces which contain only two-thirds of the population of the Island. Even in these there are many districts, each with an area of from 200 to 900 square miles, in whose numerous hamlets and villages a policeman is never seen. I have every reason to believe that one-third of the crime, great and small, in such districts, never comes before a magistrate, and of the portion that does come before a magistrate, certainly not one-third or one-fourth meets with punishment. It will be remembered that I lately pointed out to Government that in 1866 there were in the Justice of the Peace court at Pánaduré but seven convictions in six hundred cases!!

"It is needless to seek other cause for great prevalence of crime than a comparative immunity from punishment. Criminals in Ceylon are not brought to justice, principally because there are few police, detective or other, to investigate the cases, and on the spot to collect and piece together the evidence that would ensure conviction. In the majority of cases there is only the complainant, who (whether, as the relative of an injured or murdered man, or himself the sufferer, either in body or goods) is totally unfitted for the task. His witnesses are bribed and his headman is bribed ; and if he has a very strong case, he is sometimes bribed himself. Thus the chance of punishment is so small, that the most heinous offences are committed with but little risk or fear.

"And many of the offences in Ceylon certainly are very heinous. Such cases as a father lifting up his infant by the feet and dashing its brains out on the floor before its mother's face, only to gratify his almost causeless rage against her ; a man braining his little girl on purpose to get his father-in-law hanged for murder ; a gang of men seizing a carter on a frequented highway and cutting his throat from ear to ear for the sake of a few shillings; the deliberate drugging of a man and cutting his throat here, in Colombo, for the sake of getting at a little funded property; the mysterious murder and mutilation of the young woman, whose freshly severed head was not long ago found in a bag on the beach, also in Colombo; the deliberate murder of three persons, for no stronger reason than to escape from a trifling debt ; the frequently recurring cases of murder, often even of friends and relatives, merely that the charge may fall on some person to whom the murderer is inimical ; and the even more frequent cases of most ruthless and brutal murder by gangs of robbers, such as those we lately secured in Háriapattu, who in order to put witnesses out of the way, deliberately murdered all the inmates of the house whose paltry property they came to rob ;—such cases as these, which I have taken from my imperfect register of the known offences of three Provinces during the last 22 months, show how lightly the most heinous crime is undertaken, and at what a height it has arrived from long-continued immunity, or comparative immunity, from punishment.

"There is another phase of crime in Ceylon which displays much moral turpitude, and, so far as the police and the lower courts are concerned, a lax administration of the law. No man is safe from false charges of the gravest character. There are in the majority of cases no police to investigate these charges

in a systematic and effectual manner. The accuser and accused fight it out in court, as they best can, and whichever way the case goes, great misery is often produced. The man who can purchase most false witnesses generally wins: but very often at the last moment the innocent accused is obliged to purchase safety by paying his accuser to let the charge break down.

* * * * *

"Meantime I had been seeking for statistics of crime, but I could nowhere find them. I, therefore, drew out forms for classified returns of crimes and convictions, returns of fatal accidents, and returns of escapes of prisoners, to be furnished by the Police Superintendents and, with the sanction of Government, by the various Magistrates, Coroners, and Fiscals. As these returns began to come in, I was astonished to find how great was the extent of crime in Ceylon, and how few comparatively were the convictions and punishments.

"Were every hamlet and village visited, if only once a fortnight, by a trained policeman, and on the occurrence within it of any serious crime by a party from some station within six or eight miles, few crimes would, as many do at present, altogether escape observation; and a fair percentage would be convicted. Spite or envy, or revenge, or even mere gossip, would bring to the notice of the visiting policeman most crimes that might occur. The unpaid village headman would seldom take bribes with so great a risk of detection. On the contrary, acting in view of his paid coadjutors, and consequently of the public to a certain degree, his undoubted influence would probably be exercised in the cause of justice.

"And as surely as punishment became more certain, so surely would crime become more rare. Of Ceylon especially might this be promised. In India, where a sudden fit of rage or jealousy or revenge is the cause of most murders, their number is found to be kept down by a certainty of punishment. How much more would the same certainty keep down murders here, where they are often quietly planned and ruthlessly carried out for some almost trifling object, and where it is the practice for house thieves to carry bludgeons, or heavy stones, or open knives, for the benefit of any inopportune witnesses."

68. This picture is undoubtedly a dark one—probably too dark in the eyes of such Europeans as go through the beautiful smiling country and encounter but superficially the civil country-people—but the shading does not appear so unduly heavy to one who day by day and year by year has to wade through details of scores of these people's murders, and who knows, as one of themselves lately said to me, how savage and cruel they sometimes are to each other although so mild and gentle with Europeans. It possibly may be too dark in some details for the present day; for certainly the armed burglars are things of the past, so far at least as the chief towns are concerned. The reflections, too, might be modified, for a long experience has shown me means of repression other than an extended and good police force—though that too, cannot be dispensed with.

69. The following figures which I compiled from a number of Blue Books for my Administration Report of 1879, show how Ceylon compares with other eastern countries as regards its crime roll:—

Approximate figures for the Criminal Statistics of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab, for the year 1875, and Ceylon for 1878.

Country.	Population.	Total Criminal Cases reported.	Total number of Persons convicted.	Total number of Persons acquitted.	Total number of Persons discharged and remaining over	
Bengal ...	62,706,774	172,930	92,919	57,503	Discharged ...	21,744
					Over .	5,050
Bombay ...	12,778,750	66,761	48,073	21,687	Discharged ..	41,527
					Over ..	1,256
Madras ...	30,823,421	173,600	136,061	55,190	Discharged .	132,709
					Over ...	2,654
Punjab ...	17,604,505	93,863	82,680	17,173	Discharged ...	50,702
					Over ...	1,686
Ceylon ...	2,500,000	64,668	18,845	12,159	Discharged ..	99,018

70. This table, if even remotely correct, shows how our courts are crowded in comparison with those of other Eastern countries—how numerous are the cases in comparison with the convictions—how large the actual convictions—and how enormous the discharges without trial.

71. Again, we can compare the state of our crime roll to a certain extent with those of England, Wales, and France from some figures of Professor Leoni Levi's, which I brought to the notice of Government in 1881. The figures are taken from a valuable paper contributed by the Professor to the Journal of the Statistical Society for September, 1880. The figures for Ceylon are for 1878, except the Census figures, which are those of 1881.

		Population.	Number of Police.	Number of offenders.
England and Wales	1878 ...	25,165,000 ...	30,633 ...	700,835
France ...	1876 ...	37,900,000 .	— ...	716,937
Ceylon ...	1878 ...	2,758,529 ...	1,603 ...	138,661

72. With the same proportions as those of Ceylon, England and Wales would have had 1,264,992 offenders, and France 1,905,088! And with the same proportions as those of England and Wales, Ceylon would have 3,397 police!

73. There is thus I think no doubt of the great prevalence of crime in Ceylon, especially grave crime, which it has been asserted greatly exceeds, proportionately, the grave crime of England and Wales. The Attorney-General's figures every year show its prevalence. They show for instance in his first table, that of the 59,272 offences in 1883,* 18,912 were against the person and 14,766 were against property, whilst 23,692, or only a little more than a third, were

* These are exclusive of the 28,492 Gansabhawa *cases*, regarding which more will be found further on.

"other offences;" amongst which are classed all those miscellaneous offences against local or other statutes, which are not in themselves crimes—such as offences against Revenue, Road, Cattle and Grain Laws. It has been asserted by those who take an undeservedly favourable view of the crime of Ceylon, that its list of offences is largely made up of such as these, but it must not be forgotten that there are in the statistics of other countries also, a large proportion of these "statutable" or constructive offences (*mala prohibita*) and among them many which we do not find in Ceylon. Among the offences of England and Wales for instance in 1878, there are 40,836 cases under the Education Act alone, besides many other offences under local Acts, none of which swell the roll of Ceylon offences.

REMEDIABLE CAUSES OF CRIME.

74. The causes of crime in Ceylon have been indicated in the foregoing remarks. It is no use reverting to those we cannot do much to alter, but it is quite worth while to bestow much consideration on those which we may avert, if only in a small degree. And these in my opinion are drinking—gambling—the habitual carrying at the waist of sharp-pointed knives which do not shut—but, chiefly, the defects in our Judicial System. The last cause divides naturally into two minor, but still very great causes of crime: first, the fostering of litigiousness, which although so dear to the Sinhalese, impoverishes and exasperates them; and, second, immunity from punishment.

75. The three first are easily disposed of.

76. Regarding the knife, it will be remembered that paragraphs 13 and 27 foregoing (to which I would beg reference now), showed that in the Northern Province inhabited by Tamils, who do not wear waist-knives, murders and manslaughters are very few, though aggravated assaults abound; whilst in the Sinhalese Provinces, where waist-knives are in universal use, the reverse is the case. It will be remembered, too, that paragraph 13 showed that there was once before an Ordinance in force to prevent the wearing of the deadly form of knife the Sinhalese habitually carry. It may be objected to a renewal of this Ordinance, that it is interfering too much with the liberty of the subject and keeping the people too much in leading strings; but are the classes who wear waist-knives fit for full liberty, and are not leading strings, yet a while, better for them both in the present and in the future?

77. As regards drinking and gambling, they are acknowledged on all hands to be the prolific parents of Sinhalese vice, notwithstanding that the Sinhalese as a race are not by any means drunkards. Drinking and gambling are intimately connected, and act and react on each other. The numerous gambling dens to be found in many parts of the country in secluded gardens and compounds,* and even in the jungles, ply their trade all the more briskly for a plentiful supply of arrack, and the illicit drinking houses provide gambling facilities for the better enticement and entertainment of their customers, and from these dens issue a large proportion of the heated, beggared, reckless, men, who become thieves and cattle stealers, robbers, and homicides.

78. With our existing laws, we used to keep gambling houses, and drinking shops, legal and illegal, in very fair order until 1878. Then, however, a great change took place. A new Chief Justice quashed the magistrate's convictions right and left. He said that the wording of the Ordinances did not mean what it had been intended to mean, and what it had until that time been interpreted to mean. The magistrates could do nothing except discharge the accused in all except the most pronounced cases. The consequences were the immediate increase of drinking and gambling and the increase of crime generally. Nor have these consequences altogether ceased to this time. The remedy is obvious: to re-enact the Ordinances, so as to make them answer the purposes for which they were intended, and which they served very fairly for many years.†

79. There is another thing which would probably restrict drinking in the present generation, and would certainly do so in the next—that is, to make liquor dearer. To do so would not unlikely be hard on the families of confirmed drinkers, who probably would insist on still having most of

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* A compound is the yard, or garden, or grounds, surrounding a house, from the Portuguese "campão" meaning a plain or level space.

† The following remarks on gambling are taken from the Administration Report of the Queen's Advocate for 1879:—

"The source of a great deal of this description of crime is traceable to the spread of the spirit of gambling among the people. The native gambler is generally an habitual gambler, whose debt of honour is paid and capital replenished by assaulting and plundering his neighbours. A group of these men meet at stated places previously appointed, with every precaution against detection and capture, and they are too generally successful in evading both police and headmen. Whenever surprised and taken, they are charged under the Vagrant Ordinance No. 4 of 1841, (in the words of the Ordinance constituting the offence, with gaming at a place 'kept or used for the purpose of common or promiscuous gaming.') It being very difficult to secure direct evidence of the gambling locality being a place answering to this description, convictions hitherto were secured in police courts by evidence of attendant circumstances, from which this might be inferred.

"The Supreme Court recently insisted upon more precise evidence on this point than was generally accepted, and as this was not procurable prosecutions for gambling so often failed, that police and headmen were disheartened, and gamblers became emboldened to pursue with impunity their trade in gambling, with its consequent results. It is my opinion that so long as the law is powerless to put down gambling among the natives, so long will thefts with violence continue more or less to prevail.

"Village Tribunals are not hampered in the prosecution of these cases in the way that police courts are. Their rules based on their Ordinance No. 26 of 1871, make gambling an offence irrespective of any requirements as to locality or to a "promiscuous" gathering; but even this advantage is negatived by the limited jurisdiction to punish accorded to these tribunals. They can only fine a small sum, which the gamblers are not bound to pay at the time. They are allowed to go at large until a distress warrant has gone and reported that they are possessed of no property. The attempt to apprehend them after this is attended with so much difficulty, that the matter is too often allowed to drop altogether. It is not easy to suggest a remedy which would meet the pernicious consequences of gambling among the natives, and which would not at the same time affect prejudicially an allowable and social pastime among the more enlightened classes of the inhabitants. I would suggest that the law as it stands be not materially altered, but that evidence of reputation as to the locality be admissible, and when the fact of gambling has been once established, the burden of showing that the place was not one kept or used for the purpose of common or promiscuous gaming be thrown on the accused. The jurisdiction of Village Tribunals to punish by imprisonment this class of cases should, I think, be made co-extensive with Police Courts."

their present allowance at whatever cost, but it would proportionately benefit the next generation. I believe that the diminution of drinking in England of late years is due in a great measure to the cost—though not the increased cost—of liquor. I noticed it particularly, after an absence from Europe of ten years, and in answer to several enquiries in families of the upper middle class, was told repeatedly and by different persons that they believed it was principally due to an increasing belief that the pleasure or benefit derived from the use of liquor is not worth the money it costs—especially in these days when a little money, though it may be somewhat hard to get, can purchase so many pleasant things. A cold, wet, uncomfortable climate and cheap liquor have been the causes of drinking and of crime in most countries where drinking has prevailed. The Siphalese have a charming climate, so that the cheapness of drink is probably a leading cause of their indulgence in it. I think liquor might be made dearer with good effect, seeing that at present a man can get very drunk on a few pence by a judicious admixture of arrack and toddy; that is, of the fermented and unfermented juice of the cocoanut flower. Making liquor dearer would certainly increase the revenue for years to come. I do not think that the measure would be disapproved by the mass of the people—certainly not by the mass of intelligent people.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

80. The leading defects of our judicial system are that it admits of undue litigation and false and frivolous and vexatious charges to an extent which prevents real charges receiving sufficient attention, and consequently allows many criminals to escape punishment—than which nothing is more conducive to crime—and that it fails otherwise by the looseness and faultiness of its construction.

81. The result of the excessive litigation and excessive criminal charges are that the litigiousness of the Siphalese, which is naturally very great, is made still greater—that the country is flooded with warrants and summonses—that a large portion of the population spend their time either in the courts or on the road between them and their homes, greatly to their own waste of time and impoverishment—that perjury is fostered—that the victims of the false charges, not unfrequently suffer unmerited punishment—and that whether they do so or not they conceive a rankling sense of injustice which often produces other perjury and false charges within the courts, and outside of them criminal violence. These results are in addition to the main result, namely, an obstruction of the courts which prevents their giving due attention to serious crime, and which causes postponements, repeated and repeated again, till the cases in which they occur fall to pieces of themselves.*

82. Our judicial system is otherwise defective, inasmuch as it has no cohesion as a Department. There is no able and experienced head of it as in India, whose principal business it is to direct the whole machine and see that it works smoothly and uniformly, and above all effectively; and no officers under him, each to supervise and direct a circle of minor magistrates. Each magistrate here—no matter how junior—does his work his own way, and inflicts what punishment he thinks fit, and strikes off cases or tries them at his own will. It is no one's express business to direct him, except when the Attorney-General's Department now and then gives him some legal advice, or when the Supreme Court quashes one of his cases on appeal. It is no one's business particularly, to see that in some courts there are not far too many warrants and summonses issued, and far too many postponements, and most undue delay between the institution of cases and their final settlement. It has been no one's business hitherto to put down the quite unnecessary waste of time involved in the use of interpreters in all the police courts—to grapple vigorously with the perjury which is so rampant in our courts and so destructive—and to put down the broods of self-styled lawyers of the lowest species which infest every village tribunal; no one's business to see that the waggon-loads of summonses and warrants entrusted to fiscals' peons are served tolerably honestly and without oppression; and no one's business, out of their own Department, to see that the police are properly protected,† and that they are doing their work

* At the last criminal sessions in Colombo the Chief Justice, in directing the release of two persons accused of highway robbery and the prosecution for conspiracy and perjury of the village headmen who had charged them, said he had never heard of a place in which there was a more reckless disregard for truth than in Ceylon. He did not believe it was possible in any other part of the world The way in which men came forward and deliberately swore to a tissue of falsehood perfectly shocked him

† They sorely need some protection. As already said, they have been doing their duty at the risk of their lives during last year and the present year, owing to a proceeding of Mr Berwick, when he was Commissioner of Assize in the Southern Province in 1882. The circumstances were that two police constables, after repeated efforts had failed, were quietly arresting a notorious criminal, when they were savagely assaulted by a large number of his sympathizers and in a minute were both beaten to the ground, with their heads laid open and one with his eyeball burst and utterly destroyed, and the other with his arm smashed. The men were long in hospital, and meanwhile their assailants had been captured with much delay and difficulty. They were tried by Mr Berwick There was no doubt about their guilt, but Mr. Berwick decided that they could not be punished, because the warrant under which the constables had acted was addressed to their Superintendent, "to be served by the police under his command," instead of being addressed to the two constables personally, although the former had been the usual warrant for years and years, and no judge had ever objected to it Then, Mr. Berwick considered whether the police would have been justified in arresting the man without a warrant, and decided that the law (Ordinance 16 of 1865) gave no such power outside the limits of Galle, the station of these men No one objected, and he accordingly discharged unscathed the ruffians who had so grievously maltreated and maimed for life two poor constables, because they had tried to do their duty with fidelity and zeal. Now, as to the constables having had no power to arrest without warrant in cases of the kind, outside their station limits, I have the very words of Sir Richard Morgan, the Queen's Advocate who framed the bill—his words in which he introduced it in the Legislative Council. These words were, that one object of the bill was to give the police precisely the same power in every part of the Colony And this was the view every one took of it and according to which every police officer acted, up till the decision referred to The coming into operation of the Criminal Procedure will bring things back to their old condition, but meanwhile the unfortunate police do their work at the risk of their lives. Any one now may attack them for arresting in the most serious cases, or even for making enquiries outside the narrow limits of their stations, unless they hold a warrant. Notwithstanding this they do make such enquiries and arrests, for we cannot again let criminals have the ascendancy The unpunished attack on the police just described was followed not long afterwards, as might have been expected, by another still worse, with which however we managed to deal with better results.

fairly against crime, or that the village headmen are doing likewise and have such work properly recognized and rewarded. Had there been a well-constituted Judicial Department as in India, with a Chief responsible for it as a whole, and interested in the work and in the person of every member of it, I think it very likely that he would have remonstrated before now that the Department was somewhat starved, and that the security and peace of the people had been somewhat sacrificed to their material prosperity. He would have had his best officers more recognized than they are at present, and placed in the most important positions, and he would have had a standard of work to which every officer would have been obliged to make some not very distant approach.

83. That the love of litigation and of instituting criminal charges are most prevalent, is sufficiently evidenced by the Attorney-General's Statistics. Look at the number of persons criminally accused in the 63rd paragraph foregoing, ranging as they do up to 138,661 a year, and consider that there was probably an equal number of accusers and a far greater number of witnesses, and then double this for the statistics of the civil cases, and we shall have some idea of how our courts are over-crowded,—some idea, but by no means an adequate one, for the considerations just adduced are founded on the figures of the 62,845 criminal cases in 1883 given in paragraph 63, and we have now to add the figures of the 28,491 cases reported by the Attorney-General as having come before the minor courts called Gaṇsabháwa. With such multitudes engaged in the courts, how does their ordinary business get done, and with such an array of cases crowding the rolls, how can the limited number of courts pretend to go into them thoroughly? How can they avoid the numerous postponements which constantly give journeys on foot extending to scores and even hundreds of miles, in cases which very often come to nothing after all?*

84. And in regard to the number of persons brought before the courts, great as it is shown to be in paragraph 71 foregoing, in comparison with the number in other countries, it is as already stated (paragraph 63) by no means so bad as it used to be; for whereas it has ranged within the last ten years from 109,266 to 138,661, and was in 1883 123,672, it was given by the magistrates as 168,426 in 1869, and as 191,820 in 1867!

85. To the minor evils which the excessive litigation of the Siṇhalese and their misuse of our courts of justice bring about, may be added the excessive work they give to the police and fiscal's peons in serving summonses and warrants. Of this work the police have but a small part, and yet they serve some 20,000 a year. The great evils, however, of such a system are, as already stated, the increase of perjury, the general demoralization of the people, and the escape from deserved punishment of undoubted criminals, in itself a powerful incentive to crime.

GAṆSABHÁWAS.

86. Before leaving this part of the subject, it may be well to say a few words about Gaṇsabháwas.

87. In consequence of the strong representation made in my report for 1869 of the enormous mass of charges—many of them false, frivolous and vexatious—it was universally felt that some action was necessary. Several remedies suggested by me were adopted, and Gaṇsabháwas were instituted at the instance of Mr. Berwick. For communal purposes I thought these village tribunals might prove excellent, but I strongly opposed their institution as criminal courts of a very independent character, because I considered it certain that the Siṇhalese would use them as additional arenas for the judicial oppression of each other, and as a means of fostering their besetting sin, an inordinate love of litigation. So I believe it has proved. They were instituted to relieve the police courts of part of the immense mass of cases by which they were overwhelmed. They have not done so to any appreciable extent, whilst they themselves, though they occupy but a small portion of the Island, had in 1883 28,492 cases. It has been asserted that they really have somewhat cleared the police courts, but this is not the case, as these courts have maintained a very even level of *convictions* for many years, as may be seen in paragraph 63 foregoing, and elsewhere. It has also been asserted that the Gaṇsabháwas had something to do with the great fall in the number of *cases* in the police courts in 1872, when these cases fell to 46,701, from 68,832 in 1871, and from 71,996 in 1870. They could not have had much to do with this either; for they were not instituted, except on a very small scale, until after that great fall had taken place, and that fall was due entirely or almost entirely, to the institution for the first time of plaint and subpœna stamps.

88. I am aware that Government have had careful reports on Gaṇsabháwas from revenue officers, and that these have been favourable on the whole; but I am of opinion that the judicial portion of their work should be looked at from a judicial point of view, and chiefly with the object of determining whether they do or do not promote the litigious spirit which is the bane of the average Siṇhalese. Properly systematized and directed, even their magisterial work ought to be most valuable. From the innumerable native magistrates of India, who in most cases are not the equals of the presidents of our village tribunals in social position or in education or in salary, invaluable work is obtained—work otherwise quite unobtainable.

89. Several of the shortcomings of the Judicial Department were pointed out by the Solicitor-General in his Administration Report for 1879 (pages 4 and 5) when he was Acting Queen's Advocate. And in the following year his successor in that office, the present Chief Justice, wrote as follows:—

"During the past year, of the 115,636 persons summoned or apprehended, only 26,257 were

* Of the 3,255 cases brought by the police of the Western Province before the courts in 1879, 725 had one postponement, 290 had two, 128 had three, 53 had four, 20 had five, 14 had six, 4 had seven, and 5 had eight—only 2,016 were disposed of on the day of appearance. To the police postponements give great labour and hindrance. It may be added that in cases which do not come through their hands, there are probably many more postponements in proportion than those shown here.

subjected to subsequent procedure, 81,108 were discharged for want of prosecution or evidence, 8,271 stood over to be dealt with in the ensuing year. This is most pernicious. It discloses that the machinery of the criminal law is almost invariably employed as an engine of oppression rather than redress, and it should be the first and determined aim of an enlightened administration to devise some method of precaution or punishment which would tend to check a practice which is fatal to justice and subversive of every principle of social civilization."

PROBABLE REMEDIES FOR EXCESS OF CRIME.

90. The first remedy I would suggest is a reorganization of the Judicial Department that would enable it to control and educate itself, subject to Government. It ought, as in India, and like every other Department, to have its own administrative head, and have all its officers in graduated subordination. A group of Police Magistrates, and possibly Gansabhawa Presidents, as regards their judicial work only, might be under a District Judge, and submit periodical returns to him, showing the number and the nature of the cases in their courts, their average duration, and the percentage of convictions; and the District Judges might in like manner be under the Supreme Court, which, relieved of much of its present work, would supervise and guide all. This would induce uniformity and system, and bring to light irregularities, and it would give a gradual education to every judicial officer. It would also ensure a more even apportionment of punishment than we sometimes see at present. In fact, there seems no particular reason why each of our Provinces or Government Agencies should not have the judicial machinery of an Indian Government Agency—there called a Collectorate or District—with its permanent court of session and first, second, and third class magistracies, all in due subordination and in subordination to the Supreme Court. This would give greatly enhanced powers to our magistracy, but they are quite as fit to wield them as are the Indian civilians. It would give the stationary sessions judge the power of life and death, subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Court. Under such a system the Supreme Court, having little original work, might possibly consist of one officer, as I think it does in Burmah, and as I know it does in Sindh, where he is called Judicial Commissioner. Under such a system of close supervision and tutelage a very lowly-paid class of native magistrates might be employed with the greatest advantage, and with the greatest confidence, as they are in India. This is what Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, the eminent successor of Macaulay in the Council of the Governor-General of India, wrote regarding the Indian Criminal Codes and the Indian administration of justice:—

"Now, in many parts of India crime is quite as uncommon as in the least criminal parts of England and the old high-handed systematised crime has almost entirely disappeared. This great revolution (for it is nothing less) in the state of society of a whole continent, has been brought about by the regular administration of a rational body of criminal law."

"The administration of criminal justice is entrusted to a very small number of English magistrates organized according to a carefully devised system of appeal and supervision which represents the experience of a century. This system is not unattended by evils, but it is absolutely necessary to enable a few hundred civilians to govern a continent. Persons in such a position must be provided with the plainest instructions as to the nature of their duties. These instructions, in so far as the administration of criminal justice is concerned, are contained in the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Code of Criminal Procedure contains 541 sections and forms a pamphlet of 210 widely-printed octavo pages. The Penal Code consists of 510 sections. Pocket editions of these codes are published, which may be carried about as easily as a pocket Bible, and I doubt whether, even in Scotland, you would find many people who know their Bibles as Indian Civilians know their Codes."

91. With the Indian Codes, which we have now adopted nearly word for word, we might well adopt the Indian system. At all events, we might send one or two of our best officers to India to ascertain and report how far we could do so with advantage.

92. A description of the judicial machinery of India is clearly laid down in two very short chapters of the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure—the second and third chapters.

93. The magistrates' interpreters should undoubtedly be done away with. It is a marvel that they have been tolerated so long, in the face of the retrenchment about which so much has been written and said. Two facts alone ought to have ensured their abolition long ago. One is, that in India where there are twenty languages to one here, there are no such functionaries except in the Supreme Courts. And the other—of ten-fold more importance—is that the use of interpreters exactly halves the working power of the courts. When an interpreter is used, every question a magistrate puts has to be twice asked, and every reply a witness makes has to be twice told. What this means in our courts, overwhelmed as they are with cases, is obvious. In each Presidency in India there are many different languages, and yet the magistrates there conduct their courts easily without the aid of an interpreter. Here where there are only two native languages, our magistrates might surely do the same. In India every civilian of over two or three years' standing, can himself examine and cross-examine a witness with perfect facility, and in daily life can converse with the people with thorough and minute understanding on both sides. Here most of our civilians have a very imperfect knowledge of the native languages—in many cases more imperfect after ten or twenty years' residence than after the first two or three. They all do at first learn the two languages of the Island—with much cost to the country and trouble to themselves—and do pass examinations. Then they take to using interpreters and forget the languages. I would give warning, that after an interval of two, three, or four years, no minor courts, or very few, shall have an interpreter, and I would give some part of the saving of salaries as prizes to Civil Servants for proficiency in the languages. I would give them also, in the Civil List, marks after their names to denote the extent of that proficiency.

94. The police ought to be improved and strengthened. At present the whole detective

force consists of 2 Inspectors, 7 Sergeants, and 41 Constables, and even these are not all devoted to detection. They ought to be increased in number and drawn from a superior class of men. This could only be done by increasing the emoluments, which are at present very inadequate; the Inspectors receiving only from Rs. 70 to Rs. 125 per mensem, the Sergeants from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50, and the Constables from Rs. 15 to Rs. 22·50; rates which are manifestly insufficient.

95. There ought certainly to be a Director of Criminal Investigations—such as Mr. Howard Vincent is in London—a carefully selected officer with a decided natural aptitude for the work. He might have the standing and salary of a Superintendent of Police. He should have nothing to do with the ordinary disciplinary and departmental duties of a Superintendent. His work should simply be to take charge of each grave crime and each serious outbreak of ordinary crime, from the moment it came to light until its final appearance in a court of justice, and to see that no available evidence was missed. He should have charge of all the detective police, and be empowered to take, direct, such assistance as he might need, from the ordinary police of any district into which his enquiries might lead him; and he ought promptly to visit the scene of every serious case in which there was any possibility of a failure of justice, and stay there until he had obtained sufficient evidence, or until the case had become hopeless. This work is at present done by the four Superintendents of Police and their assistants, but it is impossible that it should be well done in addition to the multifarious ordinary police duties which these officers have to perform. Provided that the selection were well made, an appointment such as I suggest would, I am perfectly certain, prove one of the best possible means of repressing crime in Ceylon. Nor is the proposal at all an extravagant one, for I shall show in the third part of this report—the part devoted to the Police Force—that that force is very small in proportion to area, population, revenue, and prevalence of crime, when compared with the police of other countries, especially Eastern countries.

96. It would be well also, were the Government Agents to take the same part as regards the police as the Government Agents in India take, namely, to receive from the Superintendents of Police of their province all diaries, and crime reports, and documents referring to the welfare of the people, and to transmit them with their own remarks to the Inspector-General. Also, to encourage, and advise and aid the police, and to afford them the thorough co-operation of the village headmen—to call prominent attention, also, to any shortcomings they might be guilty of.

97. With the village headmen themselves very much might be done for the suppression of crime At present they receive little or no remuneration, and indeed are sometimes put to considerable expense out of their own very limited means in some of the criminal cases which they assist in bringing to justice. It is not then to be wondered at if they are very lukewarm in pursuing criminals, or even if, as is notoriously the case, they sometimes wink at, and even screen, offenders, when that course conduces both to their ease and to their profit. There are so many of these headmen that it would be impossible to give them salaries of any value, but I think that much better service than at present might be obtained from them by the bestowal of the lower orders of native rank and title and of decorations, and certificates signed by a high official, supplemented in some cases by a gift of money or a sword, or belt, or other decoration; such honors to be recommended for special police service by the Government Agent spontaneously, or on appeals to him by the officers of police.

98. The assessment for the regular police should be instituted on a fairer system than the present system. It should press lightly on many shoulders and should press especially on criminal shoulders. At present it presses heavily on a few shoulders, and those the shoulders of respectable men,—with the result that the police are dreaded, where they would otherwise be welcomed.

99. I would add here what I have urged before, that it would be a good thing for the Police and for the Ceylon Civil Service, if the superior officers of the force were selected from the Service, just as the senior officers of the Prisons Department, the Educational Department and the Custom House, are selected at present. The Inspector-Generalship, the Superintendencies, and Assistant Superintendencies would be placed in the classes of the Civil Service according to their emoluments. The change would give to the Department a large choice of well-educated young men for the six or eight most active years of their lives, young men with plenty of promotion and incentive to action before them. The little technical education necessary would soon be learned. Good sense, and decision and energy, alone are indispensable. The change would I think be pleasant for the Service, to which it would give a number of interesting and stirring appointments, and it would quicken the circulation of the Police as a Department. Officers, who like myself and my senior Superintendents have been left for from fifteen to twenty years without any promotion or change, are apt to rust, though I hope this has not been our case.

100. Thoroughly good statistics of the crime of the Island are urgently required. We do not know accurately what it was ten or twenty years ago, or what it is now, and consequently we cannot be sure, except in a general way, how best to deal with it in the future. No one has taken pains to frame tables which shall show from year to year accurately and clearly the actual offences, each by itself, in such a form that comparison will be easy—tables so carefully constructed as to require no serious alteration for a long period of time. As has already been stated, our statistics go back for but a few years, and, having been entrusted to junior clerks, are very imperfect and often incorrect, and they have moreover been changed in form so often as to depreciate their value still more for purposes of comparison. As I have reported before, I am confident that a thorough collection and analysis in carefully tabulated statements of the statistics of our courts for one year would have a most valuable result. It would show where the numbers of cases and apprehensions and of warrants and summonses to accused and to witnesses were greatest, and where they *are* greatest it would show what the effect is on the duration of cases and on the percentage of postponements, acquittals, and convictions. It would show, further, the proportion of convictions in those districts which have regular police, and

in those which have none. At present the criminal statistics are neither prepared, nor collected, nor analysed, with nearly so much care as they demand. The officers concerned have not time for the work. It requires a good statistician to start it fairly, but it would not take one more than a few months, and the work once done would be lasting. It should be taken in hand at once on account of the new nomenclature and other changes which our Criminal and Procedure Codes will introduce at the end of this year.

101. The Attorney-General's Department should be instructed to take most vigorous measures to put down the perjury which admittedly floods all our courts with false cases and paralyzes their action, and which promotes so much injustice and deterioration of character. It should be instructed, further, to introduce such new legislation as will enable it to deal summarily with this crying evil.

102. As regards gambling and drinking, which are indisputably the parents of so much of the crime of the Colony, the Ordinances which acted so well for their repression until in 1877 and 1878 they were pronounced by the then Chief Justice to be inoperative by reason of the looseness of their wording, should be amended so as to carry out their original intention, and, if necessary, even more than their original intention.

103. The question of raising the duty on native liquor might be considered. It is mentioned in paragraphs 77 to 80.

104. The preliminary enquiry by magistrates into charges brought before them should be insisted upon. In my Administration Report for 1869 I brought prominently to notice the great number of these charges which were false, or frivolous, or vexatious, and showed that the magistrate, with the aid of the police, might easily ascertain the facts, and very often by a little judicious advice prevent the cases coming to trial at all. The Secretary of State, Lord Kimberley, recommended this to the notice of Sir Hercules Robinson, and Ordinance 18 of 1871 was passed accordingly, with excellent results at first. Many of the magistrates still act on the instructions in that Ordinance relative to preliminary enquiries, but many have apparently forgotten or have never heard of them. All magistrates should be reminded of them by a Government Circular. The Queen's Advocate, in his report for 1879, wrote of Ordinance 18 as follows :—

"The Ordinance referred to enjoins a preliminary hearing of complaints, and the deposit of the expenses of the parties summoned, as safeguards to the institution of false and frivolous cases

"These provisions, which are now entirely disregarded in most police courts, produced a very salutary effect when first put in force."

105. It is well worthy of consideration, whether a measure which drove an immense number of false and frivolous cases out of the courts, might not be extended with great advantage, namely, the institution of stamps on criminal charges and subpœnas. This also was a measure recommended in my report for 1869. The recommendation was made from my knowledge of a similar practice in India. It was approved by Lord Kimberley, and was also embodied in the Ordinance I have just referred to, No. 18 of 1871. That Ordinance in addition to prescribing preliminary enquiries, instituted a stamp of fifteen cents on each criminal charge and five cents on each subpœna of an accused or of a witness. The result was immediate and marked. The criminal charges in the police courts at once went down from 68,832 in 1871 to 46,701 in 1872. Sir Richard Cayley, late Chief Justice, at that time Queen's Advocate, in his Administration Report for 1877, reported the result in these words :—

"As I pointed out in my report last year, the great decrease in these institutions in 1872 was principally to be attributed to the Ordinance No. 18 of 1871, which came into operation in the beginning of 1872, and which imposed a stamp of fifteen cents on every plaint filed in a police court, and a stamp of five cents on every subpœna issued by such court. This Ordinance still operates beneficially in the discouragement of trivial and frivolous complaints, but its effect, as will be seen from the above table, was never again so apparent as in the first year of its operations."

106. Again, Sir Richard Cayley's successor in the office of Queen's Advocate, the present Solicitor-General, in his report for 1879, reported the benefit of the institution of these stamps, and urged their extension. The matter is therefore, I think, well worthy of consideration. The stamps are very low, much lower than those in the Indian courts, and much lower than I had suggested. Before I made my suggestion I consulted one of the most eminent of the Indian Judges, and he said that if a man had a real cause of complaint, it would be a very rare case in which he could not obtain the few shillings necessary for the prosecution Our fees, however, amount to only a few pence, and the Ordinance gives the magistrate power to dispense with them altogether if the complainant is very poor and his complaint is well founded. That these stamp-fees, trifling in cost as they are, kept in one year 22,131 cases out of court, whilst the level of convictions remained almost unaltered, shows unmistakeably I think, how well they have suppressed false and frivolous cases without affecting cases of any consequence.

107. I would here call prominent attention to the fact that Ordinance 18 of 1871 is in the list of Ordinances to be abolished on the introduction of the new Codes at the end of the year, and that if there be no provision to supply its place, there will probably be a great increase of cases in the already overburthened courts, and a loss of revenue in stamp fees amounting probably to some Rs. 10,000 a year ; for this accession of revenue is one benefit which has accrued from the measure.

108. Finally, I would say suppress as much as possible the low class of self-styled lawyers, who, under the name of "out-door proctors," more or less infest the purlieus of every court in Ceylon, great and small. They incite the people to litigation for their own petty advantage Their pernicious influence was fully comprehended by the late Chief Justice, Sir Richard Cayley,

and they were suppressed by him as much as possible, by making the pass examination of the low class of lawyers, who employ these men, more difficult than it had been before. Something more might be done in this direction.

109 At the risk of being tedious, I have again gone over most of the recommendations connected with Crime, which I have been making for the last seventeen years. Some of these have been carried out in part or altogether. The preliminary investigation of cases, the institution of stamps, and the registration of servants, of traffic, and of pilgrimages, which I have always strongly insisted upon, have been carried out with excellent effect. I am certain that the introduction of the Indian Criminal and Procedure Codes, which since 1866 I have never ceased to urge, will be most beneficial, and am almost as certain that the other changes advocated in the foregoing pages would be of real value. They are, I think, practical and practicable, they would not be expensive and several of them might be carried out without delay.

110. To summarize, my recommendations are briefly these :—

1.—Reorganization of the Judicial Department.
2.—Abolition of Police Court interpreters.
3.—Improvement of the regular police, with reference to detection, assessment and the co-operation of Government Agents.
4.—Improvement of the village police and headmen.
5.—Improvement of crime statistics.
6.—Vigorous and summary prosecution of perjury.
7.—Amendment of the Liquor and Gambling Ordinances, and increase of Liquor tax.
8.—Preliminary enquiry by Magistrates.
9.—Possible increase and extension of plaint and subpœna fees.
10.—Repression of "out-door proctors."

PART II.—DEATHS FROM VIOLENCE AND ACCIDENT.

111. In appendix III. will be found details of all the fatal casualties which came before the Coroners in the years 1883 and 1884. Regarding these details I need not say much here, as I have commented upon them very fully in the reports of previous years, which can be referred to if necessary.

112. The appendix shows 1,536 deaths in 1882 and 1,494 deaths in 1883. There were probably about 100 other deaths which escaped the coroners' notice, either by reason of the villagers' neglect, or because the bodies were altogether lost in the sea or in rivers or jungles. From 1,500 to 1,700 has probably been the number of deaths from violence and accident in Ceylon for a long series of years, yet in 1867, 1868, and 1869 the coroners gave the numbers as 974, 923 and 1,113, respectively! I have adduced this elsewhere in this report as an instance of our ignorance a few years ago, of the fatal casualties of the Colony, and, by inference, of crime as well

113. The appendix gives the deaths under murder and manslaughter in 1883 as 114; the suicides as 106, of which 72 were by hanging; the persons found dead as 315; killed by falling from trees 250, by drowning in wells 116, in rivers and streams 94, in tanks and lakes 48, in the sea 8, by snakes 90, by wild beasts 23, and on the railway 10.

114. There were 319 accidental deaths from various other causes, such as shooting, scalding, burning, falls, burying in excavations, lightning, and the fall of houses, trees, and rocks.

115. There was one death from hydrophobia. A simple expedient which I introduced in 1873 has greatly freed the principal towns from stray dogs. It is that all dogs have to be registered, and that the proof of the registration is a stamped Municipal collar which the owner obtains by the payment of a small fee. Any collarless dog found in the street is looked upon as ownerless, and placed in the pound, and if not claimed within 48 hours is shot. Formerly the streets were full of half-starved, diseased animals. The collection of these poor strays is more merciful than it used to be, as they are now brought to the pound in a large cage on wheels. The sudden and complete immersion of these cages in water will probably be found a more merciful way of killing the dogs than the present system of shooting.

116 There were 295 persons found dead (cause known) in 1883, against 363 in the previous year. The larger proportion of these cases are natural deaths by the wayside. Dying people here do not take to their beds or their houses until the very last, and in many cases not even then.

PART III.—THE POLICE FORCE.

117. Regarding this part also I have little to say that, with the change of a few figures, I have not said in former reports, especially in the report for 1879. Appendix IV. shows all the details of the constitution, strength, and cost of the force in 1882 and 1883. It shows that it cost (in round numbers) on the 31st of December, 1883, Rs. 582,369 per annum, of which about Rs. 401,831 are paid from the general revenue, and Rs. 180,538 from the assessment of districts, towns, villages, &c. It shows that it is composed and paid as follows :—

1 Inspector-General at	...	Rs. 12,000		27 Inspectors at from	Rs. 840	to	Rs. 1,500
4 Superintendents at from	Rs. 4,000 to	„ 5,000		211 Sergeants	„ 300	„	840
5 Assistants	„ 1,500 to	„ 3,500		1319 Constables	„ 180	„	270

Besides the salaries, there are the allowances for rent, forage, travelling, &c., shown in Appendix IV.

118. The following table shows the nationality of the force :—

No.	NATIONALITIES.	Insp Genl	Supdts.	Asst Supdt.	Insprs.	Sergts.	Constables.	Clerks. &c.	Total.
1	British	1	4	2	2	4	24	—	37
2	Europeans other than British, including Burghers of pure European descent ...	—	—	2	9	5	18	1	35
3	Burghers of mixed descent ...	—	—	1	10	33	90	4	138
4	Buddhists belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	1	15	231	—	247
5	Do. India and elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
6	Hindus belonging to Ceylon ..	—	—	—	—	12	47	—	59
7	Do. India and elsewhere	—	—	—	—	16	209	—	225
8	Malays belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	3	100	384	1	488
9	Muhammadans (not Malays) belonging to Ceylon	—	—	—	—	6	40	1	47
10	Muhammadans (not Malays) belonging to India and elsewhere .	—	—	—	—	4	99	—	103
11	Native Christians	—	—	—	2	15	169	6	192
12	Other than above	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	7
	Total Force...	1	4	5	27	211	1319	13	1580

119. This force, which is exclusive of the public band called the "Police Band," is one homogeneous body, all the members of which get the same training and partake of each duty in turn. It is a civil police with a semi-military training. It is armed with Snider rifles and swords, and drilled, but the men carry only batons when on any ordinary duty other than treasure or convict escort or jail guard. It is the sole regular police of a country nearly as large as Ireland, and with a population of nearly three millions. It is distributed through the Island, wherever the population is densest, in 82 stations. At most of these stations there are from three to nine constables under a sergeant, but at nineteen stations there are from twelve to twenty-five sergeants and constables under an inspector. In the large towns there are comparatively strong bodies of police. Colombo has 756, Kandy has 438, Galle 163, and Jaffna 76. The proportion of police to each Province and its population is shown in the 6th paragraph of this report.

120. Compared with our revenue and population, the Ceylon police is both a very small and a very cheap force. A few years ago I showed that Burmah, with a population a little larger than Ceylon, had then 6,842 police; that the Straits Settlements, with a revenue one-ninth, and a population of about one-seventh of ours, paid £13,182 for 1,235 police; and Calcutta, with a population one-quarter that of Ceylon, had 3,057 police. In Europe, England and Wales in 1878, with a population of 35,165,000, had 30,633 police; and London, with a population not nearly twice that of Ceylon, had 13,000; Ireland with a population not much more than twice that of Ceylon, had 12,000 or 13,000 police with 300 officers. But even of the small force of 1,580 police, in Ceylon, from one-quarter to one-third are employed on duties which are not strictly police—the guarding of treasure and jails, for instance, and of convict gangs on such public works as the saltpans at Hambantota, the Mahara quarries, and the Breakwater. They are, further, the only relieving officers of the vagrant portion of the helpless poor, and they are now the jailers of several of the minor jails.

121. That the Ceylon force is a cheap one is shown in appendix IV., where the total cost to the general revenue is set down as Rs. 401,831 per annum. But this, it must be remembered, covers a host of miscellaneous charges, such as the cost of cart and servants' registration, the sheltering and feeding of sick paupers, the feeding and transport of prisoners and of certain convicts, and the destruction of stray dogs and burial of carcases.

122. In fact, although the police have more than quadrupled since I began to re-organize them nearly 18 years ago, I consider that they are still too few, and that a more powerful force, especially of detectives directed by intelligent and well-paid officers, would certainly increase the number of convictions and more effectually repress the criminal classes. The force has, on the other hand however, in consequence of the general retrenchment, been reduced since June, 1880, by 18 sergeants and 83 constables, and 19 stations have been abandoned.

123. During 1883 two policemen were sentenced to imprisonment, against two in the previous year, and departmental fines to the amount of Rs. 1,457 were inflicted—which is surely a favourable record. On the other hand, money rewards to the amount of Rs. 1,505 were bestowed by the Magistrates, 42 men were dismissed during the year, 74 resigned, and 113 were enlisted. A large number were promoted.

BUILDINGS.

124. There were no buildings erected for the force during 1883, which is to be regretted, as at 48 stations, the police are living in unsuitable village houses hired by Government, or in scattered huts rented by the men themselves, at a cost which they cannot afford, and this although they have been promised free quarters. It is most important in many places that quarters should be provided as quickly as possible. Scattered as a large number of the police are in private lodgings, in the widespread towns of Ceylon, it is impossible in any emergency to collect any men except those on actual duty. Were the men, on the other hand, all living in barracks, they would be available at a few minutes' notice, and a popular tumult or a

fire might be at once successfully dealt with. In Kandy, and in Galle especially, large numbers of the men are most miserably, and even in one case dangerously housed, and, as regards the off-duty men, most difficult to be got together on any sudden call.

125. But especially is some barrack accommodation required in the Fort division of Colombo. This division contains Queen's House, all the banks and merchants' offices and stores, all the public buildings, all the wharves and landing places, and the breakwater and the harbour now crowded with some of the most important shipping in the world; and yet the only accommodation for its police is one small guard-house, without even a lock-up, lent to us by the War Department because it is useless to themselves. In this division there is not a house that any policeman could possibly rent even were he to give his whole salary for it, and the men, with the exception of those actually on duty, are scattered in some cases miles off in the Pettah and Slave Island and Kollupitiya divisions, wherever they can find the poor lodging which is all they can afford. Even the guard-room referred to has been demanded back by the military. Something, therefore, must now be done for this division. I would say, that if the money can at all be spared, Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 15,000 should be devoted at once to providing a station house, lock-ups, and quarters for a sergeant and sixty men.

126. As matters stand at present, a mob from any of the crowded emigrant or troopships, now so common in our harbour, might do serious damage before we could check them.

127. No money has been devoted to the construction of police buildings for many years. That they were wanted was fully acknowledged, and for several years considerable sums were voted for the purpose, but on one pretext or another they were diverted to other purposes unconnected with the force. The sooner suitable buildings are provided everywhere, the better it will be for the discipline and morality and consequent efficiency of the force.

128. I must not omit to say that the Jaffna police are much indebted to the Government Agent there, Mr. Twynam, for the care he has taken to provide them with good barracks, and indeed to provide for their welfare in every way.

DRILL.

129. The fire engine drill was kept up, but we have only small hand engines, which are very weak and ineffective. I have repeatedly brought this to the notice of the Government and of Municipalities in view of the fact that every house and shop now contains a store of kerosine, and that fires will be much more serious than they have ever been before. There are now in Kandy lengths of hosing on wheels, which can be fixed to the street hydrants and be used as fire engines. On the completion of the Waterworks in Colombo we should have a supply of such hosing at each station.

130. The regimental drill of the force made great progress during 1883, especially in the Western Province. In battalion and company drill and in target practice, the improvement was marked under the energetic direction of Mr. Le Feuvre, Superintendent in the Western Province. There was a *corps d'elite* formed in Colombo of Malays, who are probably the best fighting men, and these men especially showed, and still show, marked smartness on the parade ground—thanks partly to Mr. Creasy, who at first had charge of them. This corps was formed at Sir James Longden's desire after the Kotahéna riots not of new men added to the force, but of men picked from its existent ranks. I do not encourage too much military training, but a certain amount of it is undoubtedly most valuable to a police force.

KOTAHÉNA RIOTS.

131. One great advantage the Colombo police have derived from the Kotahéna riots is, that I got Government to connect by telephone all my town stations and jail guards with each other and with the principal public institutions. This was most necessary, as we have never had even telegraphic communication, though Colombo is, by reason of its seaside position, and its spreading lake and cocoanut groves, one of the most widely scattered cities in the world in proportion to its population. Indeed the police is rather starved in every way, to justify which statement I would add to what I have stated before, that we have not one mounted constable in the Colony, and not a vestige of harbour police anywhere.

132. My reward and compassionate and recreation funds, of which, I gave details in former Administration Reports, have been carefully maintained and administered and are sources of lasting benefit and satisfaction to the men, and to many a widow and orphan.

133. The office work is extremely heavy, and with every effort on our part to keep it down is yearly increasing. It is much greater than in 1879, when about 70,000 documents were received and despatched at my three principal offices. Attention is still paid to carefully constructed forms and circulars, which do so much to minimise work. As I have said before, a good form, like a good block in a ship's rigging, enables one man to do the work of four, and to do it accurately.

134. As usual, sanitary duties gave much work. Of small-pox, 885 cases came to our notice during the year, most of them in Colombo and the Western Province. There were 87 cases in the Southern Province. The type was mild. The sanitary condition of each one of the 82 stations in the Island was reported day by day by the police, and the prevention of uncleanliness and the suppression of stray dogs were well kept in sight. But one case of hydrophobia was reported. The usual attention was paid to vaccination, to the sanitation of places of pilgrimage, and to sick immigrants and paupers found on the roads or roadsides. The butchers, and the weights and measures of dealers were supervised as usual, as was the storage of gunpowder and dynamite and kerosine.

135. As regards one class of contagious diseases, the registration of women for the protection of soldiers in Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, which was instituted in 1867 by a Commission of which I was a member, was worked as successfully in 1883 as circumstances admit of. These are the figures:—

PROVINCES.	Average number of women on the list per mensem.	Average times per mensem they were examined.	Average number examined per mensem.	Average number sent to hospital per mensem.	Total on List on 31st December, 1883
Colombo ...	88	4	86	31	86
Kandy ...	24	4	18	4	29
Galle ...	59	4	59	13	59
Total ..	171	12	163	48	174

136. The nationalities of the women, who are nearly all of a very low and poor class, were as follows:—

PROVINCES.	Siphalese.	Tamils.	Europeans.	Others.
Colombo ...	68	11	1	6
Kandy ...	23	6	—	—
Galle ...	59	—	—	—
Total ...	150	17	1	6

137. A large proportion of these women go off the list every year, and others from the villages, chiefly the villages of the Southern Province, take their place. A considerable percentage of those who got off the list get married, or become concubines, or go into service. This, of course is immensely against the suppression of the evil. The military hospitals show the effects of the very lax morality of the lowest class of Siphalese and Tamils, especially of the numerous female grass-cutters and basket-women, the latter hawkers of betel leaves, cakes, fruit, and vegetables.

138. My servants' registration scheme, introduced into Colombo in 1871, and in Kandy at the end of 1879, has been most successful, and has been most thoroughly adopted. It has done much to improve servants and to restrain those among them whose dishonesty used to lead to so many burglaries. The following are the statistics: –

PARTICULARS.	1883		1882.		Previously to 1882.		Total.	
Number of pocket registers issued ...	975		1,026		15,994		17,995	
„ registrations of previous character ..	30		62		1,078		1,170	
New engagements	2,964		3 196		30,288		36,448	
Number of duplicate pocket registers issued ..	183		180		1,657		2,020	
„ registrations confirmed	49		—		203		252	
„ „ refused	—		—		8		8	
„ discharges recorded	2,390		2,722		22,431		27,543	
„ unregistered servants	—		—		128		128	
„ persons prosecuted	7		13		80		100	
	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Amount received from sale of stamps ..	996	50	1,055	50	11,694	25	12,746	25
„ from duplicate pocket registers ...	181	0	180	0	1,657	0	2,018	0
„ of fines inflicted	81	0	34	75	279	50	395	25
Total ...	1,258	50	1,270	25	13,630	75	15,159	50

139. Repeated petitions have come from the Central Province that the scheme should be extended to the whole Province, but they have been refused because it does not pay financially. It repays about one-third of its cost, which, however, is not great. It would have more than repaid itself had the Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council left the registration stamp at one rupee, at which I put it when I drew up the Ordinance, instead of reducing it to 25 cents as they did.

140. My cart registration scheme, introduced at the end of 1879, has also been perfectly successful. The valuable Uva and Rakwána coffee crops have ever since come to Colombo in perfect safety and with much greater celerity than ever before. Details will be found in the 35th and following paragraphs.

141. My officers gave me satisfaction during 1883 as usual. Major Tranchell acted for me until 12th May, 1883, when I returned from a year's leave. Only one officer, Mr. Hansard, is at present on leave. With my establishment I have been well satisfied on the whole, and very much so in some instances which have been duly noticed and recorded.

G. W. R. CAMPBELL,
Inspector-General of Police.

Appendix I.

PRECIS OF MURDERS and MANSLAUGHTERS in Ceylon during 1883 which came to the knowledge of the Police.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

1. A Siṇhalese man, aged 23, was shot by another Siṇhalese, aged 21, in the latter's garden, near Pasyála, whilst in the act of stealing cocoanuts. He was discharged for want of evidence.

2. At a lonely spot at Nambapána, on the banks of the Kalu-gangá, a Moorman was killed with a club for the sake of a few cloths that he was carrying for sale. Deceased's body was found in a canal eight days after the murder. Four Siṇhalese men are suspected, but the evidence against them is insufficient.

3. In the Kalutara District a Siṇhalese peasant, aged 90, was found dead in his house, having been killed by a blow from some blunt instrument. It is believed that the blow which killed deceased was struck by his step-son, aged 60, with whom he had disputes about money matters. The step-son was discharged by the Deputy Queen's Advocate for want of evidence.

4. In a village a few miles from Moratuwa, a Siṇhalese man, 45 years of age, was watching his garden by night, when a gang of six Siṇhalese came there to steal plantains. Deceased defended his property, when he was struck by one of the thieves with a hoe, and died in hospital four days afterwards from the effects of the blow. The six accused were acquitted.

5. Deceased, a young Siṇhalese man named Podinaris Silva, demanded a rupee from a Siṇhalese woman named Abeyhami. A quarrel ensued between the two, in which others joined, and deceased was stabbed by one of his assailants, a man named Jeronis. Deceased died in hospital, and Jeronis, aged 20 years, Abeyhami aged 32 years, and two others, were tried and acquitted.

6. At a village a few miles from Hapwella, two Siṇhalese men quarrelled about a piece of land, when one named Jalis, aged 28 years, stabbed the other named Allis, aged 40 years, with a knife, causing his death. Jalis was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment with hard labour for 20 years.

7. At a village seventeen miles from Hapwella, Pedro Perera, a Siṇhalese youth, attempted to abduct a girl. When he was carrying the girl away, her brother, named Peris, aged 30 years, interposed, when Perera struck him on the head with a club and killed him. The murderer absconded, and has not yet been caught.

8 and 9 In the Negombo District, a Siṇhalese woman named Dona Maria Madalena, aged 50 years, was in litigation with Don Aberan, one of her relations, about land. Whilst engaged in putting up a boundary fence upon the land in dispute, Dona Maria was shot and killed by her adversary. The same shot which killed Dona Maria killed a Siṇhalese man, a cultivator, named Don Gregoris, aged 35 years, who happened to be standing near Dona Maria at the moment. The murderer, a man of 55, has been hanged.

10. At Yaṭiyantoṭa, Lyssahamy, a Siṇhalese girl, aged 18, objected to the attentions paid to her by Rattan Appu, aged 22, cartman. A quarrel took place, in which Rattan Appu killed Lyssahamy with a club. A villager named Hattenhamy, aged 30 years, assisted Rattan Appu in removing deceased's body to the jungle for concealment. Rattan Appu was convicted and hanged. Hattanhamy was acquitted.

11. At Waradala, in the Negombo District, Podinaide, aged 25, and Hysuhamy Appu, aged 40 years, were at enmity in consequence of Hysuhamy Appu's intimacy with Podinaide's wife. Hysuhamy Appu waylaid Podinaide as the latter was returning home one night, and shot him. The murderer was hanged.

12. During a quarrel, the cause of which is not known, Punchea, aged 58, a cultivator, struck Pinna, aged 50, his relation, a blow with a stick, which killed him. This was in the Kégalla District. Punchia absconded and has not yet been arrested.

13. In the Kégalla District, a Siṇhalese woman was abandoned by her husband, who went to live with another woman at the time when his wife was pregnant. Six weeks after the birth of her child, the deserted mother, unable to support the infant, threw it into a well and so caused its death. The mother, aged 30, was sentenced to death, but this sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for 20 years.

14. Paulu Perera (35), L. Fernando (30), and Francisco Peris (40), peasants, surprised Selestino Fernando, cartman, in a room alone with Francisco Peris's wife. Peris Perera and L. Fernando thereupon attacked Selestino, and killed him with a hatchet. They then removed deceased's body two miles, and, tying a heavy log to it, placed it in a stream. Peris was discharged by the Deputy Queen's Advocate, and the other two men were tried and acquitted.

15. The dead body of Kyra, a Siṇhalese man, aged 40, a drunkard and gambler and a thief by repute, was discovered in a jungle at Boorunawa in the Kégalla District, about 14 days after death. The post-mortem showed several injuries pointing to death by violence. Repeated efforts on the part of the Police have failed to ascertain at whose hands he died.

16. At a village near Balaṅgoḍa, Anadahamy, a Siṇhalese man, 30 years old, a cultivator, and a thief by repute, was shot and killed by Kiribalaya, a Siṇhalese cultivator, aged 30, when Anadahamy and two others were stealing cocoanuts from Kiribalaya's garden at night. Kiribalaya was committed for trial, but the case was withdrawn by the Crown Counsel.

17 In November, the dead body of a man of middle age, over six feet in height, was found floating in a pool at a lonely spot in the jungle in the Ratnapura District. When discovered, the body was much decomposed. The post-mortem showed that the deceased had received numerous injuries pointing to a desperate struggle The most careful enquiries have failed to throw the slightest light upon this mysterious case, and up to the present time absolutely no evidence is forthcoming to show either who deceased was, or at whose hands, or under what circumstances he met his death. The height of deceased has led to the supposition that he was one of the many Afghans who wander over the country selling cloth, &c., but although enquiries have been made at all the Afghan centres, no one is reported to be missing. The case is still in the hands of the detectives.

18. Deceased, a Siṇhalese cultivator, aged 45 years, living in Sabaragamuwa, had a quarrel with three Siṇhalese men from the Southern Province about some cattle. The three were drunk at the time: two of them held deceased, whilst the third stabbed him. The accused, Solomon Appu, aged 28, Gandua 30, Kahialla aged 35, were discharged by the Justice of the Peace for want of evidence.

19. Punchirála, a cultivator, aged 30, living in the Kégalla District, and his step-brother, Kaurála, aged 40, were at enmity. There had been law-suits between them, and Kaurála had threatened to do

Punchirála some bodily harm Punchirála was cutting grass when Kaurala put his threat into execution by shooting him dead on the spot The case is pending.

20. In the Negombo District, Abelino, aged 40, a cultivator, attempted to turn Gregoris Appu off a certain piece of land by force, when the latter stabbed and killed him. Gregoris Appu, aged 22, was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' hard labour.

21. During a quarrel about some jak fruit, a young Siṇhalese peasant, named Thepanis Naide, interposed to protect one of his relations, who was being assaulted, when he was struck with clubs and killed. This was in the Colombo District. Two men, Alenso Naide, aged 21, and Daniel Naide, aged 18, and a lad named Punchi Naide, were tried and acquitted.

22. At a distant village in the Kalutara District, a peasant, named Hendrick Appu, aged 21, was stabbed and killed by Jeronis Appu, aged 40, during a quarrel which originated in the plucking of a jak fruit Jeronis Appu was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' hard labour.

23. Two Siṇhalese youths, Baban aged 18, and David aged 18, cooks at the Garrison Cells, Colombo, quarrelled in their kitchen, when David struck his comrade upon the head with a bottle. The blow was fatal. Baban was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

24. Jakonis Appu, aged 22, carriman, and others, were fined in the Gaṇsabháwa for stealing fruit from the land of Baronchi Appu. Jakonis Appu and his party waylaid and assaulted Baronchi Appu, who thereupon fetched a gun from his house and shot Jakonis dead. This occurred at a village a few miles out of Colombo. Baronchi Appu, aged 26, was tried and acquitted.

25. In the Pánadurá District, Hendrick Appu, aged 30, a cultivator, and three other men were detected by Themanis Appu stealing vegetables from his garden. Themanis Appu having raised an alarm was assaulted by the thieves, and, thus pressed, he stabbed Hendrick Appu, who died from the wound. Themanis, aged 28, cultivator, was tried and acquitted.

26. Miral, aged 28 years, was a Tamil cooly employed in an oil-mill near Negombo. He was killed when drunk by a blow received from a club during a fight that took place at the mill-gate in the evening between Miral and three drunken fellow-coolies on the one side, and the Siṇhalese watchmen on the other. A Siṇhalese man named Jusey Appu, aged 32, was tried for having caused Miral's death, and was acquitted.

27. Polia, aged 23, cultivator, was shot by his nephew named Russea, when running away after stealing cocoanuts from Russea's tree, Russea at the moment he fired being ignorant of the identity of the thief. Russea, aged 17, was tried and sentenced to 6 months' hard labour.

28. Carragura, a Siṇhalese musician, aged 45, was stabbed with a knife and killed by Peloris, a boatman, during a quarrel which arose at deceased's house in the Kalutara District, in consequence of a proposal made by Poloris to deceased's daughter-in-law to form a *liaison*. Poloris, aged 30, was convicted and sentenced to 7 years' hard labour.

29. At Uyana near Moratuwa, in the Colombo District, Augustino de Mel and Jeronis Fonseka quarrelled and fought. Augustino's son Joseph, a boatman, aged 39, attempted to stop the fight, and when so engaged received a kick on his stomach from Fonseka, which caused almost immediate death. Jeronis Fonseka, aged 45, boatman, was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

30 At Kaṭuwemulla, ten miles from Colombo, Julis Appu, aged 20, a villager, interposed in a fight about a woman that took place between his uncle and a Siṇhalese overseer named John. John turned upon Julis Appu, and, stabbing him with a knife, killed him. John, aged 22, was convicted and sentenced to 10 years' hard labour.

31. The wife of a tally-clerk, mother of several children, was seduced from her husband and home by an Afghan named Akbar Bhao, aged 39 years. The woman's brother, a Burgher, brought her back to her home. Sometime afterwards the husband and the brother discovered that Akbar Bhao was again seeking an interview with the woman, and, finding him loitering in the neighbourhood of the house, they attacked and killed him with clubs. The post-mortem showed that deceased's skull was an abnormally thin one. The husband, a Burgher, aged 45, was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour; the brother, aged 30, was acquitted.

32. In the Negombo District a gambling party of Siṇhalese peasants, when returning after play, visited a tavern. A quarrel arose amongst them as to who should provide more drink, when Simanchi Fernando, aged 49, stabbed and killed Don Siman, aged 35. Simanchi was sentenced to 10 years' hard labour.

33. Allis Silva, Siṇhalese, aged 50, and other villagers were shareholders in a garden in the Kalutara District. A dispute arose about the cocoanuts, in the course of which Seadoris Silva, aged 38, struck Allis Silva on the head with an axe and killed him. Seadoris was sentenced to 5 years' hard labour; and five others, of ages ranging from 10 to 40, who took part in the fight, were fined Rs. 15 each in the Police Court

34. Lebbe Tamby, a Moorman aged 52, trader, found three Siṇhalese men stealing plantains from his garden at night. He seized one of the thieves, to whose rescue the other two then came, and one of them, Ranghami, stabbed Lebbe Tamby in the bowels, causing his death. This occurred in the Kégalla District. Ranghami, 28 years, was sentenced to 10 years' hard labour; Barsahamy (28) and Appuhamy (20) were acquitted.

35. At Talangama, in the Colombo District, a villager named Juanis Appu, aged 45, plucked some cocoanuts from a tree claimed by his brother-in-law Jusey Perera, aged 32. This led to a quarrel, in which Brampie and Bastian, neighbours of Juanis Appu's, took part. During the quarrel Jusey Perera received a blow on the head from Brampie's club, which killed him. Brampie, aged 19, was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to 5 months' hard labour. Juanis Appu and Bastian (aged 26 years) were convicted of common assault, and were sentenced accordingly.

36. Sinnapulle, a poor Tamil woman, of Colombo, died in hospital from tetanus resulting from a small wound on the head, caused, it is believed, by a stone thrown by her husband, a Tamil cooly, after a quarrel.

37. Ponambalam, a Tamil man aged 30, was detained for drunken and disorderly conduct in a police cell at the Fort Police Station in Colombo. He made a great noise in the cell, upon which the door was opened. The instant this was done he made a desperate rush to escape. Noordeen Bawa, a police constable, stopped him and attempted to replace him in the lock-up, when Ponambalam gripped the thumb of the constable's right hand with his teeth, and held it with the tenacity of a bull dog for half an hour. The constable's thumb was not released until the Tamil's teeth were forced apart with a chisel. Noordeen Bawa, whose thumb was nearly bitten through, died from tetanus resulting from the bite. The case against Ponambalam is pending.

38. On Easter Sunday, Juan Naide, a Siṇhalese peasant, was killed with knives during a riot in the streets of Colombo. He was one of a large body of Buddhists who, with music and maskers and other

mummery, were going in processions to their large new temple, when they were attacked by a great mob of Roman Catholics (mostly fishermen), and many of them severely beaten.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

1. Dingiria, a Siphalese cultivator of Galagedara, aged 18 years, having died from a wound under the arm-pit, a number of Siphalese men were taken into custody on suspicion, and, after enquiry, three of them, viz., Kiri Banda, Mudiyanse, and Kalu Banda, aged respectively 29, 34 and 38, were charged with murder. They were subsequently discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Kiri Banda and Kalu Banda are cultivators, and Mudiyanse is a native headman. The murder is supposed to have been the result of a quarrel.

2. Sathappen, a Tamil labourer, aged 40, was found murdered in the Badulla District, his throat having been cut. He was a man of bad repute. Two Siphalese cultivators, named Selestino and Garuwa, aged respectively 30 and 35, were arrested on suspicion, but were subsequently discharged for want of proof.

3. On 12th May a gang of Siphalese men, cultivators, ages varying from 18 to 48 years, had stolen a quantity of coffee from St. John's estate in the Rangala district. The conductor, on discovering the robbery, went with some others in pursuit. One of the gang on seeing the conductor and his men approach, fired at them, killing Mutten, a Tamil labourer, on the spot. The accused were acquitted on the charge of murder, but two of them, Appuhamy and Punchirála, were afterwards convicted on the charge of coffee stealing. Sentence, 12 years' imprisonment at hard labour each.

4. On 21st May, Andris Appu, aged 35, a Siphalese cooly in the Kandy District, quarrelled with Bastian Appu, aged 40, a Siphalese trader, to whom he owed some money, and, during a scuffle, stabbed him with a knife. Death ensued shortly afterwards, and Andris Appu was hanged.

5. Three Tamil men, Ponnasamy, Wyramuttu, and Mukken, aged respectively 25, 22, and 21 years, were charged with the murder of Ponnambalam, a Tamil cooly aged 28, who had been killed in the Rangala district by being stabbed. The motive is unknown. Two of the accused were discharged, but Wyramuttu, a cart driver, was convicted and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment at hard labour.

6. Siyatu, aged 40, and Gomenoy, aged 38, both Siphalese cultivators, had a dispute about some fields in the Lunugala district. Subsequently Siyatu was found dead with marks of violence on his body. Sufficient evidence not being forthcoming, the accused Gomenoy was discharged.

7. A human skull and some bones were found in the Gampola district, which were supposed to be those of a Siphalese cultivator named Dingiria, 36 years of age. Dontiya, a Siphalese cultivator, aged 27, who had gone out shooting with the deceased, was accused of the murder, but afterwards discharged for want of evidence.

8. Siyatu, a Siphalese, employed as postman in the Badulla District, was found murdered by being stabbed. The crime was committed with the object of plundering the mail bags. Punchi Appu, Pilo Sinno, and Sarnis Appu, three Siphalese men of bad repute, are in custody charged with the murder. The case is still pending.

9. In the Mátalé District, Sonda, a Siphalese cultivator, aged 25, shot at and killed his brother Sinhariya, aged 27, in order to implicate three others with whom he had a dispute about some land. Sonda has been hanged.

10. Four Siphalese cultivators of Galagedara district, Appuwa, Menika, Ukkuwa and Handua, respectively aged 40, 35, 46 and 26, broke down a fence belonging to Tikira, a Siphalese cultivator, aged 28, and ran away. The latter gave chase to ascertain who it was who had broken his fence, when Appuwa, the first accused, turned round and shot Tikira dead. The accused were acquitted for want of evidence.

11. A gang of thieves broke into the house of a Siphalese woman, aged 18, a cultivator in the Panvila district, and on her being aroused cut her throat. The murder was committed for the sake of robbery. Four Siphalese cultivators (1st) Banda, (2nd) Banda, (3rd) Hamy, and (4th) Banda, aged respectively 63, 35, 33, and 36 years, were charged, but acquitted for want of evidence.

12. Letchimie, a Tamil cooly woman, aged 25, was absent from her home at Ramboda for several days. Her husband, Ramasamy, a Tamil cooly, aged 30, after trying but in vain to induce her to return to him, stabbed her with a knife and otherwise assaulted her, from the effects of which she died. The case is still pending.

13. In the Kutugastota district, Punchirala, a Siphalese cultivator, aged 22, tried to prevail on Ran Menika, his grandmother, aged 60, to transfer her property to him. On her declining to do so, he deliberately shot at and killed her. He has been sentenced to be hanged.

14. While two parties of Tamils were quarrelling in Dikoya Marutha, a Tamil cooly, aged 25, and his wife interfered, when they were assaulted with clubs, and Marutha died from the injuries received. Murugan, Ramen, and Irulen, three Tamil coolies of the respective ages of 26, 29, and 30, were accused. The two latter have since been discharged, and Murugan awaits his trial before the Supreme Court.

15. Hudi a Siphalese washerwoman, aged 14, was kept by Sadris, aged 35, a Siphalese washer. On discovering that she was on terms of intimacy with another man, Sadris murdered her. The body was found in his house in the Badulla District covered with wounds (about 30), apparently inflicted with some sharp instrument. Sadris has been sentenced to be hanged. He absconded after the murder, but surrendered himself to the police in Kandy.

16. Punchirala, a Siphalese cultivator, aged 40, was on a tree in a jungle in the Badulla District, picking fruit, when he was shot at and killed by Appuhamy, a Siphalese cultivator, aged 25, who stated he had mistaken him for a monkey; but it having transpired that Appuhamy had been on bad terms with deceased, he was put on his trial. He was acquitted.

17. Pinhamy, aged 32, a Siphalese cultivator, was one of a gang of thieves who were stealing cardamoms from an estate near Náwalapitiya. Sangalie, a Tamil man, aged 36, who was on duty as a watcher, fired at the thieves and wounded Pinhamy who, after suffering amputation of one leg, died in hospital some days after. Sangalie was sentenced to 24 hours' imprisonment.

18. Baba Appu, a Siphalese cultivator, aged 45, was seen running away with a bag of grain from a granary in the Mátalé District. The owner, Appuhamy, aged 30, a native headman, fired at and killed him. Appuhamy has been discharged for want of evidence.

19. Siyatu, aged 35, a Siphalese cultivator, was making off with a quantity of green coffee stripped from an estate in the Badulla District, when three Tamils, Palaniandi, Muthusami, and Murugappen, aged respectively 25, 24 and 25, who were watchers on the estate, pursued and struck him with clubs. Siyatu died on the following day from the effects of the blows. Palaniandi was tried and acquitted, and the other two accused were discharged without trial, there not being sufficient evidence against them.

20. Angama, a Siṇhalese cultivator in the Lunugala district, aged 28, shot at and killed Odris Appu, a Siṇhalese mason, aged 30, for having abused his (Angama's) wife. Sentence, three months' imprisonment at hard labour.

21. Narayanen, aged 45, a Tamil trader in the Badulla District, had a quarrel with a Siṇhalese man who had come to bargain for a pig. A scuffle took place, when Narayanen was struck on the stomach by the Siṇhalese man. The blow caused death. The accused absconded and is still in concealment.

22 and 23. A quarrel arose between two parties of Siṇhalese cultivators in the Urugala district, who had been on bad terms for a long time on account of law-suits. In a fight which ensued, four men were stabbed with a knife, two of whom, Keerala and Ukku Banda, aged respectively 25 and 18, died; the other two recovered. Ukku Banda, aged 45, who stabbed them, was sentenced to 10 years' hard labour; two others who were accused were discharged.

24. Urugala, a wealthy Siṇhalese cultivator in the Galagedara district, aged 65, having expressed his intention to distribute his property among his children to the exclusion of his son, Ukkurala, a cultivator, aged 32, the latter quarrelled with his father and beat him with a piece of sugarcane. Death resulted. The case is pending.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

1. In the Balapiṭiya district, on the 14th April, A. Janda, a Sinhalese cinnamon-peeler, aged 50 years, stabbed N. Amadoris with a knife, and, assisted by his son, a boy armed with a stick, killed him on the spot. The quarrel arose from a fight between this boy and another boy, Amadoris's brother-in law. Sentence, 6 years' hard labour

2. In the Morawak Kóralé district, on 16th April, Mathes, a Siṇhalese cultivator, aged 50 years, found Babappu *alias* Bastian, another Siṇhalese cultivator, aged 30 years, sleeping with his (Mathes's) wife Babunay, in her room, and there and then killed him with a bill-hook. Sentence, 2 years' hard labour.

3. In the Taṇgalla district, about the 20th May, Dinneshamy, a Siṇhalese cultivator, aged 20 years, lost a gun; and two days after he was going to a country clairvoyant's house to consult him about the lost gun, when he was waylaid, assaulted with katties, choppers, and knives, and killed in a jungle. The suspected accused are K. Heen Appu, a Siṇhalese cultivator, aged 25 years, and 3 others. Evidence not forthcoming.

4. In the Mátara District, on 3rd July, Arnolis, a Siṇhalese cultivator, aged 25 years, cut Don Aberan, another Siṇhalese cultivator, aged 55 years, with a katty, and killed him. The dispute arose with regard to the ownership of some fruit. Sentence, 10 years' hard labour.

5. In the Mátara District, on 4th July, the dead body of Don Carolis, a Siṇhalese cultivator, aged about 50 years, was found in Dandeniya jungle. Suspicion rests on one Heen Appu, another Siṇhalese cultivator, aged 22 years, who was not allowed to marry the deceased's daughter. Evidence insufficient.

6. In the Galle District, on 18th August, Issana, a Siṇhalese boy, aged 10 years, was killed with a chopper by some burglars, who at the same time wounded two others. Ten of these men broke into the house of Juanis, a cultivator, the father of the boy, with whom they were at enmity. Three of the men were hanged, two sentenced to 20 years, the others are still awaiting trial.

7. In the Mátara District, on 14th August, in a dispute, K. P. Dinnes, a Siṇhalese cultivator, aged 40 years, was killed with choppers and sticks by eight other Siṇhalese, three of whom were sentenced to 10 years' hard labour.

8. In the Balapiṭiya district, on 23rd March, in a dispute, Abdu, a Moorman trader, aged 30 years, killed Deen Abdeen, another Moorman trader, aged 35 years, with a stick. Sentence, 4 months' hard labour.

9. In the Hambantoṭa District, on 23rd July, Walliammah, a Tamil woman, aged 28 years, the wife of Periasamy, a cooly, aged 25, went away from her husband with her infant because the husband was unfaithful to her. He followed her and took her child from her, and she was found dead. He doubtlessly killed her, but evidence of this is still wanting.

10. In the Mátara District, on 5th July, in a dispute about a bunch of plantains, Dingy Appu, a Siṇhalese cultivator, aged 22 years, stabbed and killed Baban, a Siṇhalese cultivator, aged 35, with a knife. Sentence, 6 years' hard labour.

11. In the Galle District, on 6th November, Punchihamy, a Siṇhalese woman, aged 30, got into such a rage with her brother Richard, a cultivator aged 54, that she slashed him so severely with a table knife as to kill him.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

1. At Parantan, 40 miles from Jaffna police station, a Tamil, Arumogan, murdered Wiswanaden with a curry-stone when asleep, at the same time crushing his testes. The deceased was believed to have been on terms of criminal intimacy with the murderer's wife. Sentence, 6 years' hard labour.

2. In a case of manslaughter by beating, at Mullaittívu, the two accused were sentenced to 5 months' imprisonment each.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

1. A Moorman, Kader Saibo Pitcha Tamby, was murdered by six other Moormen, four miles from Puttalam, in a lonely spot in the jungle. Evidence insufficient.

2. At the village of Dallekannawa, 7½ miles from Kurunégala, Baba Singho, a Siṇhalese, aged 30 because of a quarrel with Johanis Appu, another Siṇhalese, killed Johanis's wife, Hodiehamy, aged 35. He shot her dead in the presence of the village headman and others, and ran away. He has not yet been arrested.

3. In the village of Arragoḍa, 16 miles from Kurunégala, Appua, a Siṇhalese, 35 years old, ravished the daughter of Kirihatana, a Siṇhalese, 30 years old. Kiri Hatana saw Appua leave his house and found out what he had done, and rushed after him and stabbed him to death with a knife. Sentenced to 5 years' hard labour.

4. In the village of Nelala, 23 miles from Kurunégala, a Siṇhalese headman, Appua, aged 35, was accused of shooting Tikira, aged 22, on account of a grudge. He was acquitted by the Supreme Court.

5. At Gaṇgoḍa, 1¼ mile from Kurunégala police station, Raman, a Tamil, 26 years old, whilst fighting with another, struck Muttu, a Tamil, 25 years, who tried to separate them with a stick, and killed him. He was discharged for want of evidence.

6. In the village of Dehulgaspiṭiya, 9 miles from Kurunégala, a Siṇhalese boy, aged 12, was strangled by Hatuhami, a Siṇhalese of 24 years old, in order to fasten the murder on some Buddhist priests, with whom he was at enmity. He was sentenced to 5 years' hard labour.

7. At Polgahawela, 12 miles from Kurunégala, Ramasamy, a Tamil cooly, 30 years old, is supposed to have been poisoned by a Siphalese man, Nicholas Appu. Case pending.

8. At Balawela, 23 miles from Kurunégala, Renghami, a Siphalese, aged 25, is supposed to have been poisoned by two other Siphalese. No evidence. Case still with the police.

9. Malhonda, a Siphalese, 28 years old, was found dead of strangulation on Bulatnilkanda estate. Case pending.

10. In Ratnagama, 7 miles from Kurunégala, Muttu Menika, a Siphalese girl of 15, was stabbed seventeen times by Dingirea, a Siphalese of 24 years of age, because she refused to marry him. Accused sentenced to death.

11. In Humbrula, 23 miles from Kurunégala, Kapuruhamy, a Siphalese, 24 years old, was killed by blows from clubs and sticks by four other Siphalese men, his brother having shot a pig belonging to them. Two of them, Puncha Appu, 25 years, and Santhuhami, 30 years, were sentenced to 9 months' hard labour.

12. In the village of Palagama, eleven miles from Kurunégala, Halgodarage Seatta Arachchi, a Siphalese headman of that village, 47 years old, was poisoned by Banda and his wife, who were daughter and son-in-law of deceased, in order to obtain his property. Case still in the hands of the police.

13. At Puttalam, a woman, Neina Mahamadoe, aged 29 years, was killed by her husband, Pitcha Tamby, a Moorman, aged 45 years, by blows from a club, because she could not obtain her dowry from her father. Sentenced to 8 years' hard labour.

14. At Millawa, 2½ miles from Kurunégala, a Tamil, Ramasamy, aged 35 years, was murdered by a Siphalese, who entered the hut at night. After committing the murder he ravished deceased's mistress, and went away. He was acquitted.

There were four other cases in this Province in 1883, attended with very suspicious circumstances, but they were looked after by the Justices of the Peace and village headmen, and barely came to the knowledge of the regular police, no station being at all near the places where they occurred. One was a case of fractured skull, one of death from a kick, one from being driven over, and one some unknown cause, only a little skin and hair having been found.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

1. At Náwatanda, two miles from Batticaloa police station, a Tamil, Kathaperumal, 45 years, was stabbed to death by Ratnacutty, aged 18 years, in a quarrel about a girl. Accused is still at large.

2. At Batticaloa a man killed his mother with a stick in a quarrel about a cow. Sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

3. At Ellipádachena, 15 miles from a police station, a Tamil named Perumal, 50 years old, was beaten and killed by his master, Ariacutty, also a Tamil, aged 26 years. Perumal had been abusing Ariacutty for being on terms of intimacy with his (Perumal's) wife. Sentence, 7 years' hard labour.

4. On the high road to Batticaloa a Moorman was killed. Eleven persons were charged, three were convicted.

5. At Padiataláwa, 48 miles from the police station, a Tamil, Letchoman Kangany, aged 45 years, was stabbed to death at night by Suppen Whytilengam, aged 28 years, because Letcheman could not repay some money he owed the other. Sentence, death.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

1. One Assen Panicken, a Moorman of Anurádhapura, was shot. The murder was planned and carried out during the night by the vel-vidáne of the village and others. Five men were put on their trial, and four were sentenced to death.

Appendix II.

(Formerly Appendix XXV. of Administration Report for 1869.)

THE following letter, referred to in the Report, was printed by Government and circulated to all the Magistrates for their guidance :—

"1. I have the honour to request that you will lay before Government this letter, expressing my conviction that the Magisterial Officers of the Colony have it in their power to do much for the professional education and general improvement of the police. If Government, after consideration of the grounds of that conviction, agree with me, an intimation that they do so, conveyed to the officers concerned, will, I consider, be productive of much benefit.

"2. The police of Ceylon have too much been taught to consider that their only duties are to keep themselves smart-looking, to interfere in cases of disturbance and obstruction in the streets, and to act as guards and escorts. They are therefore to this day greatly wanting in the first requisite of a police—the power of detecting crime, and of bringing it home in a court of justice to the guilty parties—and this, although they are not deficient in intelligence, nor wanting in ambition to learn their profession.

"3. The fact is, that in Ceylon the police have been kept too much apart from the Magisterial Officers of the Colony, and these officers in consequence have not, as is the case in India, learnt to consider the police as their right-hand Criminal cases, of which the police have never even heard, constantly come before the Magistrates here. Of these cases many are quite unprepared, and have to be postponed time after time, pending the production of the necessary witnesses and evidence. In this way, not only is the time of the Magistrates, the prosecutors, and the witnesses, frittered away, but the charge itself not unfrequently falls to the ground, owing to the facilities for corruption that the delay has afforded.

"4. Now, this would not be the case if the police were in sufficient numbers, and knew their duty. They would be the first persons to hear of the offence, whatever it might be, and the sergeant of the nearest post (after, if possible, communication with the Magistrate) would hurry with some of his men to the place where it had occurred, would apprehend the accused, and collect all obtainable evidence, and then immediately bring the case, with a list of the witnesses, before the Magistrate. Of course in serious or difficult affairs the sergeant would call his inspector, and that officer would conduct the enquiry.

"5. In this way the case would reach the Magistrate in a tolerably prepared state, and from the police officer's report he would know at once how soon he might hear it, and what was necessary to complete it. He would also, from the information thus placed at his disposal, be able to avoid taking any evidence not strictly relevant.

"6. On going into the case, if the Magistrate found that any necessary evidence which might have been obtained was wanting, he would point out the omission to the police officer, and call upon him to obtain it at once. Or if he found any of the evidence brought forward by that officer irrelevant, or not legal, he would point out the error And if, after reapeated teaching, the said officer did not show signs of improvement, the Magistrate would report the circumstance to the Superintendent, who would then learn the officer's real worth, and place him accordingly in the force.

"7. On the other hand, if the Magistrate in any case found that an inspector or sergeant had skilfully and carefully collected valuable evidence, or succeeded in apprehending a criminal and bringing his guilt home to him, it would be his duty,—and I should think his pleasure,—to report the circumstances to the Superintendent.

"8. Thus, not only would the Magistrates be greatly assisted in their work, and the work itself improved and expedited to the relief of all concerned, but the police would be educated in their first duty—the detection and conviction of criminals; and further, the Superintendents would have a valuable guide to the promotion of the most useful and intelligent of their men.

"9. I am quite aware that, thinly-spread as the police are over this Island, and confined as are the services of most of them to certain towns, they cannot render assistance in all cases to the extent I have mentioned; but what I would recommend is, that every Magistrate should use in the manner indicated all the police stationed within his charge; that he should, as far as their strength and other duties will permit, employ them to make preliminary enquiry, to collect evidence, and to have witnesses ready; and that, in short, he should mould them into useful assistants in the detection and conviction of crime.

"10. I know that the plan I advocate is practicable. I have carried it out with perfect success in a large district, the police of which are not more intelligent than those of Ceylon. In that district, besides the head quarters and some 10or 12 large stations, out-posts of from 4 to 6 men were stationed at distances of from 10 to 15 miles apart. The whole country with its villages was mapped out into portions, each in charge of its station or out-post. The headman immediately reported every crime to the sergeant, the sergeant to the inspector, and the inspector to his Superintendent and to the Magistrate Almost every case came to the Magistrate through the police, and there were comparatively few in which conviction did not follow. The amount of crime in this Colony will, I doubt not, eventually necessitate some such system here. A good preparation for it will be the course now suggested.

"11. I beg that I may be apprized of the opinion of Government as regards that course. If they approve of it, a copy of this letter might be sent to every Magistrate in whose district there is a police station.

"12. Before concluding, I would notice a difficulty that may be started. The Magistrate of (say) Mátalé may object to send the police of that post to enquire into a murder six miles distant, on the ground that they are paid by the town solely for duty within the town. To this I would answer, that the men could easily be spared for a few days for such an emergency, and that their cost during the days of their absence might be deducted from the annual police charge levied on the town.

"13. I may here mention that the foregoing portion of this letter, which has been written for months, has been shown to many Magistrates and other officers of the Colony, and that they have, without exception, expressed their approval of it."

I have reason to believe that the letter effected some good at the courts of such of the Magistrates as had charge of small police posts. Some time after the issue of the circular, I received, among others, a letter from the Magistrate of Pánadurá, from which the following is transcribed:—

"I observe a report in one of the newspapers of certain observations made in the Legislative Council regarding the connection between the Police Magistrate and the police, and it has occurred to me that it might perhaps prove satisfactory and useful to you, to receive from me an account of the benefit which I consider this district to have already derived from the connection. I am the more inclined to trespass upon your time, inasmuch as the district over which my power extends has acquired for itself some unenviable notoriety for crime. My practice is that, whenever information of crimes of a serious nature are brought to me, one or two of the police constables should be despatched to investigate, however distant may be the scene of the crime. The effect of the practice is most striking, for I now receive only one or two informations, whereas in July six or eight affidavits, charging practice with rape, bestiality, burglary, highway robbery, forgery, and divers other crimes, were sworn before me every morning. Parties now are aware that a constable will be sent at once to investigate, and therefore false charges become dangerous to their authors. An increase of the police force here, the establishment of a station at Moratuwa, and in due time the establishment of a rural police, are all benefits of which I cannot too strongly force upon you for consideration."

G. W. R. CAMPBELL,
Inspector-General.

Appendix III.

DEATHS from Violence and Accident in 1882 and 1883 (from the Coroners' Returns).

Description.		Western Province. Population 897,329	Central Province. Population 689,861.	Southern Province. Population 433,520.	Northern Province. Population 302,500.	North-Western Province. Population 293,327.	Eastern Province. Population 127,555.	North-Central Province. Population 66,146.	Total Men, Women, and Children.	Total Persons in 1883.		Total Persons in 1882.
1. Murder of	Men ..	34	18	11	3	13	4	2	85	114		106
	Women ...	1	3	3	—	8	1	1	17			
	Children ...	4	2	3	1	2	—	—	12			
2. Suicide by drowning in wells	Men ...	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	7	14		15
	Women ...	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	7			
Ditto in tanks, lakes, or sea ...	Men ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1		4
	Women ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Suicide by hanging ..	Men ...	13	16	4	3	3	1	1	41	72	106	78
	Women ..	12	10	6	1	—	2	—	31			
Suicide by other means	Men ..	6	4	1	—	1	—	—	12	19		27
	Women ...	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	7			
3. Killed by wild beasts	Men ...	2	2	1	1	3	—	3	12	23		28
	Women ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	4			
	Children ...	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	7			
4. Died by snake-bites	Men ...	3	3	4	11	10	4	—	35	90		83
	Women ...	—	—	4	7	14	1	—	26			
	Children ..	3	2	6	3	12	3	—	29			
5. Hydrophobia ...	Men ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
	Women ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Children ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1			
ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, VIZ.												
6. Died by drowning in wells	Men ...	3	—	1	5	2	1	1	13	116	845	103
	Women ...	3	—	4	7	1	—	—	15			
	Children ..	21	15	15	25	9	3	—	88			
Died by drowning in tanks and lakes	Men ...	5	2	1	1	2	4	1	16	48		36
	Women ...	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	7			
	Children ...	10	2	1	7	3	2	—	25			
Died by drowning in sea ...	Men ...	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	7	8		14
	Women ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1			
Died by drowning in rivers or streams	Men ...	14	11	6	2	4	2	—	39	94		64
	Women ...	4	6	5	—	—	—	2	17			
	Children ..	8	8	12	—	3	4	3	38			
Died on railway ...	Men ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	10		7
	Women ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3			
	Children ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3			
Died by falling from trees ...	Men ...	74	57	52	6	17	2	1	209	250		279
	Women ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1			
	Children ..	24	8	—	—	7	1	—	40			
Died from other causes	Men ...	63	37	38	15	35	1	2	191	319		305
	Women ..	25	14	8	2	7	—	1	57			
	Children ...	25	18	12	1	11	4	—	71			
7. Found dead, cause known ...	Men ...	79	78	6	4	11	3	8	189	295		363
	Women ...	20	37	5	1	3	—	1	67			
	Children ...	15	19	4	1	—	—	—	39			
Found dead, cause unknown ...	Men ...	6	1	1	3	2	1	—	14	20		24
	Women ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3			
	Children ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3			
Total ...		494	389	224	123	185	51	28	1494	1494		1536

G. W. R. CAMPBELL,
Inspector-General.

Appendix IV.

CEYLON POLICE.—Sanctioned Strength and Cost in 1882 and in 1883.

Ranks.	Rates of Pay.	On 31st Dec., 1882. No.	On 31st Dec., 1882. Yearly Pay	On 31st Dec., 1883. No.	On 31st Dec., 1883. Yearly Pay.
Inspector-General	Rs 12,000	1	Rs 12,000	1	Rs 12,000
Superintendents	5,000	2	10,000	2	10,000
Do.	4,000	2	8,000	2	8,000
Assistant Superintendents	3,500	2	7,000	2	7,000
Do.	2,500	1	2,500	1	2,500
Do.	2 000	1	2,000	1	2,000
Do.	1,500	1	1,500	1	1,500
Bandmaster ...	3,600	1	3,600	1	3,600
First-class Inspector	1,500	3	4,500	3	4,500
Second do	1,200	6	7,200	6	7,200
Third do.	1,000	10	10,000	10	10 000
Fourth do.	840	10	8,400	8	6,720
First-class European Sergeants	840	3	2,520	3	2,520
Second do.	720	5	3,600	5	3,600
First-class European Constables	576	9	5,184	9	5,184
Second do	432	15	6,480	15	6,480
Third do.	360	15	5,400	12	4,320
First-class Native Sergeants	480	75	36,000	75	36,000
Second do.	320	129	41,280	125	40,000
First-class Native Constables	270	283	76,410	285	76,950
Second do.	210	438	91,980	436	91,560
Third do.	180	600	108 000	540	97,200
Head Clerk ...	1,700	1	1,700	1	1,700
Clerk and Storekeeper	1,200	1	1,200	1	1,200
Clerk ...	900	1	900	1	900
Do. ...	800	2	1,600	2	1,600
Do. ...	700	4	2,800	4	2,800
Do. ...	600	8	4,800	8	4,800
Do. ...	500	4	2,000	4	2,000
Do. ...	480	2	960	2	960
Do. ...	400	1	400	1	400
Office coolies ...	90	2	180	2	180
Powder Magazine-keeper	360	1	360	1	360
Do.	360	1	360	1	360
Do.	150	1	150	1	150
Total		1,641	470,964	1,572	456,244

ALLOWANCES.	Rent, per annum. Rs.	cts.	Forage, per annum. Rs	cts.	Mileage. Rs.	cts.	Subsistence Allowance when absent from Station (per diem.) Rs.	cts.
Inspector-General ...	1,200	0	840	0	0	75	10	50
Superintendent, Western Province	1,000	0	420	0	0	75	7	50
Do. Central Province	720	0	420	0	0	75	—	
Do. Southern Province	500	0	420	0	0	75	—	
Do. Northern, Eastern, and North-Western Provinces	1,000	0	420	0	0	75	—	
Assistant Superintendent ...	600	0	420	0	0	75	—	
Do. ...	600	0	420	0	0	75	—	
Do. ...	360	0	420	0	0	50	4	0
Do. ...	360	0	420	0	0	50	4	0
Do. ...	360	0	420	0	0	50	4	0
Inspector ...	300	0	420	0	0	50	4	0
Sergeants, European ... / Constables, do. ..	—		—		—		from 0 / to 1	75 / 0
Sergeants, Native ... / Constables, Native ..	—		—		—		from 0 / to 0	37½ / 50

At some distant or expensive stations as Hambantota, Rakwána, Badulla, and a few others, all ranks receive one-fourth additional salary.

The actual amount paid by Government on account of Police was as follows :—

	1882.		1883.	
Salaries	Rs. 474,520 36		...	Rs. 468,338 70
All contingent charges, including charges for clothing and travelling, for transport and food of prisoners, for killing dogs, for removing sick and burying dead paupers, and for burying carcases, &c.	„ 122,030 41		...	„ 114,031 7
	Rs. 596,550 77			Rs 582,369 77
Of which repaid by Municipalities ...	Rs. 92,223 78	...	Rs. 89,456 89	
Villages and towns ...	„ 74,732 62	...	„ 74,066 73	
Prisons, private individuals, &c.	„ 22,583 27	„ 189,539 67	„ 17,014 74	„ 180,538 36
Total Police charge paid from General Revenue...		Rs. 407,011 10		Rs. 401,831 41

G. W. R. CAMPBELL,
Inspector-General.

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1883.

On the 18th April, 1883, on the appointment of Mr. Elliott to act as Government Agent of the Eastern Province, I was appointed to act as Inspector-General of Prisons in addition to my duties as Superintendent, Convict Establishment.

The number of prisoners committed before the Superior Courts (viz., Supreme and District Courts) was 1,227 in 1883, as against 1,334 in 1882, and 1,451 in 1881.

In the Police Court committals, too, there has been a decrease of 787, the numbers being 3,556 in 1883 as against 4,343 in 1882.

The daily average of prisoners (exclusive of Road Ordinance defaulters and women in jail) during 1883 shows an increase of 72 on that of 1882, the numbers being 2,460 in 1883 as against 2,388 in 1882, and 2,194 in 1881. The rate of increase has been, it will be thus seen, considerably lowered, and, so far as the figures may be taken as a basis on which to calculate the increase or decrease of crime in the Colony, the result may be considered as satisfactory.

The Road Ordinance defaulters were 15,283 last year, as against 15,147 in 1882. The number of this class of offenders has been steadily increasing from year to year. In 1877 there were 3,251, in 1880 8,611, in 1881 14,539, in 1882 15,147, and now in 1883 the total is 15,283.

The following table summarises the year's figures as more fully detailed in the appendices:—

	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879	1878.	1877	1876.	1875.
Total number of committals ...	21,066	20,824	20,711	13,935	12,533	14,030	9,608	8,305	8,724
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters .	15,283	15,147	14,839	8,611	7,532	8,129	3,251	2,823	2,566
Actual Convicts ...	5,783	5,677	5,872	5,324	5,001	5,901	6,357	5,482	6,158
Daily average, all convicted ...	2,688	2,603	2,422	2,051	1,612	1,976	2,006	2,073	2,188
Deduct Women	15	25	27	22	17	34	38	38	32
,, Road Ordinance defaulters	213	182	194	114	102	109	65	56	48
,, Simple imprisonment ..	6	8	7	5	2	4	10	17	17
Actual Convicts ..	2,454	2,388	2,194	1,910	1,491	1,829	1,893	1,962	2,091

Mr. Elliott, in his report for 1882, gives the following explanation with regard to the daily average:—

"I may remark that the number of convicts retained in the prisons of the Island necessarily increased consequent on the cessation of transportation in 1868, as it did under similar circumstances in England, and the maximum was reached 1875. It then fell, as already stated, until 1879, which was an exceptional year, and has since increased until the present year."

The number of convicts in prison on the last day of each year for the past nine years has been as under:—

	1883.	1882	1881.	1880.	1879.*a*	1879 *b*	1878.	1877	1876.	1875.
2 weeks and under ...	67	44	104	50	32	117	494	89	27	55
1 month do. ..	90	131	101	79	76	69	102	119	94	68
3 months do. ...	201	288	301	259	422	196	342	409	365	314
6 do. do	109	109	111	126	76	83	114	124	96	116
12 do. do. ...	242	335	410	409	223	198	249	291	285	292
5 years ...	939	967	697	675	527	396	522	599	713	719
Over 5 years ..	766	571	657	479	369	341	332	361	375	422
Life ..	52	50	45	36	22	19	20	23	27	26
	2,466	2,495	2,426	2,113	1,747	1,419	2,175	2,015	1,982	2,002
Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters ...	60	25	82	34	18	77	473	89	29	20
Total ...	2,406	2,470	2,344	2,079	1,729	1,342	1,702	1,926	1,953	1,982

a On June 30th. *b* On December 31st.

The daily average for each month during 1883 has been as under :—

	Convicted.	Unconvicted.		Convicted.	Unconvicted.
January ...	2,576 ...	432	September ...	2,687 ...	441
February ...	2,669 ...	420	October ...	2,745 ...	358
March ...	2,725 ...	427	November ...	2,688 ...	386
April ...	2,607 ...	431	December ...	2,663 ...	348
May ...	2,765 ...	346			
June ..	2,779 ...	352	Whole year ...	2,688 ...	400
July ...	2,730 ...	410			
August ...	2,616 ...	449			

The following is a classified summary of the committals from the Supreme Court and District Courts during the past nine years :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876	1875
Offences against the person ...	423	404	458	499	365	263	333	284	356
Offences against property :									
(*a*) with violence ...	286	291	277	342	228	103	104	78	138
(*b*) without violence { Cattle stealing ...	222	308	374	326	137	183	164	157	251
(*b*) without violence { Others ...	200	251	299	264	157	103	109	127	142
Malicious injury to property	4	2	—	—	—	3	1	4	8
Forgery, perjury, and offences against the currency ...	50	39	47	64	29	15	55	51	74
Offences not included in foregoing, including breaches of local Ordinances ...	42	39	66	89	43	66	80	148	95
Total ...	1,227	1,334	1,451	1,584	959	736	846	849	1,059

II.—CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

Names of the several Prisons.	Cells.	Wards.	To hold	Greatest number in Prison during the year.	Daily Average. All inmates	Daily Average. Sick.	Number of Deaths.
Welikada, male ...	382*a*	1	389	455	402	6	4
Do. female ...	5	2	40	14	11	—	1
Do. Hospital (Borella) ...	1	9	136	—	—	—	—*b*
Slave Island, male ...	241	1	248	379	358	3	2
Breakwater, male ...	144	—	144				
New Lunatic Asylum, male ...	—	2	200	216	159	1	3
Mahara, male ...	83	8	370	339	324	5	4

a Exclusive of six refractory cells.
b Borella Hospital. The male sick from all the Colombo prisons, including Mahara, are removed to this institution for treatment.

There has been a decrease from 1,325 to 1,256 in the daily average number of convicts retained in the charge of the Superintendent, Convict Establishment. This is due to the approaching completion of the Breakwater Works.

Expenditure in these prisons during the past six years has been as under :—

1878.	1879	1880	1881	1882.	1883.		1883.	1882.	1881	1880.	1879.	1878
Daily Average												
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
358	332	412	416	410	415	Welikada ...	7[illegible]121	82133	76072	82496	84672	94387
366	328	340	405	411	358	Slave Island and Breakwater ...	57958	59895	64229	66412	63667	68565
115	142	186	260	325	324	Mahara ...	56611	42770	34799	32225	28837	23537
—	—	—	119	179	159	New Lunatic Asylum ...	20445	23473	20815	—	—	—
839	802	938	1200	1325	1256	Total*a* ...	207135	208271	195914	181133	177226	166489

a Exclusive, as in former years, of salaries paid by the Resident Engineer and Director of Public Works.

The expenditure of 1883 includes Rs. 17,521 paid as cost of police, and which was hitherto not paid from the votes. If this sum is deducted from the total, the aggregate cost per head will be lower than has been in any previous year, viz., Rs. 154 in 1883, as against Rs. 156 in 1882 and Rs. 193 in 1880.

Earnings:—The aggregate sum earned on public works by convicts in the Colombo and Mahara prisons was Rs. 87,974. Out of this amount the value of the labour supplied to Breakwater works was :—

		Rs.
At Colombo ...	... ...	8,284
At Mahara ...	... ...	9,061
	Total for the year ...	Rs. 17,345
Add in previous years	... ...	412,101
	Total to end of 1883 ...	Rs. 429,446

Prison labour has been further utilized in other work, as under :—

		Rs.
At Slave Island	... ...	24,624
At Welikada	... ...	6,837
At Mahara	... ...	9,166
At New Lunatic Asylum	... ...	106,635
	Total—Rs.	147,262

Discipline.—There has been no falling off in the standard kept up during the year. The number and character of punishments inflicted for breach of prison rules has been as under :—

	1883.				1882.			
	Welikada	Slave Island and Breakwater	Mahara.	New Lunatic Asylum.	Welikada.	Slave Island and Breakwater.	Mahara.	New Lunatic Asylum.
Reduction to penal stage ...	119	27	62	10	39	28	50	6
Disrated from office of constable ..	5	5	5	7	8	3	4	2
Fines of marks	134	96	110	35	84	161	120	27
By placing on punishment diet ...	256	22	42	26	123	103	24	2
Solitary confinement, 1 to 7 days ...	6	—	—	—	31	5	—	—
Lashes	12	5	9	—	6	4	5	—
Stokes with rattan	37	25	25	8	19	49	28	4
Otherwise by Superintendent ...	31	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
By Prison Visitors :								
Additional imprisonment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lashes	1	—	1	—	6	—	—	—
Otherwise	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total ...	601	184	254	86	318	357	231	41

Punishments in	Welikada.	Slave Island and Breakwater.
1881 ...	399 ...	257
1880 ...	472 ...	152
1879 ...	891 ...	241
1878 ...	995 ...	439
1877 ..	1,192 ...	347
1876 ...	1,438 ...	461
1875 ...	1,343 ...	819

Punishments of Officers were as follows :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
Welikada ...	90	75	85	185	194	303
Slave Island and Breakwater ...	150	170	139	190	181	208
Mahara ...	47	39	24	38	36	48
New Lunatic Asylum	29	22	15	—	—	—
Total ...	316	306	263	413	411	559

I enclose my report as Superintendent, Convict Establishment, in which I have mentioned such subjects as I think necessary to bring under the notice of Government.

With regard to the European prisoners confined at Welikada, I see that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies is about to introduce into the House of Lords a Bill which will give power to the Colonial authorities to remove to England any prisoner sentenced in the Colonies whose health may be likely to be seemingly affected by imprisonment in a tropical climate. I think that the power should extend to the removal of all European prisoners, that is to say, of all prisoners who have been born and brought up in a temperate climate. But, indeed, the power does now extend to all such prisoners, as it can hardly be said that there is a single

European prisoner who could undergo a lengthened imprisonment in this country without his health being affected by it,—certainly not if the sentence is carried out with any approach to due severity.

I am anxious that in this country there should be some more defined distinction than now exists between prisoners under long and short sentences. At present there will be found in almost all the larger jails in the Island prisoners of every duration of sentence, from life down to a few days. What I would wish to establish is a system separating altogether "convicts" from "short-sentenced prisoners." I would have them distinct as regards their dress, their work, and the jails in which they are incarcerated. I would have all prisoners sentenced to six months and under, termed short-sentenced prisoners, and allow them to undergo their sentence in the head-quarter jail of the District or Province in which they may have been convicted. Prisoners sentenced to any term longer than six months, I should term "convicts," and each convict I should have sent immediately on his being sentenced to the Convict Establishment at Colombo (or wherever else it may be located), to be employed on penal labour, such as until recently has been carried on on the Breakwater Works, and such as is now carried on at the Mahara quarry.

What is wanted is a large penal station, where some permanent work, remunerative to Government and hard on the convicts, could be carried out,—a place the name of which would become a household word to the criminal classes in this Colony, as are Portland and Dartmoor to every thief in the United Kingdom. Mahara would answer the purpose. The work there is very hard and is also remunerative. But the jail would have to be considerably enlarged. It at present holds 370 prisoners, but for the formation of an establishment such as I suggest accommodation would be required for from 1,500 to 2,000 convicts. Hambantota, too, so far as its situation and the nature of the labour are concerned, would be admirable. The work on the salt léwáyas is hard, very disagreeable, and very remunerative. But here, again, there is not sufficient accommodation, and, even if there were, I do not think the necessary quantity of constant hard work could be found.

By concentrating all, or nearly all, available convict labour in one prison and on one work, Government Agents at out-stations, Municipalities, Local Boards, and other Departments would to a certain extent be deprived of the advantage they now enjoy of employing prison labour at a very cheap rate. But, on the other hand, Government would be considerable gainers by the work performed by a large body of convicts, whilst the object which I consider of paramount importance would be gained,—of employing convicts in a proper manner on work of a penal and deterrent character.

Speaking generally of the prisons throughout the Island, with the exception of the Breakwater Works, of Mahara, and perhaps of Hambantota, there is no proper convict labour carried on anywhere. And I am strongly of opinion that if the deterrent effect of penal labour is to leave its mark on the criminal statistics of the country, some such plan as that I now advocate must be adopted. By this system I should not interfere in any way with the formation of the present artisan class, except that I should graft that scheme on the other. I should feed that class entirely from the Convict Establishment, and should allow no convict to learn a trade or be employed at any trade or at any kind of lighter labour, at out-station jails or elsewhere, until he had earned the privilege by good conduct and real hard work in the Convict Establishment for at least half his sentence; and the future good conduct of all such prisoners as had passed the ordeal and been drafted elsewhere would be ensured by the dread of being sent back, in the event of any misconduct, to the Convict Establishment. If this system were strictly carried out, and no exception made to the rule, a sentence of hard labour would be more penal and more deterrent in its effects than it is at present. In carrying out such sentences the *first* consideration is that the labour should be really hard and penal, and the *second* that it should, if possible, be remunerative. As now carried out, in some cases the labour is neither hard nor penal. In a few it is only sufficient to give the prisoners enough exercise to keep them in health. Neither is it remunerative, except in so far as it saves certain Departments the pay of a few coolies, a few sweepers, or punkah-pullers. I am of course speaking of exceptional cases, but I submit that there should be no exception—no uncertainty—that every convict on being sentenced to hard labour should be sure what the sentence is, and be sure that it will be severe. I should be glad, if possible, to discontinue altogether the employment of prisoners in public at sweeping, scavenging, punkah-pulling, or any other species of light labour, or have all such labour done by the Road Ordinance defaulters who do not wear the prison dress. There is now too much publicity about convict labour and too much familiarity with its details. The sight of convicts in convict dress working out their sentence of hard labour by sweeping a drain in the public street, pulling a punkah in a court of justice, or picking up sticks in a Kachchéri compound, is not calculated to excite in the public mind a very vivid dread of hard labour punishment. There would be greater deterrent effects on the outside world, as well as far more severity on the convict himself, if there were more privacy and mystery about the whole matter. Convicts should not be constantly before the public as they are now. But the public should know, and their friends should know, that they are at some Mahara or Hambantota, employed from morning to night on labour which, while being profitable to the State, is irksome and distasteful to themselves.

III.—PROVINCIAL PRISONS.

The Superintendents have furnished their reports as usual, from which I extract such matters as call for notice.

I append a tabulated statement showing available accommodation and daily average of each Jail :—

Name.	Accommodation available.			Daily Average.			No. of Deaths.
	No. of Cells.	No. of Wards.	Licensed to hold	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Sick.	
Hulftsdorp ...	30	5	153	42	81	1·15	—
Negombo ...	22	16	—	144	10	5·55	12
Kalutara ...	24	4	48	33	8	·71	—
Kegalla ..	2	2	—	26	10	·15	—
Ratnapura ...	—	9	18	18	13	·99	—
Avisáwélla ...	3	3	18	4	2	·05	—
Kandy Old Jail ...	43	9	—	12	116	2·82	2
Bogambra ...	282	3	—	404	—	7·20	7
Nuwara Eliya ...	8	4	31	25	9	·45	—
Badulla ...	12	8	65	20	27	·23	1
Mátalé ...	—	5	26	18	10	54	1
Galle ...	46	15	247	162	21	5·09	6
Mátara ...	2	8	96	43	9	·73	—
Tangalla ...	—	7	70	19	3	·84	—
Hambantota ...	13	10	—	101	1	3 24	2
Balapitiya ...	—	5	14	3	6	—	—
Kurunégala ...	9	12	113	107	19	3·52	2
Puttalam ...	4	6	57	41	5	2·98	1
Chilaw ...	24	3	—	37	5	2·81	—
Jaffna ...	92	13	208	70	8	1·46	3
Mannár ..	—	6	43	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya-Vilángkulam ...	10	6	—	1	—	·18	—
Batticalon ...	44	4	—	42	20	·53	—
Trincomalee ...	4	2	—	5	1	·05	—
Anurádhapura ..	32	3	44	44	5	·66	1

WESTERN PROVINCE.

1.—HULFTSDORP.

The expenditure has decreased, being (in 1883) Rs. 1,875 lower than that of 1882.

This jail is occupied almost exclusively by unconvicted prisoners and Road Ordinance defaulters. A few hard-labour prisoners are employed in "jail services," such as cooking, water-carrying, &c., as well as in pulling punkahs in the courts, cleaning courts, and so on. The prison was occasionally overcrowded during the year. The general health has been satisfactory.

2.—NEGOMBO.

The Superintendent reports that the total gross cost of this prison during the year 1883 was Rs. 17,326 for a daily average of 154·70 prisoners. In 1882 the gross cost was Rs. 17,879 for a daily average of 154·85. The individual gross cost of each prisoner was Rs. 112, as against Rs. 114 for 1882 and Rs 125 for 1881. This must be considered very satisfactory.

The value of prison labour contributed to jail service, public works, buildings, and Local Boards, amounted to Rs. 6,398. The value of manufactures was Rs. 834, making a total of Rs. 7,232. In 1882 the value of manufactures amounted to Rs. 1,054, but the gross total for this year is larger by Rs. 1,256.

The nett cost per head for 1883 was Rs. 65, as against Rs. 76 in 1882, Rs. 80 in 1881, and Rs. 94 in 1880 This reflects great credit on the Jailer for the economical working of the prison.

During the year there were only 12 deaths; in 1882 there were 17; so that the health of the prisoners was exceedingly good, when it is considered that so many sick and old men are sent here. There was no epidemic. The prevailing diseases were, as usual, diarrhœa, ague, fever, sore-eyes, and a few cases of dysentery.

3.—KALUTARA.

There was an increase in the expenditure in 1883 of Rs. 255 over that of 1882; but the earnings of the prisoners were Rs. 1,214 beyond those of 1882.

Prisoners sentenced to more than a month are as a rule sent to Colombo Welikada jail, and those that are sentenced to one month and under only detained here, and employed in shot-drill and penal labour. The Road Ordinance defaulters and a few long-sentenced prisoners transferred from Colombo are employed in public works outside the prison walls, such as cleaning and weeding Government grounds, excavating and removing gravel, repairing the town roads, cutting the river bar, &c.

The general health of the prisoners throughout the year has been good, save a few cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, fever, and ague. No deaths occurred.

4.—RATNAPURA.

The Superintendent complains of the prison being unsafe, the boundary wall being in a state of disrepair. The wall is now undergoing repair, the greater part of it being rebuilt.

The Superintendent considers that it would be very advantageous to have a prison at Ratnapura, in which the prisoners could be kept at some trade and taught industry during their incarceration. The class of prisoners sent here is very much in want of such tuition. It would be the means of enabling them to earn an honest livelihood on being released. This district especially would benefit by the teaching of the criminal classes.

The jail was several times overcrowded owing to large admission of Road Ordinance defaulters.

V.—AVISÁWÉLLA.

This jail is hardly more than a lock-up, all prisoners here sentenced to one month and upwards being transferred to Colombo. The jail has occasionally been overcrowded owing to a large influx of Road Ordinance defaulters.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

1.—KANDY OLD JAIL.

There has been a slight increase in the expenditure of this jail (Rs. 83·89) above that of the previous year.

All convicted female and juvenile prisoners are employed in beating husk until they are transferred to Welikada. A few hard-labour prisoners of first and second stages are kept for conservancy purposes. The general health has been very satisfactory.

2.—BOGAMBRA JAIL (KANDY).

The expenditure of this jail has decreased by Rs. 4,650, and the profits from earnings have increased by Rs. 258·48.

A large number of prisoners was employed during the year at Kandy lake and opening new roads on Municipal Council account, Pavilion works, and other public works.

293 prisoners were punished by the Superintendent during the year, and one by Visitors. Four prisoners escaped during the year. The Jail was overcrowded on three occasions. There were seven deaths (being five less than in 1882) during the year.

3.—NUWARA ELIYA.

I have not received complete returns from this jail. The Superintendent was placed at a considerable disadvantage by the incompetency of his jailer, who has since been dismissed, and the changes consequent thereon. There is now a good European jailer, and I trust there will be no cause of complaint in future.

4.—BADULLA.

There was a decrease of Rs. 2,688 in the expenditure of this jail, as compared with that of the previous year.

The estimated value of the prison labour was Rs. 3,650, as against Rs. 1,801 for 1882.

The prisoners were employed in jail services and in the town on Government buildings and works of public utility.

The jail was overcrowded occasionally, but with no bad results. There was one death from dysentery.

5.—MÁTALE'.

The expenditure had decreased slightly, and the profits increased.

Only prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment are detained in this jail, all sentenced to more than two weeks being transferred to Kandy.

The jail has been healthy. One death occurred during the year.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

1.—GALLE.

The expenditure was Rs. 1,335 higher than in 1882. There was a decrease of the actual earnings of Rs. 504.

The prisoners were employed in scavenging, carting water, filling up the esplanade, cleaning the canal at Nákanda bridge, opening and repairing roads, breaking stones, twisting coir, and jail duties.

There were two escapes during the year from a working party at Mahamódara, and in both cases the men were recaptured.

There was no overcrowding during the year. The general health of the prisoners was good. There were six deaths during the year. The prevailing diseases were bowel complaints and fever.

2.—MÁTARA.

The expenditure has fallen from Rs. 5,650 in 1882 to Rs. 5,558 in 1883. This was owing to a less number of Road Ordinance defaulters having been sent to the jail in 1883 than in the preceding year.

The sanitary arrangements of the jail have been very satisfactory.

3.—TAŊGALLA.

The expenditure of this jail has slightly decreased.

The general health of the prison was satisfactory. There were no deaths.

4.—HAMBANTOTA.

The expenditure for 1883 was Rs. 15,308. The prisoners were very usefully employed in the Salt Department, in scavenging the town, &c.

The health of the prisoners during the past year was very good.

Various work was done for the Salt Department, such as repairing stores, receiving and issuing salt, weighing and stacking salt, collecting, heaping, and removing salt, cleaning léwáyas, and repairing roads and bridges in connection with them. In fact, nearly the whole of the salt work connected with the Salt Department, as well as the scavenging of the town, has been done by prisoners. The sweepings of the town have been deposited on the sand-hill, and the sand-hill planted with wild castor-oil and sand-binding grass.

Several prison offences brought to notice were of serious character: four officers were seriously assaulted by prisoners at working parties, and several prisoners were assaulted by prisoners. On the 16th May some of the prisoners refused to obey the orders of the Superintendent, and symptoms of general insubordination displayed themselves. The prompt punishment of the ringleaders restored order at once, but I do not consider the staff efficient either in character or in numbers. It is impossible to secure the services of good men, owing to the very poor salary allowed; besides, the strength of the jail has been increased of late from 70 to 114 prisoners, without any increase to the staff.

The health of the prisoners has been good during the year. The ordinary complaints, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, fever, sore-eyes, and sore-mouth, have occasionally appeared in a mild form amongst the prisoners. Two deaths occurred during the year.

In reverting to the question of an improved scale of pay, and an increase in the number of the jail-guards, the Superintendent invites attention to the fact that the worst class of prisoners are, he believes, sent to this station, while the nature of the employment to which they are put necessitates peculiar vigilance and determination on the part of the guards. The prisoners are detached in different parties outside the jail in separate directions, rendering supervision difficult, and making it not always easy for the guards to assist one another. It is certain that some of the prisoners find friends, and the small pay of the officers renders the acceptance of bribes a very probable occurrence. The jailer, Mr. Pieris, deserves the highest praise, but he cannot be ubiquitous; and (the Superintendent asserts) the general body of the staff is worthless.

5.—BALAPITIYA.

The Superintendent of this small jail reports that the sanitary state of it was remarkably good throughout the year. The expenses were less than that of the previous year.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

1.—KURUNÉGALA.

The expenditure of this jail has increased by Rs. 777. The profits have increased by Rs. 96.

The prisoners were employed in breaking metal for public roads, twisting coir yarn, clearing public latrines, and constructing roads within the town of Kurunégala.

Three convicted prisoners made their escape from working parties outside the prison walls; all of them were recaptured.

The prison wards and cells were not overcrowded. There were more in custody, including Road Ordinance defaulters, than the jail is certified to hold during the year, but two sheds for Road Ordinance defaulters—one in the old jail and the other outside—were utilised for sleeping purposes, and thus overcrowding was avoided.

The health of the jail was good. There were two deaths, one from acute dysentery and the other from remittent fever.

2.—PUTTALAM.

The expenditure of this jail was Rs. 693 less than that of the previous year. The earnings had increased by Rs. 219.

There was nothing worthy of remark in the general management and condition of the prisoners confined in this jail during last year. The working of the penal stage and good conduct mark system were satisfactorily carried out. Prisoners were employed generally on Government works, such as repairing public buildings, raising platforms at the salt-pans, waterworks, &c. The general health has been good.

3.—CHILAW.

The discipline, as will appear from the returns, has been good. The health of the prisoners during the year has been good. There has been no death. The total number of sick admitted into the hospital was 96, the majority of whom were for fever.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

1.—JAFFNA.

There was a decrease of expenditure as compared with the previous year, amounting to Rs. 700.

The conduct of the prisoners, with a few exceptions, has been good. There were no offences of a serious nature.

The following is a description of labour performed by prisoners during the year, viz.:—

a. Cleaning Friend-in-Need Society hospital compound.
b. Tending Government grounds.
c. Building police barracks.

d. Pulling punkah at the District Court.
e. Cleaning a moat round the Fort.
f. Beating coir and twisting rope.

The health of the prisoners has been in general good. There were no cases of cholera or other dangerous epidemics in the jail. There were three deaths during the year from congestion of the lungs, pulmonary consumption, and anæmia.

2.—MANNÁR.

A small prison with accommodation for thirty prisoners, but generally far less than that number in jail. Expenditure for the year Rs. 732. Health and conduct reported as being satisfactory.

3.—VAVUNIYA-VILÁNKULAM.

Another small jail with accommodation for thirteen prisoners only. Expenditure for the year Rs. 717. Health and conduct reported as satisfactory.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

1.—BATTICALOA.

The expenditure was Rs. 2,483 more than last year, owing to the higher average strength in committals of a considerable number of unconvicted prisoners in connection with the riot and rescue cases which have occurred this year; and also to heavy committals of Road Ordinance defaulters for some months past.

The profit was Rs. 2,547 more than last year, owing to the increased number of prisoners available for work at the public roads.

The general management of the jail has been excellent, and the condition of the prisoners good. With the exception of a few employed in the jail services, such as cooks, orderlies, and cleaners, the prisoners are employed in repairing roads, Government buildings, culverts, cleaning public latrines, and scavenging.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good during the year. No deaths.

A gang of long-sentenced prisoners sent to this station have done good work in the roads about the town, the artificers building some culverts. There are two heavy works—approaches to the town across certain arms of the lake—which are much required, and which would provide very suitable work for convicts. The Superintendent addressed Government on the subject, and hopes that he will be able to undertake the work during the next dry weather.

2.—TRINCOMALEE.

A small jail with accommodation for twenty-four, and an average occupation during the year of 5·81. The health was good. There were no deaths.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ANURÁDHAPURA.

This is the only jail in the Province, and has accommodation for 69 prisoners. The Superintendent recommends that this be extended to 100.

The cost of the establishment in 1882 was Rs. 4,435, in 1883 Rs. 5,988, showing an increase of Rs. 1,552. There was, however, an increase of Rs. 2,558 in the estimated value of convict labour. Both these increases may be attributed to the fact of the jail having been more fully occupied in 1883 than in the previous year.

No hard labour is carried on inside the jail. All convicted prisoners are employed outside in making irrigation channels, building sluices and culverts, improving and fencing Government grounds.

Three men made their escape during the year, all being recaptured.

The Superintendent says that the sanitary condition is excellent and compares favourably with any other prison in the Island. One convicted prisoner died during the year.

The Superintendent strongly recommends the extension of the prison for the maintenance of a standing force of 100 men, for whom continuous employment on irrigation and other works can be found for many years to come.

WYNDHAM THOMPSON,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

16th May, 1884.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1883.

THE average number of prisoners in the jails of the Convict Establishment for the past year was below that of the previous one, viz. :—

Daily average for 1882	...	1,324
Do. for 1883	...	1,256

The number of jails and their accommodation was the same as that of 1882.

General Administration.—The expenditure for 1883 was lower than that of 1882. It was Rs. 220,126, as compared with Rs. 229,430 for the former year. The decrease in expense may be attributed partly to the decrease of number in the jails, but a further source of economy has been the low rate of dieting. Before considering the tenders for 1883, it was insisted that every tenderer should make a deposit of Rs. 100 as a sign of good faith, to be returned to him if his tender were rejected. By adopting this plan, I believe a coalition amongst the contractors has been broken up, and the result has been our obtaining a contract on more advantageous terms to Government than in any previous year. Taking as a standard the native ordinary diet, which is that principally used in all jails, the following has been the cost during the past nine years :—

1875	...	21 cents	1880	...	22 cents
1876	...	25 „	1881	...	20 „
1877	...	20½ „	1882	...	17½ „
1878	...	20½ „	1883	...	16½ „
1879	...	20½ „			

Nor is there reason to believe that the decrease in this branch of the expenditure will be other than lasting. The rate for the current year is lower even than that of last year, being 15½ cents for native ordinary diet. The decrease of expenditure may also be further attributed to the new system, inaugurated in the beginning of last year, of procuring certain articles of consumption from the Colonial Store instead of from the contractor. The result of these last two sources of economy is that the cost of victualling has been Rs. 66 per man per annum for 1883, as against Rs. 72 in 1882.

Lighting has cost Rs. 1·84 per man, against 2·59 in 1882 ; equipment Rs. 2·36, as against Rs. 3·83. Lumping these together, a saving of Rs 8·22 per man has been effected, and as the average number of prisoners in the Colombo jails is 1,256, that represents an annual saving of Rs. 10,324.

Earnings.—The profit from the earnings of convicts during 1883 fell below that of the previous year, being Rs. 115,776 in 1883, as against Rs. 131,922 in 1882, or Rs. 92 per man per annum, as against Rs. 99 in 1882. This result is not however to be wondered at, nor is the cause far to seek.

The chief cause is the Breakwater Department, which has been the best and largest employer of our skilled labour during the last ten years, having during the past year, as the Breakwater approached completion, gradually withdrawn its demands on us for labour, and the convicts have been employed instead by the Public Works Department, the Municipality, and other Departments, who, under provisions of Government Circular of the 8th May, 1880, are allowed the use of convict labour on payment of a mere nominal sum monthly to defray the cost of the extra staff of jail officers employed in supervision of the work.

On the 1st June, 1883, the working of the Mahara quarry, which had hitherto been carried on by the Resident Engineer of the Breakwater Works, was handed over entirely to my Department, and from that time the earnings of that jail have increased considerably, and I trust will continue to do so. The quarry is now worked exclusively by convict labour, 350 prisoners being constantly employed, and large quantities of stone, rubble, and broken metal have been supplied to the Breakwater Works, Colombo Waterworks, Public Works and other Departments. Not only is the work carried on at that jail most profitable to Government, but the nature of the labour—hard and monotonous—must prove deterrent in its effects.

Alterations and additions to Buildings.—There have been none of importance. Lightning conductors were affixed to the principal blocks of the Welikada jail and to the Superintendent's quarters.

Prison discipline.—The mark system continues to work most excellently, and the convicts at the Breakwater Works and Mahara, where extra marks are allowed, thoroughly appreciate the advantage, as do those allowed extra marks in the artizan class.

With regard to the imprisonment of Military offenders in the civil jail in my charge, I must express my regret that the mark system, which has had such excellent results among other prisoners, has not been extended in its entirety to them, and thus my powers of punishing them and enforcing discipline have been considerably curtailed.

Special Gang.—The working of this gang has considerably improved. Early in the year I found that the number in the gang did not diminish, and there were constant acts of insubordination (principally fights among themselves) committed by the prisoners in it. I therefore changed their location, and instead of being allowed to work to a certain extent in association, each prisoner of the gang now works in a stall by himself without being able to see or communicate with anyone, save the officer in charge. Thus complete separation is effected, and the punishment is evidently severe and much dreaded. The result has been most salutary, and for a considerable portion of the present year there have been no prisoners in the special gang.

Labour or employment of Prisoners generally.—See Distribution of Labour Returns annexed.*

Classification.—At the Slave Island, Breakwater, Mahara, and New Lunatic Asylum jails there is no classification beyond that between the second and third classes, all the prisoners in these jails being employed in association. In the Welikada jail the penal or first stage prisoners are kept apart, as far as practicable, from other classes—juveniles from adults, Europeans and Burghers from natives, and men of the special gang from all others. In the female jail known prostitutes are kept in separate cells apart from the other prisoners.

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* Details included in the general Tables in Appendix.

With regard to the separation of Military prisoners from others, I would venture to repeat the remarks I made in my report for 1882 :—

"In your letter No A 80, of 13th March, 1882, the following instructions regarding the separation of Military prisoners from others were forwarded for my report :—

"'Soldiers convicted of breaches of discipline only shall, so far as may be practicable, having regard to the prison accommodation and the circumstances of the case, be kept separate and distinct from prisoners convicted of offences of an immoral, dishonest, shameful, or criminal character.'

"In reply to this order I reported as follows :—

"'I have the honour to state that the rule suggested in the War Office letter could not be carried out in the Welikada jail without a considerable increase of staff and accommodation and consequent expense.'

"'Already there are divisions of prisoners in one stage from those in another—of juveniles from adults, of Europeans from natives, &c.; so that it will be impossible to make a further subdivision of the European prisoners so as to separate Military from Civil, or those convicted of breaches of discipline only from others.'

"'But I would suggest that the desire of the Home Government might and would be completely carried out by the detention of military prisoners, convicted of military offences only, in the military provost prison, instead of their transfer to a convict prison The rule, as observed in this colony, of sending them to convict prisons, is, I submit, open to very grave objections, two of the gravest of which are that the punishment awarded is rendered both too light and too heavy—too light in the present, and too heavy in the future. I mean that a soldier so imprisoned has too easy a time of it while in the convict prison—easier than he ought to have, or would have, in his own provost prison; but, on the other hand, on his discharge he is marked for life among his comrades and acquaintances as an ex-convict, or, in the phraseology of men of that class, as a lag.'"

I am still of the opinion I then expressed, that a convict prison is altogether an unfit place of confinement for soldiers convicted of breaches of discipline only.

Prison Offences and Punishments.—See statements annexed.*

Escapes.—There were seven escapes during the year, one from Welikada, one from Breakwater, four from Mahara, and one from the New Lunatic Aylum. Out of these the following were recaptured during the year :—one of Welikada, three of Mahara, and one of New Lunatic Asylum, two remaining at large.

Health.—With regard to the health of the different jails of the Convict Establishment, I append a report from Dr. F. Keyt, Assistant Colonial Surgeon in charge, which speaks for itself. Throughout the ten years that I have been at the head of the Convict Establishment, never has the state of health of the convicts been so satisfactory, never have the deaths been so few, as during the two years that Dr. Keyt has been in medical charge.

I quite concur with the medical officer in his remarks with regard to the management of convicts on their admission and the system, which he mainly inaugurated, of their reception and draughting them out into the various jails. By adhering strictly to this plan we have, I am convinced, secured a considerably larger force of convicts on remunerative hard labour than in former years.

The water-supply, both at Welikada and the Borella Convict Hospital, is deficient for the three months (Feburary, March and April) immediately preceding the south-west monsoon in each year. During these months water for all purposes has to be brought from a distance in bullock carts at considerable expense to Government. I hope ere long all the jails may be included in the Colombo water-system and obtain a regular supply. The laying down of such pipes as might be necessary could be done by convict labour. The pipes have already been laid as far as the entrance to the Welikada jail, and the cost of the few necessary additional pipes would be comparatively trifling.

I would urge strongly on Government the advisability of complying with the Medical Officer's suggestion that the land adjoining the convict hospital should be purchased by Government and handed over to the Prisons Department. It is essential, both from a sanitary and a disciplinary point of view, that all land in the immediate vicinity of the jail hospital, or of any jail enclosure, should be in the hands of the jail authorities. At present it is impossible even to patrol one face of the hospital wall.

A return of deaths is annexed.* Of these, one was from "tetanus," caused by an injury at the Máhara quarry. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the verdict was to the following effect :—"Died of lock-jaw, result of an injury to his right toe caused by accident." Three men died from small-pox, and a female prisoner in childbirth.

Miscellaneous.—There were considerable changes in the superior staff of the Convict Establishment during the year. The services of Messrs. Templer and Trump, who had been attached to my Department from that of the Public Works, were discontinued, consequent upon the approaching completion of the Breakwater and the partial cessation of employment of convict labour thereon. Mr. G. C. Tranchell was appointed to act as Assistant to the Superintendent in charge of the Welikada and Mahara jails. Later in the year Mr. Castle, the Assistant Superintendent in charge of Slave Island, Breakwater, and New Lunatic Asylum jails, an old and valuable officer, had to retire in consequence of ill-health, Mr. H. Lloyd, the senior jailer of the Convict Establishment, being appointed to act in his place.

On the 31st December, 1883, the New Lunatic Asylum temporary jail was closed, the prisoners who had been located there being distributed among the other prisons of the Convict Establishment.

WYNDHAM THOMPSON,
Superintendent, Convict Establishment.

Welikada, 16th May, 1884.

* Details included in the general Tables in Appendix.

Enclosure.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1883, of the jails under my charge. You will observe that it shows a satisfactory condition of the general health of the prisoners in the different jails—a condition, I may well add, unparalleled in the records of the jails. In this report I shall give but a brief description of the jails, confining my remarks only to such alterations and improvements as are worthy of note.

WELIKADA.

There is nothing that I can add to the description given in my last report. The method which obtains of the management of prisoners admitted into this receiving jail is as perfect as it can possibly be. It may thus briefly be summarized: A prisoner, on admission, is conducted to a lavatory, where, after ablution, he is provided with clean clothes and conveyed into his cell. The following morning he is vaccinated, and detained in this jail for about 10 or 15 days; at the expiration of that period, if found physically fit, he is drafted out to hard labour, either here or to the Slave Island jail, in which the hard labour is not of so arduous a nature as at the Breakwater and Mahara Prisons. Those of poor physique are, according to circumstances, kept back either at Welikada on permanent light labour, or sent to hospital for observation, and, if necessary, treatment. That this system of close watching of the new admissions, and the careful selection from them for labour, has been eminently successful in preventing disease, is proved by the good results obtained during the year. Those who do not improve, or who appear unlikely to be fit for some time for hard labour, are despatched either to Negombo or Kalutara, our jail sanitaria.

There has been no change since last year as regards the accommodation in this jail. It contains cells for 395 males, and association wards for 42 females. During the year 152,929 males and 4,048 females were incarcerated in this jail. The daily average was 419·32 males and 11·11 females. There was no overcrowding at any time. This is avoided by accommodating prisoners in the chapel, when they exceed the number which the jail is certified to hold. The sanitary condition of the jail was satisfactory.

Soil and Drainage.—The elevated situation of this jail, which stands on a natural cabook hill, about 12 or 15 feet above sea level, accounts for the satisfactory nature of its drainage. The soil being hard and more or less impermeable, permits of the rapid flow of water along the slopes that surround the jail on all sides.

Sewage and Night-soil.—The latrines are worked on the dry-earth system, and their contents disposed of at a distance from the jail. The latrines on the yard are used by day, and metal pans by night. This latter is a good system, in that it prevents exposure to night chills.

Water Supply.—As heretofore, water is supplied from wells in the premises, except in time of great drought, when it has to be brought from outside. Water for drinking is boiled and filtered. Great care and attention are taken to keep the filters in good order.

All prisoners bathe twice a week, with the exception of those working as masons, stone-breakers, and at cement or earthworks, who are permitted to bathe daily.

Food.—The articles for consumption are supplied in the raw state by a contractor. Both the raw materials and the cooked food are daily inspected.

It was found necessary to recommend a new diet into the jails for those on light labour, to be called the light labour diet, which I hope to see introduced next year.

The regulations as to penal, ordinary, full, and punishment diets are the same as heretofore. I append a scale of diets in use, together with the additional diet recommended by me. I may add that this scale is as perfect as it can be.

The discontinuance in the ordinary diet of dholl and ghee, and the substitution of fish for beef during five days of the week, seem to have answered well in preventing bowel complaints.

Clothing.—On this subject I may mention that flannel clothing was not issued since 13th September, 1882, to prisoners admitted from that date, and, notwithstanding that the weather was not at all times all that could be desired, yet I am glad to observe that not one of the new admissions suffered from chest affections of any consequence.

I may go further, in stating that the type of pneumonia and bronchitis of former years (the flannel period) has happily disappeared, but whether this is the result of the total disuse of flannel (clothing to which natives are unaccustomed), or whether it is merely a fortunate circumstance, I am not prepared to say; yet I cannot help thinking that it was more frequently the cause of the mischief it was intended to avert, owing to the incautious use made of it.

Work.—I have not noticed any injurious effect on the health of the prisoners by the work performed by them here.

SLAVE ISLAND JAIL.

This jail is situated in Slave Island, on the road to the Fort, between the lake on the east and the Kolluputiya road on the west. It consists of two rows of buildings temporarily divided into cells, which afford accommodation for 248 prisoners. The cells are well ventilated. It contains also five refractory cells, now no longer used, and a small ward at the north end of this building, in which those under observation and the sick set apart for hospital are temporarily located.

Lighting.—All the wards are lit by means of kerosine lamps which answer well.

Drainage.—The drainage is satisfactory.

Latrines.—The latrines are worked satisfactorily, and upon the same system observed throughout the jails.

Water and Baths.—The water in use here is both good and sufficient for drinking; it is boiled and filtered. The bathing arrangements are satisfactory. As most of the prisoners located in this jail are employed either in the Breakwater Works, or in road-making and other earth-works, they are permitted to bathe daily.

Work.—The work performed by the prisoners here has not been found to be pernicious to health; on the contrary, the recent admissions, who are sent here after a short residence at Welikada, improve rapidly.

Food.—Ordinary and full diet are given to all prisoners located in this jail, irrespective of their stage of imprisonment.

BREAKWATER JAIL.

This jail is in the Fort, between the road leading to the Wharf on one side, and the sea on the other. It consists of two large well-ventilated wards, temporarily partitioned off into cells for the solitary system of imprisonment. It is capable of accommodating 200 prisoners. The daily average has been 144.

Lighting.—This is the only jail which is lit with gas.

Drainage.—Superficial or surface drains carry the water into the sea. The system is satisfactory.

Water.—Water for drinking is obtained from a well in the Fort, which, like in all jails, is boiled and filtered.

Latrines.—The latrines are on the dry-earth system. Their contents are disposed of at a distance from the jail.

Food.—All prisoners located here are allowed full diet.

Work.—The work performed by the prisoners in this jail being in connection with the Breakwater Works, is of a difficult and arduous nature, but not injurious to health. This jail is recruited from the Slave Island jail. The men detained here are, as a rule, strong, healthy, and able-bodied.

HULFTSDORP JAIL.

This jail is under the supervision of the Fiscal of the Western Province. It is situated on a hill behind the Law Courts at Hulftsdorp, about 100 feet above the sea level, and consists of three separate blocks of buildings for the reception of criminal prisoners and civil debtors. Its inmates are composed of unconvicted prisoners (waiting trial), debtors, convicted prisoners for work in the jail and the Law Courts, road defaulters, and prisoners condemned to capital punishment, who are detained here till executed.

Accommodation.—The total number in jail during the year was 3,154; daily average 124·18.

Drainage.—The drainage is very satisfactory.

Lighting.—This jail is lit with kerosine and cocoanut oil.

Water.—The bathing arrangements are satisfactory. A well inside the jail supplies water for drinking and bathing purposes, except the dry season, when it has to be purchased. For drinking the water is boiled and filtered.

Food.—Raw materials are supplied by a contractor and cooked by the prisoners.

Work.—Only the convicted prisoners work in this jail. They are employed at cooking, sweeping, &c. The work is not injurious to health.

The sick.—The sick were not treated in this jail during the year, but sent to the Borella Convict Hospital. Of the 38 transferred for treatment, 37 were discharged cured, 1 died of chronic dysentery. In this case the patient was an old feeble man, who was remanded to jail while suffering from the disease. His case from the beginning was a hopeless one. (*Vide* death report No. 7.)

MAHARA JAIL.

This jail is situated about ten miles from Colombo, and two miles from the Mahara railway station, on a hill about 200 feet above sea level. The vicinity of the jail is healthy, except at its southern aspect which, from being low and swampy, is at certain seasons malarious.

The jail consists of eight detached buildings running parallel to each other, and enclosed by a high stone wall. Of these buildings or wards four are permanent, and four temporary. In all they are capable of accommodating 387 prisoners. The daily strength during the year was 317·63. There was no overcrowding.

Lighting.—The wards are lighted with kerosine and cocoanut oil.

Drainage.—The drains within the jail walls are superficial, paved, and directed towards the southern slopes. They carry away the water most satisfactorily.

Latrines.—The arrangements in connection with the latrines are satisfactory, being on the usual dry-earth plan.

Water.—Water is abundant for all purposes. It is obtained from wells on the premises. For drinking it is boiled and filtered. The filters are weekly looked after and kept in good order.

Bath.—All prisoners working here bathe daily.

Food.—Ordinary and full diet are given to prisoners employed here.

Work.—The work performed in this jail is both satisfactory and remunerative. It consists of stone-breaking for the Breakwater and Waterworks; and for road-making. The work, though hard and of a severe nature, has not hitherto proved detrimental to the health of the prisoners.

The sick.—The sick—that is the more serious cases from this jail—are sent for treatment to the Borella Civil Hospital after a short period of observation; of trivial ailments 404 cases were treated. During the year the health of this jail has been most satisfactory. Only one death

took place at the station from heart disease. The prisoner in this instance died suddenly while at work at the quarry.

CONVICT HOSPITAL, BORELLA.

This hospital is situated at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from Welikada, at the junction of four roads. It is bounded on the north and south by properties owned by private individuals, on the west by the high road, and on the east by low jungle and swampy fields. The hospital is surrounded by a high cabook wall. At the left-hand side of the entrance to it are the quarters of the jail officers. This is the only convict hospital, and into it are received the sick from all the jails in Colombo and from Mahara. There is accommodation in it for 128 patients.

Lighting.—The hospital is lit with kerosine lamps.

Drainage.—The drains are superficial, and constructed so as to carry away all water in the direction of the sloping grounds outside the hospital.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of the hospital and its vicinity was on the whole satisfactory, the property adjoining the hospital on the north being all to which exception was occasionally taken. The only recommendation under this head that I have to make, is, that the private property to the north of it be purchased by Government and made over to the jail authorities. Hitherto it has been a source of constant trouble from the unsatisfactory manner in which it is kept, despite all the complaints made by us to the owner and Municipal officers. I would suggest that this piece of land, together with all that waste jungle and cabook land (Crown property) between the hospital and the jail, be made over to the jail, to be cleared, levelled, and laid out. At present I fear it is used as a kind of latrine by a large proportion of the poorer native population living in its vicinity.

Latrines.—The latrines are worked on the dry-earth system. Their contents are disinfected and removed for burial by prisoners to a spot about half a mile distant from the hospital. As the locality selected for this purpose is subject to periodical inundations, I would suggest that the hospital night-soil be carted away altogether from its vicinity by a contractor.

Baths and water.—The water for the use of the hospital is obtained from two wells within the premises. The supply is ample for all purposes. For drinking, it is boiled and filtered; the filters are in good working order. Wooden troughs and tubs are used for cold water and warm water baths.

Nursing Arrangements.—The hospital patients are nursed by intelligent good-conduct prisoners who are from time to time trained for the purpose. They are attentive and kind, and work very satisfactorily. In special cases, and during times of severe outbreaks of disease, extra attendants are employed.

Diet.—There is no special scale of hospital diet included in the contract. I regret that this should have escaped my attention when the scale of diets at present used was being revised a few months ago. Although late, I would recommend that the Inspector-General of Prisons be asked to include in the contract the hospital diets in use in the Government Civil Hospitals.

Disposal of Dead.—The dead are removed for burial in coffins to the General Cemetery by prisoners, after an inquest and post-mortem examination.

The Sick.—The number treated in hospital during the year, I am glad to say, was very small, and the diseases on the whole were of a very ordinary and amenable character. Out of a total of 615 treated, 603 were discharged cured, 10 died, and two remained over. The daily average of sick was 18·58.

Fever.—By far the largest number of admissions was for ague, of which disease 220 were treated. Most of the patients were residents of malarious districts, and had been subject to the disease previous to admission. Only one case proved fatal under this head in that instance; death was due to remittent fever.

Chest Affections.—52 were admitted for bronchitis, 2 for asthma, 15 for pneumonia, and 1 for pluerisy. Most of these cases were due to changes in the weather, and, with a few exceptions, were of a mild type. All recovered.

Bowel-complaints.—76 patients were treated for dysentery. Most of these were men in their first or penal stage who had been subject to bowel-complaints previous conviction.

Dysentery.—The mortality under this head was 3·94. In all the cases which terminated in death, the prisoners had suffered from the disorder previous to conviction. It is satisfactory that not in a single case was the disease brought on by any error of diet or other causes ascribable to imprisonment.

Diarrhœa.—There were very few admissions under this head. January and February were the only months in which it prevailed to a slight extent. The sufferers were new admissions, in whom the disease was most likely brought on by change of food, habits, &c. None died from this cause.

Other Disease.—Under this head I am glad to state that nothing came under my observation of any importance. There were a few cases of small-pox and chicken-pox, which were sent on to the Kanatta hospital as soon as they were diagnosed. In these few instances, I am inclined to believe they must have caught the contagion either while out on the public streets, or from the guards coming into the jail from infected localities.

I submit a comparative return of sick from 1877 to 1883, from which you will observe that the year which has just closed bears very favourable comparison with past years, and is satisfactory evidence of the general health of the jails.

FRED. KEYT, M.D.,
Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

The Principal Civil Medical Officer, and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Comparative Return of Sick in the Colombo Jails from 1877—1883.

	Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Fevers.		Respiratory Diseases.		Injuries.		Other Diseases		Total	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1877.														
January	8	—	16	—	5	—	25	2	1	—	13	—	68	2
February	8	1	41	—	2	—	10	—	—	—	14	—	75	1
March	8	—	29	—	4	1	13	1	2	—	21	—	77	1
April	9	1	31	—	10	—	5	—	3	—	18	1	76	2
May	15	1	65	—	16	—	27	2	3	—	33	3	159	6
June	11	—	78	—	16	—	23	—	4	—	29	10	161	10
July	4	—	57	—	23	—	28	—	2	—	30	1	144	1
August	3	—	48	—	24	—	25	3	4	—	24	—	128	3
September	2	—	53	—	17	1	23	—	2	—	29	1	126	2
October	3		31	—	18	—	16	—	—	—	31	—	99	—
November . .	7	—	51	1	31	—	22	2	1	—	41	1	153	5
December	1	1	35	1	8	—	22	—	6	—	19	—	91	2
Total ...	79	4	535	2	174	2	239	9	28	—	302	17	1357	35
1878.														
January	3	1	16	—	7	—	20	—	5	—	18	—	69	1
February	6	—	23	—	6	—	12	—	3	—	20	—	70	—
March	2	—	44	—	15	—	18	3	4	—	27	—	110	3
April	2	—	24	—	29	—	27	1	1	—	34	—	117	1
May	4	1	13	—	34	—	14	—	5	—	34	—	104	1
June	2	—	5	—	23	—	9	—	4	—	17	—	60	—
July	6	—	27	—	12	—	8	—	3	—	20	1	76	1
August	11	1	29	2	9	—	25	2	—	—	14	—	88	5
September	4	—	28	1	15	—	21	1	3	—	14	—	85	1
October	9	—	35	1	19	—	23	—	3	—	23	1	112	2
November	3	—	8	—	8	—	15	—	3	—	23	—	60	—
December	2	—	13	—	12	—	9	—	1	—	17	—	54	1
Total ...	54	3	265	4	189	—	201	7	35	—	261	2	1005	16
1879.														
January	6	—	11	—	23	1	11	2	6	—	29	—	86	3
February	1	—	8	—	11	—	24	2	—	—	32	—	76	2
March	4	—	12	—	9	—	22	1	4	—	43	—	94	1
April	8	—	15	—	16	—	15	—	2	—	30	—	86	—
May	10	1	15	1	19	1	13	1	—	—	16	—	73	4
June	1	—	21	—	18	—	18	—	3	—	12	—	73	—
July	4	—	28	—	20	1	8	1	7	—	15	—	82	2
August	3	1	18	1	22	—	10	—	5	—	16	—	74	1
September	6	—	38	—	13	—	4	—	6	—	6	—	73	—
October	5	—	27	—	14	—	6	—	3	—	12	—	67	1
November	3	—	19	—	6	—	8	-	3	—	10	—	49	—
December	5	—	30	—	24	—	2	—	3	—	4	—	68	—
Total ...	56	2	242	2	195	3	141	7	42	—	225	—	901	14
1880.														
January	2	—	24	1	11	—	2	1	3	—	9	—	51	2
February . ..	4	—	10	1	17	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	47	1
March	4	—	24	—	33	—	9	—	7	—	5	—	82	—
April	2	—	24	—	30	—	2	—	5	—	13	—	76	—
May	4	—	31	—	29	—	4	—	8	—	18	—	94	—
June	7	1	31	2	28	—	4	—	5	—	19	—	94	3
July	6	1	40	1	35	—	2	—	10	—	18	—	111	2
August	3	1	21	—	20	1	2	—	4	—	25	—	75	2
September	3	—	23	—	13	1	2	—	10	—	44	—	95	1
October	4	1	53	1	43	—	1	—	4	—	47	—	152	2
November	6	1	41	45	35	—	4	—	6	—	9	—	101	5
December	9	1	44	5	45	—	12	3	6	—	9	—	125	9
Total ...	54	6	466	56	339	2	48	4	68	—	228	—	1103	27
1881.														
January	5	1	27	1	50	—	12	1	17	—	32	—	143	3
February	3	—	22	—	28	—	3	1	7	—	22	1	85	2
March	4	—	10	—	20	1	2	1	7	—	29	—	72	2
April	8	—	17	—	35	—	7	1	3	—	14	—	84	1
May	10	—	18	—	25	1	2	—	6	—	28	1	89	2
June	17	—	29	—	32	—	5	2	2	—	35	2	120	4
July	31	2	11	4	26	—	10	1	13	—	24	—	115	7
August	31	2	6	—	26	1	12	2	7	—	15	—	97	5
September	13	—	2	2	18	1	2	2	3	—	11	—	49	5
October	19	1	3	—	5	—	7	—	4	—	15	—	53	1
November	11	1	1	—	17	—	7	—	3	—	23	1	62	2
December	20	1	1	—	20	1	10	2	8	1	18	1	77	6
Total ...	172	8	147	7	302	5	79	13	80	1	266	6	1046	40

[*continued over*]

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Sick—*continued.*

	Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Fevers.		Respiratory Diseases.		Injuries.		Other Diseases.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1882.														
January	50	2	1	—	60	3	9	—	13	—	35	1	168	6
February	26	3	—	—	86	5	12	2	9	—	15	—	148	10
March	10	1	5	2	64	2	7	1	4	—	14	1	104	7
April	19	2	7	—	30	—	4	—	9	—	35	—	104	2
May	31	1	7	—	43	1	10	1	6	—	21	—	118	3
June	41	—	32	1	59	1	18	—	15	—	47	—	[illegible]	2
July	23	1	34	2	79	1	21	—	9	—	24	1	[illegible]	5
August	11	1	9	—	51	2	12	—	9	1	26	—	[illegible]	4
September	9	—	5	—	41	2	9	—	6	—	36	—	106	2
October	7	—	5	1	43	—	13	—	9	—	34	—	104	1
November	8	1	* 3	2	44	—	23	—	5	—	29	—	112	3
December	11	—	9	—	29	1	7	—	14	—	19	—	[illegible]	1
Total ...	246	12	117	8	629	18	145	4	101	1	335	3	1573	46
1883.														
January	14	—	5	—	33	—	8	—	11	—	29	—	100	—
February	6	—	5	—	16	—	7	—	6	—	9	1	49	1
March	2	—	1	—	14	—	5	—	3	—	7	—	32	—
April	4	—	—	—	18	1	5	—	8	—	9	—	39	1
May	8	1	4	—	22	—	10	—	5	—	11	—	60	1
June	13	—	3	—	32	—	10	—	7	—	7	2	72	2
July	6	1	—	—	41	—	7	—	8	—	18	1	80	2
August	4	—	—	—	21	—	3	—	6	—	2	—	36	—
September	4	1	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	19	1
October	7	—	—	—	7	—	4	—	4	—	8	1	30	1
November	4	—	—	—	10	—	4	—	4	—	10	—	32	—
December	1	—	—	—	13	—	3	—	3	—	5	1	25	1
Total ...	73	3	18	—	229	1	67	—	65	—	122	6	574	10

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Welikada Prison each year from 1877 to 1883.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1877 ...	2,534 ..	131	1881 ...	3,066 ...	71
1878 ..	2,633 ...	103	1882 ...	3,838 ...	77
1879 ...	2,286 ...	51	1883 ...	3,734 ...	69
1880 ...	2,891 ...	92			

DIET SCALE.—Prisons Department.

	Europeans and Burghers.				Natives.				Juveniles.				Refractory Diet.	
	Full	Ordinary.	Penal.	Light labour.	Full.	Ordinary.	Penal.	Light labour.	Full.	Ordinary.	Penal	Light labour.	European and Burgher	Native
Bread, oz. ...	16	12	24	10	4	4	4	4	Same as that for Europeans and natives, but less in quantity on each kind of diet by one-third.				28	—
Rice* ...	16	10	8	8	20	20	20	12					—	22
Meat, Fish, or Egg† .	6	8	—	4	5	2½	—	4					—	—
Vegetables‡ ...	8	8	4	6	4	6	4	4					—	—
Plantain ..	4	4	—	—	2	—	—	—					—	—
Dholl ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—					—	—
Sugar or Jaggery§ ...	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1					—	—
Coffee or Tea‖ ...	½	½	—	½	½	½	—	½					—	—
Ghee ...	½	½	—	A sufficient quantity.	A sufficient quantity.	—	—	A sufficient quantity.					—	—
Onions ...	—	—	—			—	—						—	—
Salt and Pepper ..	—	—	—			—	—						—	—
Curry stuffs ..	—	—	—			—	—						—	—

* For light labour the rice to be boiled soft.

† Meat twice a week; fish (salt and dry) five times a week. No meat for light labour: fish, or two eggs in lieu of fish, to be done like a broth.

‡ For light labour, viz., ash-plantains, murunga, kohilla leaves and stalks, and karavila.

§ Only sugar for light labour.

‖ Only tea for light labour.

FRED. KEYT, M.D.

APPENDIX.

A.

RETURN showing the Daily Average of all Convicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1883.

JAILS.	In Penal Stage.	In Second Stage.	In Third Stage.	Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Simple Imprisonment.	Total.	OF THIS TOTAL: Females.	Juveniles.	In Convalescent Gang.	Sick.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	160 33	209·88	42·20	—	·18	412 59	11 11	26·57	7·60	6 66
Slave Island ... / Breakwater ...	37 51	297·86	22·79	—	—	358 16	-	—	15 41	3 11
Mahara ...	57 35	218 52	48·68	—	—	324 55	—	—	15 13	5 12
New Lunatic Asylum ..	24 98	96·74	38 27	—	—	159·99	—	—	4 98	1·88
Hulftsdorp ...	28	16 97	4 16	19·73	1 12	42 26	·20	—	--	13
Negombo ...	11·50	114·96	8·18	9 78	·28	1 14 70	26	—	31 78	5·49
Kalutara ...	3 91	22·01	5 32	2 43	02	33·72	·02	—	1·66	·66
Kégalla ...	4·95	·56	05	20 16	51	26 23	·01	—	—	15
Ratnapura ..	11 69	·75	—	5·62	·06	18·12	04	·24	·69	·64
Avisawélla ..	2·21	·50	—	2 05	·02	4 78	·02	—	·06	01
	314 74	978 75	169 65	59 77	2 19	1525 10	11·66	26·81	77 31	23 85
Central Province.										
Kandy old jail ...	1·49	5 19	3 77	—	1·58	12·03	64	·87	—	04
Bógambra ...	167 24	168·20	25 19	43·61	—	404·24	—	—	37 36	7·20
Nuwara Eliya ...	17·12	—	—	8 16	18	25 46	1 13	·04	05	·41
Badulla ..	17·63	·04	—	2 28	·07	20·02	·21	—	·18	·13
Mátalé ...	2 64	—	—	15 84	—	18 48	·01	01	17	·32
	206 12	173·43	28 96	69 89	1 83	480 23	1 99	92	37 76	8 10
Southern Province.										
Galle ...	50 01	93·59	15·15	1·99	1 98	162 72	1 17	1 29	12 60	4 92
Mátara	9 15	28·59	·26	5 78	·15	43·92	13	·10	1 01	·57
Tangalla .	4·08	10 68	1·20	3 14	—	19·10	·17	01	4·01	67
Hambantota ..	5 70	82 95	12·55	—	—	101 20	—	—	4 15	3 24
Balapitiya ...	2 47	—	—	1·07	·08	3 62	·01	01	03	-
	71·41	215 81	29 15	11 98	2·21	330 56	1 48	1 41	21 80	9·40
North-Western Province.										
Kurunégala	25 54	35 59	—	46·42	01	107·56	·15	81	2·50	2 82
Puttalam ..	3·95	25·05	12·64	·44	04	41·12	·01	·06	3 55	2 94
Chilaw ...	6 32	28 57	2 12	—	·25	37 26	—	—	18	2 42
	35 81	89·21	14 76	46 86	·30	186 94	·16	87	6 23	8 18
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	25·50	30·85	7 74	5·97	·09	70·15	·15	·11	5·39	1 39
Mannár ...	·10	03	—	·19	—	·32	·01	—	—	—
Vavuniya-Viláṇkulam .	1·03	89	—	03	—	1 95	—	—	·27	15
Mullaittívu ...	·13	·02	—	79	·01	·95	·03	—	—	·07
	26 76	31 79	7·74	6·98	10	73·37	·19	·11	5·66	1·61
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	10 37	13·36	4·96	13 38	·01	42 08	·03	·11	92	·37
Trincomalee ...	3·21	1·58	—	1·02	—	5 81	—	—	·45	05
	13·58	14·94	4 96	14 40	·01	47·89	·03	·11	1·37	·42
North-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura ...	17·66	23 63	—	3 41	·03	44·73	·09	·15	78	·66
Total of all Jails in Ceylon...	686·08	1527·56	255·22	213·29	6·67	2688·82	15·60	30 38	150·91	52·22

2.

RETURN showing the Number of Convicts confined in the Jails of Ceylon, and of their Disposal, during the year 1883.

JAILS.	Number of Prisoners on 1st January, 1883	Received during the year				Total.	Disposed of during the year.						Number of Convicted Prisoners in Jail on 1st January, 1884.
		By sentence.	From other Prisons.	Recaptured			Discharged, sentence expired.	Transferred to other Prisons.	Escaped.	Died.	Hanged	Total	
				Prior to 1st January, 1883.	During the year.								
Western Province.													
Węlikada ...	436	1403	2398	1	1	4239	1275	2536	1	12*	—	3824	415
Slave Island .	356	—	1490	—	—	1846	62	1392	1	1†	—	1456	390
Breakwater ..													
Mahara ..	315	-	703	—	3	1021	240	410	4	1†	—	655	366
New Lunatic Asylum ...	201	—	438	—	1	640	187	452	1	—	-	640	—
Hulftsdorp ...	22	1688	53	-	—	1763	1712	27	—	—	2	1741	22
Negombo ...	147	858	160	—	—	1165	834	184	—	12	—	1030	135
Kalutara ..	27	358	41	—	-	426	306	107	—	—	—	413	13
Kęgalla ...	4	1685	4	—	—	1693	1607	80	—	—	—	1687	6
Ratnapura ...	13	599	4	1		617	571	36	—	—	—	607	10
Avisawęlla ...	-	211	13	—	—	224	204	15	—	—	—	219	5
	1521	6802	5304	2	5	13634	6998	5239	7	26	2	12272	1362
Central Province.													
Kandy old jail ...	11	76	15	—	—	102	51	42	—	—	—	93	9
Bogambra ...	340	5490	579	2	2	6413	5570	447	4	7	2	6030	383
Nuwara Eliya ...	27	660	—	—	2	689	646	17	3	—	—	666	23
Badulla ..	13	382	1	—	1	397	344	43	1	—	—	388	9
Matale ...	2	1512	3	—	—	1517	1323	192	—	1	—	1516	1
	393	8120	598	2	5	9118	7934	741	8	8	2	8693	425
Southern Province.													
Galle ..	157	512	225	—	2	896	504	236	2	5	3	750	146
Mátara ...	26	710	65	—	—	801	730	48		—	—	778	23
Tangalla ...	7	307	41	1	—	356	314	18	—	—	—	332	24
Hambantota .	103	5	46	—	2	156	16	31	2	2	—	51	105
Balapitiya ..	2	163	15	—	—	180	112	64	1	—	—	177	3
	295	1697	392	1	4	2389	1676	397	5	7	3	2088	301
North-Western Province.													
Kurunegala ..	61	1688	42	—	3	1794	1669	19	3	2	—	1693	101
Puttalam ...	44	48	35	—	—	127	82	7	—	1	—	90	37
Chilaw ...	64	62	58	—	—	184	105	50	—	—	—	155	29
	169	1798	135	—	3	2105	1856	76	3	3	—	1938	167
Northern Province													
Jaffna ...	77	811	33	—	—	921	832	13	—	3	—	848	73
Mannar ..	—	21	—			21	20	1		—	—	21	—
Vavuniya-Vilâykulam ...	1	3	9	—	—	13	11	1	—	-	—	12	1
Mullaittivu ...	2	74	—	—	—	76	67	9	—	—	—	76	—
	80	909	42	—	—	1031	930	24	—	3	—	957	74
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa ...	6	1145	31	—	—	1182	1095	43	—	—	—	1138	44
Trincomalee ...	—	93	12	—	—	105	97	—	—	—	—	97	8
	6	1238	43	—	-	1287	1192	43	—	—	—	1235	52
North-Central Province.													
Anuradhapura ...	31	502	71	—	3	607	531	2	3	1	—	537	70
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	2495	21066	6585	5	20	30171	21117	6522	26	48	7	27720	2451

* Of these (made up of 3 from Mahara, 3 from New Lunatic Asylum, 1 from Breakwater, and 5 from Węlikada Prison), 10 died in the Borella Convict Hospital, and 2 in the Small pox Hospital

† The two deaths appearing against the Prisons of Breakwater and Mahara occurred suddenly.

c.

RETURN showing the Terms of Sentences of Prisoners received during the year 1883 into the Jails of Ceylon.

JAILS.	Road Ordinance Defaulters.			Others.									Grand Total
	Sentence not exceeding two weeks.	One month or less.	Total	Sentence not exceeding two weeks.	Not exceeding one month.	Not exceeding three months.	Not exceeding six months.	Not exceeding one year.	Not exceeding five years.	Exceeding five years.	Sentenced to be hanged.	Total.	
Western Province													
Wélikada	—	—	—	633	263	286	26	34	114	47	—	1403	1403
Slave Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp	1671	—	1671	5	4	—	—	1	2	1	4	17	1688
Negombo	725	3	728	51	14	36	13	16	—	—	—	130	858
Kalutara	216	—	216	24	44	43	17	14	—	—	—	142	358
Kégalla	1526	2	1528	52	30	25	38	12	—	—	—	157	1685
Ratnapura	427	—	427	63	36	48	6	19	—	—	—	172	599
Avisawella	164	—	164	33	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	47	211
	4729	5	4734	861	395	448	100	96	116	48	4	2068	6802
Central Province.													
Kandy old jail ..	—	—	—	27	36	13	—	—	—	—	—	76	76
Bogambra	4302	—	4302	249	340	287	35	76	126	71	4	1188	5490
Nuwara Eliya ...	405	29	434	79	60	83	4	—	—	—	—	226	660
Badulla	192	—	192	29	24	57	18	23	31	8	—	190	382
Matale	1260	—	1260	45	121	86	—	—	—	—	—	252	1512
	6159	29	6188	429	581	526	57	99	157	79	4	1932	8120
Southern Province													
Galle . ..	140	—	140	147	55	39	43	71	3	9	5	372	512
Mátara . ..	345	57	402	208	43	24	9	10	4	10	—	308	710
Tappalla	246	—	246	6	21	15	10	9	—	—	—	61	307
Hambantota	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Balapitiya .. .	57	5	62	36	23	42	—	—	—	—	—	101	163
	788	62	850	398	144	122	62	90	7	19	5	847	1697
North-Western Province													
Kurunégala	867	588	1455	64	51	48	20	27	21	2	—	233	1688
Puttalam	34	—	34	1	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	14	48
Chilaw . .	—	—	—	11	11	13	2	1	14	9	1	62	62
	901	588	1489	76	72	64	22	28	35	11	1	309	1798
Northern Province													
Jaffna .. .	556	—	556	37	108	86	8	4	11	1	—	255	811
Mannár	15	—	15	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	21
Vavuniya-Viláykulam ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mullaittivu	63	—	63	2	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	11	74
	637	—	637	42	114	89	10	5	11	1	—	272	909
Eastern Province													
Batticaloa . ..	1024	—	1024	24	23	24	7	9	33	1	—	121	1145
Trincomalee . ..	79	—	79	3	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	14	93
	1103	—	1103	27	25	32	8	9	33	1	—	135	1238
North-Central Province													
Anurádhapura ...	282	—	282	198	9	11	—	2	—	—	—	220	502
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	14599	684	15283	2031	1340	1292	259	329	359	159	14	5783	21066

D.

RETURN showing the Former Convictions as far as can be ascertained of Prisoners received during the year 1883 into the Jails of Ceylon.

JAILS.	OTHERS.						ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS.						GRAND TOTAL
	Not previously convicted.	Convicted once before	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times	Convicted more than three times.	Total.	Not previously convicted.	Convicted once before	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times	Convicted more than three times	Total.	
Western Province.													
Welikada	1029	177	75	40	82	1403	—	—	—	—	—	—	1403
Slave Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp . .	17	—	—	—	—	17	1656	12	3	—	—	1671	1688
Negombo	112	18	—	—	—	130	585	99	44	—	—	728	858
Kalutara	123	12	3	4	—	142	151	48	13	4	—	216	358
Kegalla	138	18	1	—	—	157	1037	328	104	41	18	1528	1685
Ratnapura	157	12	2	—	1	172	254	111	45	16	1	427	599
Avisawella	43	4	—	—	—	47	144	15	4	1	—	164	211
	1619	241	81	44	83	2068	3827	613	213	62	19	4734	6802
Central Province													
Kandy old jail .	69	6	1	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
Bógambara	893	147	73	37	38	1188	4302	—	—	—	—	4302	5490
Nuwara Eliya ...	215	11	—	—	—	226	434	—	—	—	—	434	660
Badulla . .	168	19	1	1	1	190	192	—	—	—	—	192	382
Matale	215	22	14	1	—	252	995	167	79	15	4	1260	1512
	1560	205	89	39	39	1932	5923	167	79	15	4	6188	8120
Southern Province													
Galle	287	53	21	1	10	372	83	26	15	11	5	140	512
Matara	226	52	21	5	1	308	163	111	69	26	33	402	710
Tangalla .. .	38	11	8	1	3	61	50	80	73	39	4	246	307
Hambantota . ..	3	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Balapitiya	95	6	—	—	—	101	62	—	—	—	—	62	163
	649	123	54	7	14	847	358	217	157	76	42	850	1697
North-Western Province.													
Kurunégala	204	24	3	2	—	233	1052	261	97	27	18	1455	1688
Puttalam	14	—	—	—	—	14	34	—	—	—	—	34	48
Chilaw	56	4	2	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
	274	28	5	2	—	309	1086	261	97	27	18	1489	1798
Northern Province.													
Jaffna	192	34	14	8	7	255	184	176	112	48	36	556	811
Mannar	4	1	1	—	—	6	15	—	—	—	—	15	21
Vavuniya-Vilankulam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	3
Mullaittivu	10	—	1	—	—	11	19	13	5	11	15	63	74
	206	35	16	8	7	272	220	190	117	59	51	637	909
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa	84	27	6	2	2	121	372	311	190	79	72	1024	1145
Trincomalee	11	3	—	—	—	14	25	33	21	—	—	79	93
	95	30	6	2	2	135	397	344	211	79	72	1103	1238
North-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura ...	208	10	2	—	—	220	116	43	23	—	—	282	502
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	4611	672	253	102	145	5783	12027	1835	897	318	206	15283	21066

E.

RETURN showing the Daily Average of all Unconvicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1883.

JAILS.	Crown Debtors.	Civil Debtors.	Default of bail, witnesses, &c.	Further Examination.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Sentence, pending Appeal, &c.	Accused Persons arrested on Warrants, &c.	Lunatics.	TOTAL.	OF THIS TOTAL: Fine Ia.	Juveniles.	Sick.
Western Province.												
Welikada	—	—	·03	51	·27	·06	—	—	87	86	·01	·02
Slave Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp	—	3 11	8 09	26 09	40 33	3·96	34	—	81 92	1·62	60	1 03
Negombo	—	·12	·06	7·05	1 52	68	·01	·56	10 00	48	—	06
Kalutara	—	17	·08	5 47	76	1 32	06	·20	8·06	44	—	·05
Kégalla	—	·07	·59	5 73	2 22	1·71	·02	·21	10 55	15	·03	—
Ratnapura	—	·13	·85	8 19	2 67	1 22	—	·09	13 15	·03	·12	35
Avisáwella	—	—	—	2·20	·08	05	—	—	2 33	·25	01	·04
	—	3·60	9·70	55 24	47 85	9 00	43	1·06	126 88	3 83	77	1 55
Central Province.												
Kandy old jail	—	2·79	23 13	37 97	48 10	4·51	11	—	116 61	1 89	·28	2 78
Bogambra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	8·39	34	65	—	·01	9 39	·65	01	04
Badulla	—	·84	1 62	16·29	6 81	1·06	·05	·42	27·09	07	—	10
Matale	—	01	—	9 95	·23	—	—	—	10 19	07	02	22
	—	3·64	24·75	72 60	55·48	6 22	16	·43	163 28	2 68	31	3 14
Southern Province.												
Galle	·89	2·38	56	10 30	4 55	2 95	·05	—	21·68	82	·61	·17
Matara	·01	·28	·57	5·09	2 43	1 12	·04	·43	9 77	20	—	·16
Tangalla	—	—	·33	2·07	1 03	·31	01	02	3 77	·05	04	17
Hambantota	—	—	—	·49	·61	—	—	·04	1·14	—	—	—
Balapitiya	—	—	—	6 08	·03	·07	—	—	6 18	35	—	—
	90	2 66	1·26	24 03	8·65	4·45	·10	·49	42 54	1 42	65	50
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala	—	1 02	—	6 25	11·35	·50	·28	15	19 54	·49	09	70
Puttalam	—	—	59	4 54	70	—	—	—	5 63	—	—	·04
Chilaw	—	—	·05	3 95	1 52	·05	·07	08	5 72	11	—	·39
	—	1·02	44	14 74	13 57	·55	·35	·23	30 90	·60	09	1 13
Northern Province												
Jaffna	—	·65	—	4 03	2 63	1 02	·37	—	8·70	·41	09	07
Mannár	—	·03	—	·17	·02	·11	—	—	33	01	—	—
Vavuniya-Vilánkulam ...	—	—	—	16	·03	—	·03	—	·52	—	—	03
Mullaittívu	—	—	—	·13	—	14	—	—	27	—	—	—
	—	·68	—	4·79	2·68	1 27	40	—	9 82	42	09	·10
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	—	·03	—	8 98	10 04	89	·57	—	20 51	24	06	16
Trincomalee	—	·52	—	·39	—	·04	—	—	·95	—	—	—
	—	·55	—	9·37	10·04	·93	·57	—	21·46	·24	06	16
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura	—	—	1·09	3 49	·56	·25	—	11	5·50	—	—	—
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	·90	12·15	37·24	184 26	138·83	22 67	2 01	2 32	400·38	9 19	1·97	6 58

F.

RETURN showing the Daily Average, Admissions, and Deaths of all Prisoners for the year 1883, within the Jails of Ceylon.

JAILS	DAILY AVERAGE. Convicted	DAILY AVERAGE. Unconvicted.	DAILY AVERAGE. TOTAL.	ADMISSIONS. Convicted	ADMISSIONS. Unconvicted.	DEATHS. Convicted.	DEATHS. Unconvicted.	Cubic space per Prisoner in Feet.
Western Province.								
Welikada ...	412·59	·87	413·46	1403	1	5	—	827 17
Slave Island ...	358 16	—	358·16	—	—	2	—	1078·22
Breakwater ..								
Mahara ...	324·55	—	324 55	—	—	4	—	476·25
Hulftsdorp ...	42·26	81·92	124 18	1688	1466	—	—	867·56
Negombo ...	144 70	10·00	154 70	858	294	12	—	733·42
New Lunatic Asylum ...	159 99	—	159 99		—	3	—	712 02
Kalutara ..	33 72	8·06	41 78	358	367	—	—	447·91
Kégalla	26·23	10·55	36·78	1685	327	—	—	339·50
Ratnapura ...	18·12	13 15	31·27	599	248	—	—	610·00
Avisáwélla ...	4 78	2 33	7 11	211	71	—	—	1589·88
	1525 10	126·88	1651·98	6802	2774	26	—	—
Central Province.								
Kandy old jail ...	12·03	116·61	128·64	76	1661	—	2	719·22
Bogambra ...	404·24	—	404·24	5490	—	7	—	813·82
Nuwara Eliya	25·46	9 39	34·85	660	265	—	—	779·00
Badulla ...	20·02	27·09	47·11	382	397	—	1	808 47
Mátalé ..	18 48	10 19	28·67	1512	343	1	—	367·98
	480 23	163 28	643·51	8120	2660	8	3	—
Southern Province								
Galle ..	162 72	21 68	184 40	512	403	5	1	699·17
Mátara .	43 92	9 77	53 69	710	214	—	—	1080 20
Tangalla .	19·10	3 77	22 87	307	62	—	—	1701·61
Hambantota ..	101 20	1·14	102·34	5	14	2	—	730 19
Balapitiya ...	3 62	6 18	9·80	163	265	—	—	855·00
	330·56	42·54	373 10	1697	958	7	1	—
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala ...	107·56	19·54	127 10	1688	318	2	—	598 00
Puttalam ...	41·12	5 63	46·75	48	48	1	—	691·46
Chilaw ..	37 26	5 72	42·98	62	123	—	—	650·07
	186·94	30·90	217·84	1798	489	3	—	—
Northern Province.								
Jaffna ...	70·15	8·70	78·85	811	274	3	—	1636·94
Mannár ..	·32	·33	·65	21	7	—	—	35480·00
Vavuniya-Vilángkulam ...	1·95	·52	2 47	3	12	—	—	2182·80
Mullaittivu ...	·95	·27	1·22	74	9	—	—	5744 26
	73·37	9·82	83·19	909	302	3	—	—
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa ..	42 08	20·51	62·59	1145	517	—	—	735·72
Trincomalee ...	5 81	·95	6·76	93	23	—	—	6144·52
	47·89	21·46	69 35	1238	540	—	—	—
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura ...	44·73	5·50	50·23	502	111	1	—	1130·12
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	2688·82	400 38	3089·20	21066	7840	48	4	—

G.

RETURN of Prisoners who have escaped from Ceylon Prisons since 1870, and were still at large on 31st December, 1883.

JAILS.	Number of escaped Prisoners at large on 1st January, 1883.		Escaped during the year 1883		Recaptured during the year 1883.		Still at large on 31st December, 1883.	
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted	Convicted.	Unconvicted	Convicted	Unconvicted
Western Province.								
Welikada	5	—	1	—	1	—	5	—
Slave Island ... / Breakwater ...	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
Mahara	3	—	4	—	3	—	4	—
New Lunatic Asylum ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Hulftsdorp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Kalutara	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Kégalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Avisáwélla	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	14	3	7	1	6	1	15	3
Central Province.								
Kandy old jail ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bogambra	6	—	4	—	2	—	8	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	5	1	3	—	2	—	6	1
Badulla	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
Mátalé	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3
	13	6	8	—	5	—	16	6
Southern Province.								
Galle	3	1	2	—	2	—	3	1
Mátara	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Tangalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	4	—	2	—	2	—	4	—
Balapitiya	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	2
	9	2	5	1	4	—	10	3
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala	1	2	3	—	3	1	1	1
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
	3	4	3	—	3	1	3	3
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannár	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	1
Vavuniya-Vilánkulam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittívu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	1	—	—	—	—	4	1
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Trincomalee	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura ...	1	2	3	—	3	—	1	2
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	46	18	26	2	21	2	51	18

E.

RETURN showing the Number of Punishments inflicted on Prisoners for breaches of Prison Rules within the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1883.

JAILS.	By Superintendent.									By Prison Visitors.				By Court.			
	Reprimand to Prisoners.	Forfeiture of Marks.	Lashes with cat not exceeding 12.	Strokes with rattan.	Punishment diet, one to seven days.	Disrated from a trustable office.	Solitary confinement—one to seven days.	Otherwise.	Total.	Solitary confinement.	Lashes and strokes.	Additional imprisonment.	Total.	Additional imprisonment.	Lashes.	Total.	Grand Total.
Western Province																	
Welikada ..	119	134	12	37	256	5	6	31	600	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	601
Slave Island / Breakwater	27	96	5	25	22	5	—	4	184	—	—		—	—	—	—	184
Mahara ...	62	110	9	25	42	5		1	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	254
New Lunatic Asylum	10	35	—	8	26	7	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86
Hulftsdorp		—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—		—	—	—	—	7
Negombo ..	—	6	1	18	7	—	1	—	33	—	—		—	—	—	—	33
Kalutara ..	—	47	1	—	6	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54
Kegalla ..	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura .	—		—		—	—	—	2	2	—	—		—	—	—	—	2
Avisawella .	—	—	—	1	2		—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	218	426	28	114	361	22	14	38	1223	—	—	1	1		—		1224
Central Province.																	
Kandy old jail .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Bogambra ...		3	2	11	240	2	—	32	293	—		1	1	—	—	—	294
Nuwara Eliya ...		—	—	2	—		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Badulla .	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matale .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	3	2	16	240	2	—	32	295	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	296
Southern Province																	
Galle ...	4	48	2	27	145	—	4	12	242	1	6	3	10		—	—	252
Matara ...	—	—	—	6		—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—		6
Tangalla .	—	4	—	—	30	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Hambantota	2	71	4	29	171	—	6	—	283	—	—	2	2		—	—	285
Balapitiya	—	—	—	—	—		—	5	5	—		—	—	—	—	—	5
	6	123	6	62	346	—	10	17	570	1	6	5	12	—	—	—	582
North-Western Province																	
Kurunégala	—	11	—	10	10	—	—	—	31	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	32
Puttalam .		15	—	—	27	—	3	—	45	—	—		—	—	—	—	45
Chilaw .	—	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—		—	—	14
	—	27		10	50		3	—	90	—	—	1	1		—		91
Northern Province.																	
Jaffna ...		3	—	1	1	—	9	—	14	—	—	—	—	—		—	14
Mannar .	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—		—
Vavuniya-Világkulam	—	—	—		1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		—	—	1
Mullaittivu ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
	—	3	—	1	2	—	9	—	15	—	—		—	—	—	—	15
Eastern Province																	
Batticaloa ..	3	3	—	2	5	1	—	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	3	—	2	5	1	—	2	16	—	—	—	—	—		—	16
North-Central Province																	
Anurádhapura ...	—	9	—	2	40	—	—	—	51	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	52
Total of all Jails in Ceylon	227	596	36	207	1044	25	36	89	2260	1	7	8	16	—	—	—	2276

X.

RETURN showing the Number of Punishments inflicted for Offences committed by Officers in the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1883.

JAILS.	By Court.			By Prison Authorities.			Grand Total.
	By Imprisonment.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	By Dismissal.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	
Western Province.							
Welikada ...	—	1	1	10	79	89	90
Slave Island / Breakwater	1	—	1	12	137	149	150
Mahara ..	—	—	—	9	38	47	47
New Lunatic Asylum	—	—	—	1	28	29	29
Hulftsdorp ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Negombo ..	—	—	—	2	2	4	4
Kalutara .	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Kégalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura ..	—	—	—	—	7	7	7
Avisáwélla ..	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
	1	1	2	35	295	330	332
Central Province.							
Kandy old jail	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Bogambra ...	1	—	1	5	14	19	20
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	2	8	10	10
Badulla ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mátalé .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	1	7	24	31	32
Southern Province.							
Galle ...	—	2	2	3	23	26	28
Mátara .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tangalla ..	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	4	15	19	19
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	—	2	2	8	41	49	51
North-Western Province							
Kurunégala ...	—	—	—	1	6	7	7
Puttalam ..	—	—	—	1	14	15	15
Chilaw ..	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
	—	—	—	2	22	24	24
Northern Province							
Jaffna ..	—	—	—	—	5	5	5
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Mullaittívu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	6	6	6
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa .	—	—	—	1	5	6	6
Trincomalee .	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
	—	—	—	2	7	9	9
North-Central Province.							
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	—	1	9	10	10
Total of all Jails in Ceylon...	**2**	**3**	**5**	**55**	**404**	**459**	**464**

K.

RETURN of Prisoners of all Classes treated in the various Jail Hospitals of Ceylon during the year 1883.

JAILS.	Remaining on 31st December, 1882.	Admitted during 1883.	Discharged in 1883.	Hanged.	Died from disease.	Remaining on 31st, December, 1883.	Average daily strength of all prisoners.	Average daily strength of all sick.	Percentage of sick to strength.	Percentage of death to strength
Western Province										
Welikada ...	27	209	231	—	5 *	—	413·46	6·68	1·59	1·20
Slave Island Breakwater	17	130	143	—	2 *	2	358·16	3·11	0·87	0·50
Mahara ...	8	539	537	—	4 †	6	324 55	5·12	1·57	1·23
New Lunatic Asylum ...	8	66	71	—	3 †	—	159·99	1·88	1·17	1·87
Hulftsdorp ...	—	31	31	2	—	—	124·18	1·16	0·93	—
Negombo ...	8	52	45	—	12	3	154 70	5·55	3·58	7·75
Kalutara ...	—	22	22	—	—	—	41 78	0·71	1·69	—
Kégalla ..	—	4	4	—	—	—	36·78	0·15	0·40	—
Ratnapura ...	1	20	20	—	—	1	31·27	0·99	3·16	—
Avisáwélla ...	-	18	18	—	—	—	7 11	0·05	0·70	-
	69	1091	1122	2	26	12	1651·98	25·40	—	—
Central Province.										
Kandy old jail ...	4	174	174	—	2	2	128·64	2·82	2·19	1·55
Bogambra ...	31	243	264	2	7	3	404 24	7·20	1·78	1 73
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	34·85	0 45	1·29	—
Badulla	—	13	12	—	1	—	47 11	0 23	0·48	2·12
Mátalé	—	35	33	—	1	1	28 67	0·54	1·88	3·48
	35	465	483	2	11	6	643·51	11·24	—	—
Southern Province.										
Galle	11	162	163	3	6	4	184·40	5·09	2·76	3·25
Mátara . ..	1	24	25	—	—	—	53 69	0·73	1·35	—
Tangalla	3	23	25	—	—	1	22 87	0 84	3·67	—
Hambantota ...	2	83	77	—	2	6	102 34	3·24	3·16	1·95
Balapitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 80	—	—	—
	17	292	290	3	8	11	373 10	9·90	—	—
North-Western Province										
Kurunégala ...	8	185	188	—	2	3	127·10	3·52	2·76	1·57
Puttalam	8	138	138	—	1	7	46 75	2·98	6·37	2·13
Chilaw	5	72	74	—	—	3	42·98	2·81	6·53	—
	21	395	400	—	3	13	217·84	9·31	—	—
Northern Province.										
Jaffna	8	35	38	—	3	2	78 85	1·46	1·83	3 80
Mannár	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·65	—	—	—
Vavuniya Vilaykulam ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	2 47	0 18	7·28	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·22	0·07	5·73	—
	8	39	42	—	3	2	83 19	1·71	—	
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa	-	8	7	—	—	1	62·59	0·53	0·84	—
Trincomalee ...	—	6	6	—	—	—	6·76	0 05	0·73	—
	—	14	13	—	—	1	69·35	0·58	—	—
North-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura ...	1	45	45	—	1	—	50·23	0·66	1·31	1·99
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	151	2341	2395	7	52	45	3089·20	58 80	—	—

* 10 died in the Borella convict hospital, and 2 in the Small-pox hospital, 1 in Breakwater jail of natural causes, and 1 in Mahara from heart disease.

† Of the 12 deaths in Borella convict hospital and Small-pox hospital, 5 belonged to Welikada, 1 to Breakwater, 3 to Mahara, and 3 to New Lunatic Asylum Prisons, respectively.

2.

RETURN showing the Religion of all Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1883.

JAILS.	Convicted							Unconvicted.						
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.														
Welikada ...	73	261	604	294	169	2	1403	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Slave Island } Breakwater }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	1	5	1617	35	30	—	1688	41	177	965	185	96	2	1466
Negombo ...	11	522	276	37	12	—	858	—	199	86	9	—	—	294
Kalutara ...	—	8	333	3	11	3	358	—	25	333	2	4	3	367
Kégalla ...	—	—	1656	10	19	—	1685	2	1	314	4	6	—	327
Ratnapura ...	5	7	555	25	7	—	599	1	14	206	18	9	—	248
Avisáwélla ...	2	29	170	—	1	9	211	3	2	48	—	6	12	71
	92	832	5211	404	249	14	6802	48	418	1952	218	121	17	2774
Central Province.														
Kandy old jail ..	2	3	63	6	2	—	76	37	92	1144	257	127	4	1661
Bogambra ...	2	100	4655	370	362	1	5490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	2	20	540	94	4	—	660	3	14	142	99	7	—	265
Badulla ..	2	59	262	37	22	—	382	1	20	275	77	23	1	397
Mátalé ...	—	5	1350	93	64	—	1512	—	1	256	50	35	1	343
	8	187	6870	600	454	1	8120	41	127	1817	483	192	6	2666
Southern Province.														
Galle ...	6	6	473	2	25	—	512	1	2	379	5	14	2	403
Mátara ...	—	—	685	—	25	—	710	1	—	208	1	4	—	214
Tangalla ...	—	—	304	1	2		307	—	—	55	—	7	—	62
Hambantota ..	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	11	2	1	—	14
Balapitiya ...	—	1	162	—	—	—	163	—	—	251	—	14	—	265
	6	7	1629	3	52	—	1697	2	2	904	8	40	2	958
North-Western Province														
Kurunégala ..	—	16	1595	19	58	—	1688	—	18	275	16	9	—	318
Puttalam ...	—	10	31	3	4	—	48	2	12	4	21	9	—	48
Chilaw ...	1	32	16	7	4	2	62	5	60	33	8	11	6	123
	1	58	1642	29	66	2	1798	7	90	312	45	29	6	489
Northern Province.														
Jaffna ..	—	76	—	733	2	—	811	1	18	—	253	2	—	274
Mannár ...	—	14	—	4	3	—	21	—	6	—	—	1	—	7
Vavuniya-Viláṅkulam	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	6	—	12
Mullaittívu ...	—	20	—	50	4	—	74	—	—	—	9	—	—	9
	—	110	2	788	9	—	909	1	24	—	268	9	—	302
Eastern Province														
Batticaloa ...	1	38	6	775	325	—	1145	2	87	5	247	175	1	517
Trincomalee ...	—	12	15	55	11	—	93	—	1	—	14	8	—	23
	1	50	21	830	336	—	1238	2	88	5	261	183	1	540
North-Central Province.														
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	430	30	42	—	502	—	—	69	26	16	—	111
Total of all Jails in Ceylon	108	1244	15805	2684	1208	17	21066	101	749	5059	1309	590	32	7840

M.

RETURN showing the Nationality of all Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1883.

JAILS.	Convicted.								Unconvicted.							
	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total
Western Province.																
Welikada	42	27	779	385	134	17	19	1403	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Slave Island } Breakwater }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	2	1621	35	30	—	—	1688	7	21	1138	202	93	3	2	1466
Negombo	—	—	428	418	12	—	—	858	—	—	136	158	—	—	—	294
Kalutara ..	—	1	338	7	11	1	—	358	—	1	356	6	4	—	—	367
Kégalla	—	—	1656	10	19	—	—	1685	—	—	316	2	5	1	3	327
Ratnapura ..	—	5	560	27	6	1	—	599	—	2	215	22	8	—	1	248
Avisáwella ..	—	—	200	10	1	—	—	211	—	—	52	13	6	—	—	71
	42	35	5582	892	213	19	19	6802	7	24	2214	403	116	4	6	2774
Central Province.																
Kandy (old Jail) ...	—	1	65	8	1	1	—	76	3	6	1242	279	119	8	4	1661
Bogambra ...	2	1	4722	401	349	14	1	5490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	547	109	4	—	—	660	—	—	148	110	6	—	1	265
Badulla ...	—	1	300	56	21	1	3	382	—	1	286	86	19	4	1	397
Mátalé ...	—	—	1355	93	64	—	—	1512	—	—	257	50	34	1	1	343
	2	3	6989	667	439	16	4	8120	3	7	1933	525	178	13	7	2666
Southern Province.																
Galle ...	7	—	463	17	24	1	—	512	—	1	377	10	11	3	1	403
Mátara ...	—	—	685	—	25	—	—	710	—	—	209	1	4	—	—	214
Tangalla ...	—	—	304	—	2	—	1	307	—	—	55	—	5	—	2	62
Hambantota ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	11	2	—	—	1	14
Balapitiya ...	—	—	162	1	—	—	—	163	—	—	251	—	14	—	—	265
	7	—	1619	18	51	1	1	1697	—	1	903	13	34	3	4	958
North Western Province																
Kurunégala	—	—	1604	26	57	1	—	1688	—	—	292	17	7	2	—	318
Puttalam ...	—	—	35	7	5	1	—	48	—	—	11	27	9	1	—	48
Chilaw ...		—	43	15	3	1	—	62	—	—	94	18	10	1	—	123
	—	—	1682	48	65	3	—	1798	—	—	397	62	26	4	—	489
Northern Province.																
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	809	2	—	—	811	1	—	—	271	2	—	—	274
Mannár ...	—	—	—	19	2	—	—	21	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
Vavuniya-Viláṅkuḷam ..	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	12
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	70	4	—	—	74	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
	—	—	2	899	8	—	—	909	1	—	—	293	8	—	—	302
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa ...	—	3	6	811	323	2	—	1145	—	8	5	328	171	4	1	517
Trincomalee ...	—	—	16	66	11	—	—	93	—	—	—	15	8	—	—	23
	—	3	22	877	334	2	—	1238	—	8	5	343	179	4	1	540
North-Central Province.																
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	430	30	42	—	—	502	—	—	69	26	16	—	—	111
Total of all Jails in Ceylon...	51	41	16326	3481	1152	41	24	21066	11	40	5521	1665	557	28	18	7840

M.

RETURN showing the Ages of all Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1883.

JAILS.	Convicted.									Unconvicted.								
	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 years and upwards	Total	Under 16 years	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70	70 years and upwards	Total.
Western Province.																		
Welikada ...	103	202	607	308	116	43	15	9	1403	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	39	420	607	449	158	15	—	1688	13	141	487	436	274	107	8	—	1466
Negombo ...	—	121	278	314	137	8	—	—	858	—	53	120	81	40	—	—	—	294
Kalutara ...	—	25	116	121	59	32	5	—	358	—	50	162	93	37	19	5	1	367
Kégalla ...	—	161	584	480	296	142	20	2	1685	3	41	168	75	30	7	3	—	327
Ratnapura ...	1	15	297	165	99	20	2	—	599	2	18	139	53	19	13	4	—	248
Avisáwélla ...	—	9	87	54	29	28	3	1	211	1	11	45	8	5	1	—	—	71
	104	572	2389	2049	1185	431	60	12	6802	20	314	1121	746	405	147	20	1	2774
Central Province.																		
Kandy old jail ...	20	11	25	14	3	2	1	—	76	11	104	600	698	206	41	1	—	1661
Bogambra ...	—	460	2179	1903	804	135	9	—	5490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	3	38	311	197	48	59	4	—	660	7	43	142	54	13	6	—	—	265
Badulla	—	24	161	110	40	42	4	1	382	—	38	192	103	37	21	4	2	397
Mátalé	3	76	613	550	217	40	13	—	1512	1	15	130	119	60	14	3	1	343
	26	609	3289	2774	1112	278	31	1	8120	19	200	1064	974	316	82	8	3	2666
Southern Province.																		
Galle	14	48	196	141	65	31	14	3	512	13	55	184	87	25	24	13	2	403
Mátara	3	55	266	180	107	74	24	1	710	—	31	99	48	22	11	3	—	214
Tangalla	1	10	121	83	44	36	13	—	307	1	5	34	13	5	4	—	—	62
Hambantota ...	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	6	3	1	1	—	—	14
Balapitiya ...	3	6	61	39	34	16	3	1	163	3	18	97	96	31	10	6	4	265
	21	120	646	444	250	157	54	5	1697	17	112	420	247	84	50	22	6	958
North-Western Province.																		
Kurunégala ...	8	37	720	466	283	168	6	—	1688	1	21	169	60	43	23	—	1	318
Puttalam ...	—	4	28	10	1	5	—	—	48	—	12	17	8	3	8	—	—	48
Chilaw	—	6	33	16	1	4	2	—	62	—	21	64	24	7	4	2	1	123
	8	47	781	492	285	177	8	—	1798	1	54	250	92	53	35	2	2	489
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna	3	56	379	230	116	26	—	1	811	3	19	138	69	31	8	3	3	274
Mannár	—	—	3	6	10	2	—	—	21	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	—	7
Vavuniya-Vilangkulam ...	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	5	2	1	—	—	12
Mullaittívu ...	—	2	22	27	15	7	1	—	74	—	1	2	4	—	1	1	—	9
	3	58	405	265	141	35	1	1	909	3	22	143	81	34	12	4	3	302
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa ...	2	51	371	358	200	156	7	—	1145	3	45	198	125	74	67	5	—	517
Trincomalee ...	—	1	24	38	24	6	—	—	93	—	4	6	6	4	2	1	—	23
	2	52	395	396	224	162	7	—	1238	3	49	204	131	78	69	6	—	540
North-Central Province.																		
Anurádhapura ...	6	60	195	96	74	51	16	4	502	—	3	55	30	15	6	2	—	111
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	170	1518	8100	6516	3271	1291	177	23	21066	63	754	3257	2301	985	401	64	15	7840

O.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1883, on conviction before the Supreme Court, classified according to crime

Jails.	Offences against the Person.												Offences against Property with violence.						Offences against Property without violence.						Forgery, Perjury, and offences against Currency.						Unclassified, including breaches of Ordinances	Grand Total.
	Murder and manslaughter	Rape.	Rape	Criminal abortion	Administering poison	Causing hurt by poison	Assault against a female	Assault. Other	Cutting and wounding	False imprisonment and wrongful confinement	Administration of Justice.	Total.	Highway robbery	Theft and assault	Assault and robbery	Burglary.	Robbery.	Total	Cattle-stealing.	Theft.	Fraud.	Coffee-stealing	Arson.	Total.	Forgery	Perjury	Coining.	Obtaining money under false pretences	Uttering Forged Forgery.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	
Western Province																																
Welikada	27	3	4	1	—		16	11	—	—	—	62	23	—	10	31	—	64	12	49	1	1	2	65	5	1	3	1	—	10	3	204
Slave Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13
Negombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avisáwella	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	31	3	4	2	—	—	16	13	—	—	—	69	25	—	10	31	—	66	12	49	1	1	2	65	5	1	3	1		10	7	217
Central Province.																																
Kandy old jail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Bogambra	11	2	—	—	—	—	21	—	1	—	—	35	9	10	12	77	—	108	2	29	—	—	6	37	2	4	4	—	11	21	—	201
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	3	—	11	—	—	6	9	5	20	2	6	—	4	—	12	1	—	4	—	—	5	—	48
Mátalé	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12	2	—	—	—	2	26	—	1	3	—	46	9	10	18	86	5	128	4	35	—	4	6	49	3	4	8	—	11	26	2	251
Southern Province																																
Galle	10	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	5	—	—	5	2	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	31
Mátara	9	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Tangalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	19	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	5	—	—	5	2	7	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	49
North-Western Province																																
Kurunegala	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	9	7	—	—	6	—	13	2	—	—	—	3	5	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	30
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	—	—	—	5	—	16	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	27
	8	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	13	10	2	—	6	—	18	2	16	—	—	4	22	2	1	—	—	—	3	1	57
Northern Province.																																
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	11	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	19
Mannár	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya-Vilankulam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	11	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	19
Eastern Province.																																
Batticaloa	1	—	18	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	21	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	6	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	41
Trincomalee	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	—	18	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	22	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	—	6	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	42
North-Central Province																																
Anuradhapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of all Jails in Ceylon	72	7	22	2	—	2	63	20	1	3	1	193	53	12	56	123	5	229	20	111	1	5	18	155	11	8	12	1	12	44	14	635

P.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1883, on conviction before the District Courts, classified according to Crimes.

JAILS.	Offences against the Person.									Offences against Property with violence.					Offences against Property without violence.								Forgery, Perjury, and offences against Currency.				Unclassified [illegible] Miscellaneous breaches of local Ordinances.	Grand Total.
	Murder and Manslaughter.	Assault & aggravated assault	Rape	Riot.	Concealment of birth	Stabbing & wounding	Grievous Assault.	Administration of Justice	Total.	Highway robbery	Burglary.	Assault and robbery.	Burglary and theft.	Total	Cattle stealing.	Theft.	Fraud.	Coffee stealing	Arson.	Malicious injury	Goat stealing.	Total.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Coining	Total	Miscellaneous	
Western Province.																												
Węlikada ...	—	17	—	—	—	1	3	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	15	1	—	—	1	—	37
Slave Island ... / Breakwater ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	1	—	—		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Negombo ...	—	14	—	—		1	5	—	20	—	5	—	1	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	33
Kalutara ...	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	1	1	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	40
Kęgalla ...	—	25	—	—	—	—	1	—	26	—	—	5	1	6	19	2	—	—	—	2	—	21	—	—	1	1	1	55
Ratnapura ...	—	25	—		—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	7	42
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	102	—	—	—	2	9	—	113	—	5	5	3	13	52	16	—	—	—	3	—	71	1	—	1	2	9	208
Central Province.																												
Kandy old jail ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Begambara ...	—	11	—		—	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	1	1	79	9	—	2	—	1	—	91	—	—	1	1	—	105
Nuwara Eliya ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ...	—	13	—		—	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	—	7	—	—	—	27	1	—	—	1	2	44
Matalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	25	—	—	—	1	1	—	27	—	—	—	1	1	90	18	—	9	—	1	—	118	1	—	1	2	2	150
Southern Province.																												
Galle ...	—	32	—	—	—	—		—	32	—	—	16	24	40	27	6	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	5	110
Mátara ...	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	7	20
Tangalla ...	—	14	—	—	—	—		—	14	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	19
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	55		—	17	24	41	28	10	—	—	—	—	—	38			1	1	14	149
North-Western Province.																												
Kurunégala ...	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	—	—	2	—	2	23	4	—	—	—	—	—	27	1	—	—	1	3	53
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	—	—	2	—	2	25	4	—	—	—	—	—	29	1	—	—	1	3	56
Northern Province																												
Jaffna ...	—	7	—		—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	13
Mannár ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Vavuniya-Vilaṇkulam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	15
Eastern Province.																												
Batticalou ...	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	12
Trincomalee	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—		—	—	12
North-Central Province.																												
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—		2		—	—	—	—	2
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	—	212	—	—	—	7	10	1	230	—	5	24	28	57	202	56	—	9	—	4	—	271	3	—	3	6	28	592

Q.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon

JAILS.	Strictly Criminal Offences.						Statutory Offences of a *quasi* Criminal nature.								
	Simple Assault.	Assault and Theft.	Theft.	Malicious Injury.	Goat Stealing.	Total.	Vagrancy.	Breach of Public Peace.	Drunk and Disorderly.	Gambling.	Police Ordinance.	Administration of Justice	Cruelty to Animals.	Cattle Trespass	Weights and Measures.
Western Province.															
Węlikada	75	17	415	9	—	516	30	116	199	70	7	—	3	—	3
Slave Island } Breakwater }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	12	1	47	6	—	66	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	4	2	31	—	—	37	4	—	7	17	—	4	1	—	—
Kęgalla	8	6	44	2	—	60	4	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—
Ratnapura	30	4	35	—	—	69	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Avisawella	4	—	12	—	—	16	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	133	30	584	17	—	764	43	118	215	89	8	6	5	1	3
Central Province.															
Kandy old jail ..	2	—	22	—	—	24	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bogambra	66	20	301	3	—	390	56	—	21	—	—	6	1	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	17	4	73	5	—	99	5	3	4	13	2	14	—	1	—
Badulla	6	—	36	—	—	42	26	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Mátalé	19	5	74	—	—	98	6	3	—	31	4	25	1	—	—
	110	29	506	8	—	653	97	6	29	44	6	47	4	1	—
Southern Province.															
Galle	35	8	88	1	—	132	44	3	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
Mátara	55	—	63	1	—	119	—	—	4	69	—	—	—	—	2
Tapgalla	8	2	6	4	—	20	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	2	—
Hambantota ...	—	—	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya	20	3	32	2	1	58	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	118	13	192	8	1	332	47	11	4	81	4	5	—	2	6
North-Western Province.															
Kurunęgala ...	5	2	25	—	—	32	4	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam	2	—	7	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	7	—	17	2	—	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14	2	49	2	—	67	6	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province															
Jaffna	77	4	76	10	—	167	3	11	7	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mannár	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya-Vilápkulam .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	79	4	77	10	—	170	3	11	9	—	—	—	1	—	—
Eastern Province.															
Batticaloa	19	1	22	—	—	42	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ..	3	—	7	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	22	1	29	—	—	52	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province.															
Anurádhapura ..	6	—	7	—	—	13	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	482	79	1444	45	1	2051	202	146	265	220	19	58	10	5	9

during the year 1888, on conviction before the Police Courts, classified according to Crimes.

Breaches of Ordinances relating to.													Offences against Revenue. Breaches of Ordinances relating to.								Unclassified	
Butchers.	Prisons.	Nuisance.	Vaccination.	Labour.	Fiscal.	Avoiding Medical Inspection	Cattle Stealing.	Railway Ordinances.	Game Ordinances.	Merchant Shipping.	Village Tribunal.	Total.	Thoroughfares.	Paddy.	Arrack, Rum and Toddy.	Timber.	Salt.	Tolls.	Carriers and Carriages.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
1	1	22	—	4	1	6	—	13	—	35	61	572	42	—	2	1	—	3	3	51	23	1162
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1671	—	—	—	—	—	—	1671	2	1674
—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	25	728	—	—	—	—	—	—	728	6	825
6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	45	222	—	5	2	—	—	2	231	5	318
2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	41	1529	—	—	—	—	—	—	1529	—	1630
—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	443	—	3	—	—	2	—	448	30	557
1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	24	31	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	211
10	1	22	3	23	2	6	1	16	—	35	118	725	4799	—	10	3	—	5	5	4822	66	6377
2	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	1	—	6	24	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	25	—	73
21	6	8	—	27	—	—	9	6	96	—	54	311	4437	4	31	5	—	—	—	4477	6	5184
—	—	1	—	36	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	92	456	1	2	2	—	—	—	461	8	660
—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	45	192	—	10	—	—	—	—	202	1	290
1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	89	1308	—	14	2	—	1	—	1325	—	1512
24	6	16	—	73	1	4	22	7	97	—	77	561	6417	5	58	9	—	1	—	6490	15	7719
1	—	9	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	140	—	15	3	—	—	—	158	13	371
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	402	—	—	5	—	—	—	407	69	672
1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	248	1	288
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1	3	—	—	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	62	—	—	—	—	—	7	69	4	163
5	5	9	2	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	852	—	15	8	—	—	7	882	87	1499
15	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	93	1455	—	—	—	—	—	—	1455	25	1605
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	34	—	2	1	—	—	—	37	1	48
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	32
15	4	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	98	1489	—	2	3	—	—	—	1494	26	1685
—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	556	—	26	—	—	—	—	582	2	779
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	1	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	63	—	1	—	3	—	—	67	2	74
—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	637	—	27	—	4	—	—	668	5	875
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	1024	—	—	—	—	—	—	1024	20	1092
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	79	—	—	1	—	—	—	80	—	92
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	1103	—	—	1	—	—	—	1104	20	1184
—	—	—	—	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	189	282	—	—	9	—	—	—	291	7	500
54	16	51	5	306	6	10	23	23	97	35	251	1811	15579	5	112	33	4	6	12	15751	226	19839

2.

RETURN showing the Earnings of Prisoners in each of the Ceylon Jails during the year 1883.

JAILS.	Value of Jail Services.	Value of labour on Public Works	Value of Articles Manufactured.	Other reimbursements.	TOTAL.
Western Province.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Welikada	12,644	6,887	6,290	1,765	27,536
Slave Island and Breakwater ...	7,062	32,907	1,802	120	41,891
New Lunatic Asylum ...	3,068	17,450	348	—	20,866
Mahara	4,823	30,730	—	—	35,603
Total, Convict Establishment ...	27,597	87,974	8,440	1,885	125,896
Hulftsdorp	1,350	2,239	—	—	3,589
Negombo	696	5,702	835	—	7,233
Kalutara	468	2,459	—	—	2,927
Kégalla	494	1,475	—	—	1,969
Ratnapura	234	1,102	—	—	1,336
Avissawella	155	231	—	—	386
	3,397	13,208	835	—	17,440
Central Province.					
Kandy old jail	1,103	95	117	—	1,315
Bogambra	7,107	41,606	50	159	48,922
Nuwara Eliya	432	1,521	—	—	1,953
Badulla	2,849	801	53	—	3,703
Mátalé	—	1,522	52	—	1,574
	11,491	45,545	272	159	57,467
Southern Province.					
Galle	2,598	8,934	709	245	12,486
Mátara	477	2,182	—	—	2,659
Tangalla	450	758	5	—	1,213
Hambantota	2,372	12,761	—	—	15,133
Balapitiya	91	202	24	—	317
	5,988	24,837	738	245	31,808
North-Western Province.					
Kurunégala	1,700	9,268	120	—	11,088
Puttalam	503	1,917	130	—	2,550
Chilaw	244	3,253	—	—	3,497
	2,447	14,438	250	—	17,135
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	1,335	3,687	16	—	5,038
Mannár	11	16	—	—	27
Vavuniya-Vilankulam ...	44	125	—	—	169
Mullaittívu	4	67	—	—	71
	1,394	3,895	16	—	5,305
Eastern Province.					
Batticaloa	389	3,665	44	—	4,098
Trincomalee	91	531	—	—	622
	480	4,196	44	—	4,720
North-Central Province.					
Anurádhapura	449	4,108	—	—	4,557
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	53,243	198,201	10,595	2,289	264,328

B.

RETURN showing the Expenditure under each head on each of the Prisons of Ceylon during the year 1883.

Jails.	Establishment.				Prison Services.										Grand Total.	Gross cost per head.
	Fixed.	Provisional.	Additional.	Total.	Victualling.	Hospital Charges.	Clothing and Bedding.	Lighting.	Equipment.	Material for Manufacture.	Transfer Expenses.	Special Charges.	Petty Charges.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Western Province.																
Welikada ...	6840	13715	9990	30545	28728	2066	4392	1286	1114	661	1647	1385	297	41576	72121	
Slave Island / Breakwater	1950	16610	491	21051	23306	145	2911	595	355	—	232	9209	154	36907	57958	
New Lunatic Asylum..	1300	3200	2223	6723	10239	26	2171	205	277	—	17	738	45	13718	20441	
Mahara ...	2750	5700	6189	14639	20762	419	2599	236	1222	5046	79	11534	76	41973	56612	
Total, Convict Estab	12840	41225	18898	72963	83035	2656	12073	2322	2968	5707	1974	22866	572	134174	207137	165
Hulftsdorp ...	3036	1447	316	4799	7574	43	243	384	397	—	229	100	647	9617	14416	116
Negombo ..	470	2820	3037	6327	9050	484	708	140	54	200	153	95	115	10999	17326	112
Kalutara ...	590	210	195	995	3107	36	101	197	41	12	326	39	97	3956	4951	116
Kégalla ..	590	278	89	957	2565	—	98	100	3	—	265	75	48	3154	4111	111
Ratnapura ...	240	900	793	1933	2566	150	170	201	—	—	450	17	150	3704	5637	182
Avisáwélla ...	360	400	81	841	550	13	—	50	—	—	8	—	29	650	1491	209
	5286	6055	4511	15852	25412	726	1320	1072	495	212	1431	326	1086	32080	47932	
Central Province.																
Kandy old Jail ...	2040	1000	281	3321	7637	—	87	383	—	6	828	—	239	9180	12501	97
Bogambra .	3390	2370	5337	11097	20933	147	3384	608	19	283	2215	480	461	28530	39627	98
Nuwara Eliya ...	840	590	230	1660	3129	7	144	154	117	—	258	20	81	3910	5570	166
Badulla ...	450	560	1237	2247	4958	8	74	387	58	—	576	240	685	6986	9233	196
Mátalé ...	240	300	169	709	1903	7	63	85	10	5	318	—	55	2446	3155	100
	6960	4820	7254	19034	38560	169	3752	1617	204	294	4195	740	1521	51052	70086	
Southern Province.																
Galle ...	3649	3214	402	7265	11026	276	1173	197	122	413	561	360	298	14426	21691	117
Mátara ...	950	270	534	1754	4185	65	436	184	236	—	200	2	249	5557	7311	136
Tangalla ...	420	340	143	903	1584	36	104	165	54	—	35	2	119	2099	3002	131
Hambantota ...	1980	1550	365	3895	9548	181	491	478	218	—	311	29	157	11413	15308	149
Balapitiya ...	360	400	48	808	863	—	2	39	13	10	98	—	3	1028	1836	187
	7359	5774	1492	14625	27206	558	2206	1063	643	423	1205	393	826	34523	49148	
North-Western Province.																
Kurunégala ...	1197	1574	462	3233	6871	156	417	327	152	6	114	39	120	8202	11435	90
Puttalam ...	480	1176	4	1660	3262	47	64	352	106	—	95	43	100	4069	5729	122
Chilaw ...	480	700	164	1344	3343	88	67	173	260	—	134	21	8	4094	5438	126
	2157	3450	630	6237	13476	291	548	852	518	6	343	103	228	16365	22602	
Northern Province.																
Jaffna ...	2010	2110	41	4161	6574	77	316	321	95	22	236	—	417	8058	12219	155
Mannár ...	510	—	1	511	82	—	—	113	—	—	18	—	8	221	732	—
Vavuniya-Vilankulam	—	330	30	360	185	1	16	49	4	11	31	30	31	358	718	287
Mullaittivu ..	—	680	—	680	96	—	30	18	—	—	37	—	2[illegible]	207	887	—
	2520	3120	72	5712	6937	78	362	501	99	33	322	30	482	8844	14556	
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa ...	980	612	63	1655	3848	8	333	172	71	4	358	—	57	4851	6506	104
Trincomalee ...	840	—	4	844	534	—	6	91	10	—	24	—	7	672	1516	224
	1820	612	67	2499	4382	8	339	263	81	4	382	—	64	5523	8022	
North-Central Province.																
Anurádhapura ...	840	540	109	1489	3803	9	218	189	67	—	52	15	146	4499	5988	111
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	39782	65596	33033	138411	202811	4495	20818	7879	5075	6679	9905	24473	4925	287060	425471	

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1883.

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I.—Condition of the Gardens.

1.—*Pérádeniya Garden.*

Every effort, compatible with the economy which the funds at my disposal compel, has been made during the year to maintain this large garden in a condition of efficiency and beauty.

Roads and Paths.—Several of the carriage roads, including the continuation of the main Central Drive and the Bat Drive, have been remade, and that so thoroughly, that little more work upon them will be needed for many years. The long outer or River Drive will require attention during the coming year. A new footpath, crossing a picturesque elevation, has been made from the site of the old nurseries into the Bat Drive; this has brought forward several interesting trees not previously easily to be examined by visitors. The opening of new paths greatly facilitates proper attention to all parts of the garden, and while it necessitates the removal of useless and unsightly vegetation affords fresh situations for planting out new kinds.

Buildings.—The "Assistant Director's" bungalow, which is adjacent to the new south garden, has been put into thorough repair, the old out-houses and stables cleared away and new ones built, the approach from the high road diverted, the garden levelled and improved, and the whole surrounded by a substantial wooden fence separating it from the Botanic Garden proper with which it communicates by a footpath only. I purpose making this bungalow my dwelling-house, retaining, however, my office at the present "Director's" bungalow—in proximity to the library and herbarium—where I also intend to form a museum for timber and other vegetable products.

A new and substantial tiled cattle-shed has been built in a retired portion of the garden, and the old erection of bamboo and mána grass destroyed. This has been effected from the ordinary vote for the gardens.

The glass-roofed plant-house was completed early in the year by the erection of the interior staging. The glass has been coloured green, and side screens hung between the pillars. The orchids and other rare plants contained in it are now getting well established, and the house promises to succeed completely.

The repairs of the Gardner Memorial were completed in February, and as a sufficient sum still remained, I expended it on a small brass commemoration tablet (executed in Colombo) which has been fixed in its place. It bears the following inscription:—

> Georgius Gardner, Soc. Linn. Soc.,
> horum hortorum ab anno 1843 ad 1849 Custos,
> Rei Herbariæ peritus, Viarum strenuus,
> flores herbas arbores utriusque orbis
> diligentissime scrutatus est.
>
> Cui ut in memoriam habeatur
> hoc Cenotaphium posuerunt
> amici Taprobanenses,
> A.D. 1855.
>
> Obiit in urbe Nuwara Eliya
> a.d. vi. Id. Mart. anno 1849. Ætat 37.

Repairs to the principal plant-shed have been sanctioned for the coming year. The remainder of the buildings are in good order.

Lawns.—The meadow-mower, referred to in my last report, has proved a great success, and will quickly pay for its cost by labour saved. It is worked easily and rapidly by a pair of bullocks,

the pole having been lengthened sufficiently to allow the driver to walk behind and guide the bullocks in the usual native manner. Another man occupies the seat, and is concerned only to manage the machine, elevate or depress the knives, &c. The improvement in the condition of the grass is already very conspicuous, and will steadily increase.

By the liberality of Mr. F. D. Mitchell, of Colombo, another great desideratum of the garden has been supplied. A large iron cylinder, 5¼ feet wide and 5 feet in diameter, weighing one and a quarter ton, which he presented, will be fitted up as a garden roller as soon as the necessary expense can be afforded. It is to be feared, however, that the old bullocks we possess will scarcely be equal to the draught of so heavy a weight.

It may be of interest to note the constituents of the lawns in the garden for comparison with those of other tropical countries; it should be remembered that they are entirely natural and self-made. Of true grasses, the most important and abundant are *Panicum sanguinale*, *P. cimicinum* and *P. ovalifolium*, *Setaria glauca*, *Andropogon pertusus*, *Ischæmum ciliare* (*Spodiopogon obliquivalvis*), *Chrysopogon acicularis*, *Anthistiria tremula*, *Sporobolus diander*, *Eragrostis pilosa*, *E. plumosa*. Less abundant factors of the turf are *Panicum colonum*, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*, *Stenotaphrum complanatum*, *Eragrostis Brownii*, *Eleusine indica*, *Paspalum repens*, *Anthistiria arguens and Imperata arundinacea*, the last four coarse and objectionable species on lawns. Under the trees the principal turf-grasses are *Panicum trigonum and P. uncinatum*, *Oplismenus compositus*, *Apluda aristata*, and especially *Paspalum conjugatum*. The last named admirable species is the only one not native here; it appears to have been accidentally introduced less than 20 years ago, and is now the prominent grass in the garden, rapidly occupying the ground with its creeping stems, especially under shade, but also freely in the open, and seeding copiously. It is said to be native to South America (and we have a specimen in the herbarium from Guiana) but it grows also in the Malay Islands and elsewhere in the East, but may be in all cases introduced there. Besides the grasses there are many other plants in the turf, the principal of which are:—*Desmodium triphyllum* (an excellent turf-plant for dry places), *Vernonia cinerea*, *Emilia sonchifolia*, *Hydrocotyle asiatica*, *Justicia procumbens*, *Ipomœa tridentata*, *Oxalis corniculata*, *Commelina bengalensis*, *Ancilema nudiflorum*, *Fimbristylis monostachya*, *F. diphylla*, *Kyllinga monocephala*, *&c.*; whilst in the damper shady places *Sida humilis*, *Hydrocotyle javanica* and *Impatiens flaccida* are prominent plants.

Propagation and Planting.—A large number of additions to the systematic portions of the garden have been put out in their places, and many duplicates planted in other parts, in the arboretum, beds, rockeries, or fernery. A list of the species new to the collections is given in section III.

The water-course leading to the well at the plant-sheds has been bricked over throughout, so that the water now arrives in a clear condition.

Labels.—The writing of most of the zinc labels has required renewal. I am now using painted blocks of teak and palu wood, which are, I think, more lasting as labels than the zinc ones. I find white lettering on a black ground to be more easily read (though the labels themselves are less conspicuous) than the contrary arrangement hitherto followed.

Rainfall.—A rain-gauge having been supplied by the Public Works Department at the end of June, Mr. Clark has registered the fall for the latter half of the year, which was as follows:—

	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.
July	7·12	18
August	9·26	20
September	4·24	11
October	9·77	21
November	8·82	19
December	7·90	10
Total	47·11	99

The heaviest fall in any one day occurred on 18th December, the amount registered being 2·62 inches.

Guide-Book to the Gardens.—The want of some assistance in finding plants of interest in the gardens having become a pressing one, I drew up a short descriptive itinerary in a small Hand-guide of 32 pages. This, accompanied by a lithographed plan, was printed and issued in November, and is sold at the garden gate and at Colombo for 12½ cents. It is the first attempt to give any information to the public on the contents of this Government garden, and has met with full appreciation. I am now occupied in compiling, as accurately and completely as I can, a Classified Catalogue of the plants now growing here. There are, however, a considerable number of foreign trees which have never flowered, and many of these are as yet undetermined; but to endeavour to attain absolute completeness in the list before publication would be to indefinitely postpone it.

2.—*Hakgala Garden.*

Considerable progress has been made in the directions pointed out in my last year's report, and the garden has made great progress in every way. The principal works of the year have been the commencement of the extension of the carriage drive and the erection of the propagating house. As, however, the vote for labour is insufficient to do more than allow of the ordinary work of the place, the former of these undertakings has been mainly carried out by coolies from Péradeniya. I have made an effort to spare labour from the larger gardens to the amount of Rs. 500, and shall endeavour to do the same in 1884, but, of course, Péradeniya suffers to a corresponding extent.

Details as to the propagating house are given below. The votes for this necessary part of the hill garden amounted to Rs. 1,850; the actual cost has somewhat exceeded that sum, the surplus having been met by savings on the vote for the meadow-mower. Messrs. Boyd have supplied us with a first-rate building, the benefits of which would have been experienced five months sooner had it not been for the annoying delay caused by the overcarriage of two cases as far as Sydney. The furnace, damper, and other ironwork were made by a native blacksmith at Pêrâdeniya.

The hope expressed last year that the water-course would give no further trouble has not been realized; indeed, the future of the supply to the garden gives me some concern. A serious breaking away of a further portion of the channel occurred in July, and this has not yet been repaired. Hence there has been no regular supply of water for nearly half the year, the garden having been dependent upon a little rivulet coming down from the mountain forest. This begins to fail after about a week's drought, and has on several occasions run very short, necessitating extra labour in carrying water from elsewhere. The delay in the matter, which was at once reported to Government, has been caused by the necessity for considering whether it might not be in the long run a saving of expense to abandon the old course, which is badly traced and constantly liable to damage, and either construct a new one in a different line, or form a reservoir in the garden capable of containing sufficient water to last through any period of dry weather likely to occur. I have recommended the latter plan, and the subject is still under consideration.*

A complete set of meteorological instruments was, in answer to my repeated requests, received from the Surveyor-General at the end of June, and on 1st July the Superintendent commenced his observations. The records at this remarkably situated station cannot fail to be of exceptional interest and value.

I am glad to report most favourably of the continued zealous activity of Mr. Nock who takes an earnest interest in his work. I trust that the repairs in his bungalow may be carried out without further delay. It is also much to be wished that some accommodation were provided for the Director on his visits to Hakgala.

From a very full report on the condition and progress of the garden for the past year, which the Superintendent has sent in, I extract the following details:—

"*Buildings.*—No repairs or painting having been done to the Superintendent's bungalow during the year, the plaster in many places has continued to crack and fall off, and the walls and woodwork are now in a very untidy state. The store-room, out-buildings, and foreman's quarters also require whitewashing.

"A new span-roofed shed for the carpenter to work in and for the storage of lumber has been built, and also a large potting shed for storing soil and manure, and for general use in connection with potting work.

"*New Propagating House.*—I am glad to be able to state that this building is now nearly completed. The roof, eaves, partitions and doors (made by Messrs. Boyd and Sons, of Glasgow) arrived in Colombo in the middle of May, but unfortunately two cases containing the main ribs of the roof were not landed, and we had to wait for them until the ship returned again to Colombo in October. The house is span-roofed, 36 feet in length, 15 feet in width, and 9 feet 6 inches high. There is a glass partition in the middle which divides the house into two equal parts. A shelf, two feet wide and 3 feet from the ground, runs all round the sides of the house. A bed, 4 feet 6 inches wide, occupies the centre, and a path, 2 feet 3 inches wide, runs round

"The heating apparatus for the propagating bed is a flue which runs from a stoke-hole (7 feet by 7 feet) built at the S.S.E. corner underneath the path, into the centre of the bed, along which it passes and comes out underneath the shelf into a chimney at the W.N.W. corner. The size of the flue is 12 inches by 14 inches, and the length from mouth at stoke-hole to chimney 44 feet.

"The framework of the house is of the best teakwood. The top roof sashes on either side of the ridge are made to open for ventilation by means of iron rods with lever and gearing. Every alternate upright sash in the side is made to open with quadrants. The eaves have moulded cast-iron gutters The ridge is supported by iron tie rods. The roof is strengthened by iron bars, several between the principal rafters, and supporting the intermediate astragals All the glass is good 21 oz. sheet The sides of the propagating hot-beds in the centre of the house are built of brick to a height of 3 feet above the paths and are filled to a convenient level, first with rubble over the flue, and then sand above that for plunging the pots in.

"The partition in the middle of the house will enable us to so regulate the air that we can have one part hotter than the other whenever it is desired. The inside has received three coats of paint, and the fitting up of the shelves, &c., is finished with the exception of one on the right hand side of the second division. All that remains to be done of the outside work is the completion of the building of the chimney, the glazing of 36 panes in the roof, the painting of the roof, and the shingling of stoke-hole roof. The first division of the house has been in use for the last month, and the young plants placed in it have already showed a very marked improvement.

"This house supplies a much felt want, and in it we shall now be able to raise almost any kind of plants either by seeds or cuttings.

"*Carriage drive and paths.*—In the early part of the year the old carriage drive, for a distance of 394 yards, was broken up and remade under a layer of rough sand well stamped in on the top Four hundred and eighty-eight running yards of turf, 12 inches wide, have been laid down as an edging to each side of the drive. There still remains about 300 yards of this work to be done to complete the edging of old drive.

"A temporary path, 112 yards long, has been made leading from the place where the new drive ends to the lower summer arbour.

"*Extension of carriage drive.*—The new loop to the carriage drive has been made for a distance of 150 yards. The fall for this distance is at the rate of 1 in 12, which will continue for about three chains further, and then a much easier gradient will be taken for the greater part of the curve back to the old drive

* The breakaway has since been temporarily repaired by Mr. Nock, who has also put in a new sluice, with a small vote taken over from the Public Works Department. [*Note added.*]

near the entrance-gate. Near the beginning a large cutting, two chains in length, fifteen feet wide, and an average depth of eight feet, had to be made, and this, with the sloping of the sides to an angle of 45°, proved rather a heavy piece of work for us. However, all the soil got out from this was required to fill up a gully, a little further on, that we had to cross.

"A large quantity of rock which was in the way had to be blasted. This came in very handy for making the foundation and for metalling. Seven hundred and fifty bushels of large stones, varying in size from two to three inches in diameter, were first laid along for the foundation, and on this was placed 740 bushels of metal of the size used on the public roads, and then 500 bushels of gravelly soil as a binding material was laid on, and over the whole a good sprinkling of river sand. It was then well watered and rammed at three different times.

"*Fernery.*—The condition of the fernery has been maintained, and it continues to be much appreciated by visitors. The roots of the jungle trees have, however, again encroached there and filled many of the beds, so that it will be necessary during the coming year to again renew the soil.

"A new path, 36 yards long, has been made at the lower end of the fernery through the jungle into the main drive, thus affording an outlet to persons visiting the fernery without going back over the same ground. A rock bed has been made at the fernery end of this path, and 200 plants of foreign species of ferns have been planted in it. A quantity of native orchids have been brought in from the jungle during the year and fastened on the trees, and the greater part of them are now growing freely.

"*Nurseries.*—A strong close fence, 120 yards in length, has been made on the S.E. and N.E. side of the nursery. A centre path has been made, 6 feet wide and 100 yards long, and nursery beds, 3 feet wide, at right angles with it on each side.

"*Borders and Shrubberies.*—The unsightly hollow near entrance to fernery has been filled up and a new path edged with turf made through it to correspond with the one leading from the fernery; and borders made on each side of this have been planted with showy plants in lines to form a ribbon border.

A great deal of work has been done in the shrubberies in the way of thinning out trees and manuring and planting up. The soil here is generally very poor, and it is found necessary to give every plant a liberal supply of manure, and to make good holes for them. Eight thousand five hundred and eighty-two ornamental shrubs and garden plants have been planted out in the borders and shrubberies during the year.

"A small plot of land near the herbaceous ground was prepared for monocotyledonous plants, and specimen plants of most of the species growing in the garden have been planted in it.

"*Flower Garden.*—The steep sloping path leading across the flower garden has been altered by building a flight of steps at the lower end, and raising the path so that it now runs on a level with the garden. Two small turf banks have also been made and the top borders filled up level with the path.

"*Visitors.*—The number of visitors during the year was 460, being an increase of 90 over that of the previous year.

"*Weather.*—The weather during the year has been generally much finer than in the last, there being much less rain and wind; though the number of days on which rain fell was only 9 short of last year—226 this year against 235 last—as follows:—

	1882.	1883.		1882.	1883.
January	10	22	July	31	22
February	16	11	August	31	25
March	6	8	September	27	14
April	12	18	October	27	22
May	15	18	November	20	24
June	18	23	December	22	19
			Total—	235	Total—226

"The total rainfall from 1st July to the end of the year was 47·06 inches, as given below:—

	Inches.
July	11·96
August	7·96
September	3·27
October	6·[illegible]
November	9·24
December	7·83
Total—	47·06

"The greatest fall in any 24 hours was 4·85 inches from 12th to 13th July. The mean daily rainfall for the six months was ·26 inches nearly.

"High wind began on the 9th of May, but after blowing with great force for a few days it became light, and we had but little more until the 27th when it became very strong again and continued with few intervals to blow with great force until the beginning of September. On several occasions during this time the force was at the rate of over 30 miles an hour.

"The full records of weather observations are published in the monthly tables of the Surveyor-General, and it is only necessary here to give an outline of the barometrical and thermometrical readings for the six months:—

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE. ("5,400 ft.")

	Mean.	Range.
July	24·500	·218
August	24·476	·192
September	24·542	·170
October	24·576	·192
November	24·606	·190
December	24·570	·218
The six months	24·518	·292

Highest reading 17th December, 24·666
Lowest " 13th July, 24·374

TEMPERATURE OF AIR.

	Mean.	Range.
July	61·8	19·0
August	61·8	19·5
September	62·6	18·5
October	60·9	17·0
November	60·2	16·5
December	60·4	20·5
The six months	61·3	27·0

Maximum temperature of air, 4th July, 74·0
Minimum " 4th Dec., 47·0

"The mean amount of cloud for the six months was 8, the cloudiest month being November."

3.—*Henaratgoda Garden.*

The condition of this garden is excellent, and there is little calling for improvement The trespass of cattle has always been a trouble here, surrounded as the garden is by villages: a living hedge of prickly bamboo has been planted in a part of the boundary specially liable to their incursions. The plant-shed has been enlarged and fitted with staging, and the well cleaned out and thoroughly repaired.

A heavy gale of wind on the night of June 11th blew down over twenty large trees, and did some temporary damage to cacao and rubber trees.

Numerous plants have been sent to this branch from Pérádeniya as likely to find here a more suitable climate. For example, *Nectandra Rodiæi* (Greenheart), *Galactodendron* (Cow tree), *Dichopsis* sp. (Gutta Taban Putih), *Hevea Spruceana* (a new India rubber), *Pterardia dulcis* (Rambeh), *Bertholletia excelsa* (Brazil nut), many palms, &c. Such plants do extremely well in this thoroughly tropical spot. On the other hand, the climate proved quite unsuitable for Senna and Peruvian cotton.

The very large distribution of Cacao pods and Liberian coffee seedlings to natives is referred to elsewhere. As projected last year, an avenue of about 200 shade trees (*P. Saman*) has been planted along the road from the railway station. They have all done well and some are nearly ten feet high.

The intelligent Muhandiram in charge continues to perform his duties in a very satisfactory manner. Besides being a skilful cultivator, he is very obliging and useful to visitors of all classes, many of whom, as there is no rest-house near the garden, have of necessity to spend there several hours between the trains. I have to report that the little house he occupies greatly needs painting, white-washing, &c; he has lived in it since the establishment of the garden seven years ago, and it has never had anything spent upon it by Government.

4.—*Anurádhapura Garden.*

This new branch of the Department is as yet in process of formation only, but good progress has been made. It is the successor of the small garden at Toluwila, formerly under the Government Agent, the abandonment of which was rendered necessary by floods.

I selected the present excellent site in March, in concert with the Acting (since confirmed) Government Agent, Mr. Fisher. It is a piece of reserved Crown land lying close to the town immediately to the south of the Puttalam road and the Mirisawetiya dágoba, and easily accessible. In area it is a little over 16 acres, of which about 12 only will be opened as a garden. Paddy lots bound it on two sides, and there is an abundant and constant supply of water, the sluice to the fields passing down the centre whilst the longest boundary is formed by the channel connecting the tanks Tissawewa and Basawakulam; there is also a small pond (ancient pokuna?) in the garden.

Most of the land has now been cleared of forest growth (chiefly wira trees), the finer trees being left, but a belt of two or three acres on the east side has been retained; a good driving road round the garden is nearly finished, a fence has been made, a house for the conductor erected, nurseries laid out, and the general plan of the garden sketched out on the ground. Such plants as could be removed from the old ground at Toluwila have been brought into the new garden, and in the planting season, November and December, five cartloads of plants and cuttings suitable for or worthy of a trial in the climate were sent from Pérádeniya, a distance of 94 miles.

This progress could not have been made in nine months had I not had the use of a force of prisoners from the jail, some help from the Provincial vote, and especially the efficient and vigorous oversight of the Government Agent and his Assistant, to whom my thanks are due. My vote for the garden (Rs. 1,000) will do little more than pay the wages of the conductor and four coolies, who will find the upkeep of the garden fully sufficient to occupy their time.

The conductor, Sayaneris de Silva, deserves credit for the steady and persevering way in which he has stuck to his work in spite of several attacks of fever, and has started the planting of the new ground. I hope and fully expect that this experimental garden will play an important part in helping on the reviving prosperity of the North-Central Province, and will be the means of introducing the culture of plants of utility and beauty—especially from Southern India—into the northern parts of the Island.

A small beginning has been made in experiments with Tinnevelly senna and Peruvian cotton.

Proposed Garden at Badulla.—I am desirous of extending the operations of this Department by the formation of a small branch in the Uva District, the most convenient situation being probably in or near Badulla. Residents in that part of the Colony have frequently complained of the inconvenience and loss attendant on having to send coolies to Pérádeniya, a distance of 80 miles, across the hills for plants. I recommended this addition to Government at the end of 1880 (see letter No. 65 to Colonial Secretary), and then suggested that the Badulla garden might be conveniently placed under the ordinary supervision of the Superintendent of Hakgala; and this arrangement I would still support.

I am averse to frittering away money by the opening of numerous branch gardens, and the foundation of one at Badulla would complete the number of those which are really needed by the Colony. A suitable piece of Crown land could doubtless be found, and the annual cost of maintenance would be about Rs. 1,500.

II.—INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

The usual mutual exchanges have been carried on with the British and Foreign Botanical Establishments with which we have relations. During the past year we have received Wardian cases of plants from the gardens at Kew (4 cases), Calcutta (4 cases), Madras, Ootacamund, Singapore (2 cases), Buitenzorg, Brisbane (2 cases).

Boxes and packets of seeds have been received here from the following Botanic Gardens :—Kew, Dublin, Calcutta, Madras, Ootacamund, Hongkong, Mauritius, Natal, Brisbane, Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Petersburg. Also from the Colonial Secretary, Fiji; H.B.M.'s Resident, Perak; the Superintendent of Port Blair, Andamans; the Conservators of Forests, Moulmein and Nellore; and the Superintendent of Government Farms, Saidapet. I have also to thank Sir F. von Muller (Melbourne), and Messrs. L. B. von Donop (N. Borneo), H. Purvis (Hawaii), and T. Christy (London), for seeds, as well as Messrs. Veitch, Messrs. Barr and Sugden, and Mr. Roberts, of Melbourne.

We have despatched from the gardens Wardian cases of rare plants to the establishments at Kew (4 cases), Calcutta (2 cases), Singapore, Moulmein, and Brisbane, to Mr. T. J. Ferguson (Calicut) on behalf of Madras Government (2 cases), and to Mr. J. Costeker (Philippine Islands), for the Manila garden.

My thanks are due to the Agents of the P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Companies for free freight of cases addressed to or from these gardens and other similar establishments.

Packets of seeds have been sent out to the Botanic Gardens at Kew; Madras, Singapore, Hongkong, Manilla, Buitenzorg, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Jamaica, Demerara and Rio; to the Hon. J. B. Thurston, Colonial Secretary, Fiji; Sir H. Low, H. B. M.'s Resident, Perak; Sir J. Kirk, H. B. M.'s Consul-General, Zanzibar; the Conservator of Forests, Assam, &c.

As usual, plants, seeds and cuttings have been supplied to Government officials in Ceylon, free of charge—to the Government Agents of Kandy, Kurunégala, Ratnapura and Mátalé; for the grounds of the Colombo Museum, a large collection; for the Police Barracks, Kandy, &c.

I have to acknowledge with thanks plants and seeds from the following residents in the Colony:—Sir J. Douglas, K.C.M.G., Hon. B. L. Burnside, Hon. A. L. de Alwis, Hon. J. F. Dickson, C.M.G., Mrs. Baker, and Messrs. D. Blyth, W. D. Bosanquet, P. Braine, J. Cotton, W. I. Cotton, W. Ferguson, F.L.S., T. Gibson, A. Herfft, T. C. Huxley, A. R. Lewis, F. C. Loos, Rev. G. W. R. Mackenzie, C. A. Murray, C.C.S., H. Nevill, C.C.S., J. V. H. Owen, H. S. Saunders, S. M. Kay Shuttleworth, A. Whyte, E. Woodhouse, J. H. Wright, Messrs. Lee, Hedges & Co., and the Ceylon Company, Limited.

III.—ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS.

These lists, in continuation of those in my former reports, contain the principal exotic species added to the gardens during the year. Only those are entered which seem to be satisfactorily established here.

During my visit to Southern India I visited the garden of the Agri-Horticultural Society at Madras and the Government Garden at Ootacamund, and made out lists of our desiderata which they contained. Many of these I have since had the pleasure of receiving and planting in Péradeniya and Hakgala gardens.

1.—PÉRÁDENIYA AND HENARATGODA GARDENS.

DICOTYLEDONS.

Bocagea (*Oxandra*) *virgata*, (Rich.) Lance-wood. Jamaica, Cuba. (Kew.)
Oncoba spinosa, Forsk. Trop. Africa, Arabia. Fruit edible. (Kew.)
Maregraavia umbellata, L. W. Indies, Venezuela. (Kew.)
Sterculia rupestris, Benth. (*Delabechea*, Lindl.) Bottle-tree. Queensland. (Brisbane.)
Cola acuminata, R. Br.* Cola-nut. W. Trop. Africa. (Kew and Jamaica.)
Reevesia thyrsoidea, Lindl. China. (Kew.)
Impatiens Sultani, Hook. f. A very pretty Balsam; figured in Bot. Mag. t. 6643. Zanzibar. (Kew.)
Balsamodendron Roxburghii, Arn. Assam? Said to be one of the the sources of the resin called Indian Bdellium. (Madras.)
Vitis Martinella. A tuberous-rooted vine (See Gard. Chron., 1882, 1, 438). Cochin China. (Hongkong.)
Paullinia pinnata, L. Trop. America, W. Trop. Africa. (Calcutta.)
Diploglottis Cunninghamii, Hk. f. Queensland. (Brisbane)
Harpullia pendula, Planch. Tulip-wood, Queensland. (Brisbane.)
Cupania pendula. (Kew.)
Sclerocarya caffra, Sond. Natal. (Madras.)
Erythrina speciosa, Andr. Coral Bean. Trop. America, W. Indies. (Madras.)
Lonchocarpus sp. Yoruba Indigo. (See Journ. Linn. Soc. xx., p. 404.) W. Trop. Africa. (Kew.)
Camoensia maxima, Welw. W. Trop. Africa. A magnificent climber, the flowers surpassing those of *Amherstia*. Figured in Trans. Linn. Soc. xxv., t. 36. (Kew.)
Peltophorum Linnæi, Benth (*Cæsalpinia brasiliensis*, L.) Brasiletto-wood. (Jamaica.)
Cæsalpinia ferrea, Mart. Brazil. (J. V. H. Owen.)
Cassia acutifolia, Del. "True Mecca Senna." E. Trop. Africa. (Kew.)
C. angustifolia, Vahl. (*C. lanceolata*, W. & A.) Tinnevelly Senna. S. Arabia, S. Africa, Sinde; cult. in S. India. (Madras.)
Bauhinia Hookeri, F. M. Queensland. (Brisbane.)
B. Richardiana, DC. Cayenne. (Madras.)
Copaifera sp. Venezuela. (Lee, Hedges & Co.)
Quillaia Saponaria, Mol. Chili. Bark used as soap. (Kew.)
Terminalia melanocarpa, F. M. Queensland. (Madras.)
Eugenia Ugni, Mol. Chili. Bears an edible fruit. (Kew.)
Phyllagathis rotundifolia, Bl. Malacca, Sumatra. (Buitenzorg.)
P. gymnantha, Korth. Borneo. (Buitenzorg.)

* The trees in the garden hitherto passing under the name of "Cola-nut" are not *Cola acuminata*.

Cuphea eminens, Hort. (Calcutta.)
Hodgsonia heterocliita, Hk. f. and Th. Assam, Burmah, &c. (Calcutta.)
Aralia spinulosa, Hort. (Calcutta.)
Brassaia actinophylla, Endl. Queensland. (Madras.)
Panax elegans, F. M. E. Australia. (Brisbane.)
P. obtusum, Bl. Java. (Calcutta.)
P. plumosum, Hort. (Calcutta.)
P. tricuspidatum, Mig. Sumatra. (Calcutta.)
Sarcocephalus esculentus, Afz. Sierra Leone Peach. W. Trop. Africa. (Kew.)
Pogonopus (Howardia) caracasensis, (Wedd.) Venezuela, Panama. Figured in Bot. Mag., t. 5110. (Kew.)
Ixora alba, Roxb. China? (Madras.)
I. Pilgrimi, Hort. (Kew.)
I. sp. With yellow flowers. (Calcutta.)
Pavetta natalensis, Sond. Natal. (Natal.)
Hamiltonia suaveolens, Roxb. India. (Calcutta.)
Eupatorium paniculatum, Hort. Madr. (non Schrad.) (Madras.)
Ardisia, sp. Sikkim (Calcutta.)
Allamanda Hendersonii, Hort. (Kew.)
Chilocarpus, sp. Gutta Singrot. Perak. (Sir H. Low.)
Rauwolfia canescens, L. W. Indies. (Madras.)
Kopsia fruticosa, A. DC. Burmah, Java. (Madras.)
Dipladenia boliviensis, Hook. Bolivia. Figured in Bot. Mag., t. 5783. (Kew.)
Cryptostegia madagascariensis, Boj. Madagascar. E. Trop. Africa. (Kew.)
Gelsemium nitidum, Mich. False yellow jasmine. Mexico and S. United States. A powerful nervine sedative. Figured in Medicinal Plants, t. 181. (Kew.)
Ipomœa Horsfallia, Hook Malaya? (Madras.)
I. carnea, Jacq. Trop S. America. (Madras.)
Buttonia natalensis, McKen. Natal. Figured in Hook. Ic. Plant t. 1080. (Natal.)
Episcia (Centrosolenia) bullata, Lém. E Peru. Figured in Ill. Hort., t. 607. (Calcutta.)
E. (Centr.) erythropus, Hk. f. New Grenada. Figured in Bot. Mag., t. 6219. (Kew.)
Bignonia purpurea, Lodd. Trop. S. America? Figured in Bot. Mag., t. 5800. (Kew.)
Jacaranda brasiliana, Pers. Brazil. (Buitenzorg.)
Thunbergia Harrisii, Hk. Burmah. Figured in Bot. Mag., t. 4998; scarcely differs from *T. laurifolia*. (Kew.)
Ruellia rosea, Hort. (Calcutta.)
Aphelandra Chamissoniana, Nees. S. Brazil. Figured in Bot. Mag., t. 6627. (Kew.)
Geissomeria aurantiaca, (Lindl.) Trop. America. (Calcutta.)
Clerodendron fallax, Lindl., var. *albiflorum*. Java. (Buitenzorg.)
C. Minahassæ, T. and B. Celebes. (Buitenzorg.)
C. speciosum, Hort. (Hybr. *Thomsonæ* and *splendens*.) Figured in Ill. Hort., t. 593. (Madras.)
Gomphostemma sp. (Calcutta.)
Seguiera floribunda, Benth. Brazil. (Kew.)
Antigonum insigne, Mast. Ecuador. (Calcutta.)
Nepenthes Ampullaria, Jack. Malay Peninsula. (Singapore.)
Eusideroxylon Zwageri, T. and B. Balian, Sarawak Iron-wood. Borneo. (Sir H. Low, 1882.)
Stenocarpus sinuatus, Endl. Queensland. (Brisbane.)
Baccaurea (Pierardia) dulcis, Müll. arg. Rambeh. Yields an edible fruit. Sumatra, cultivated in Malay Peninsula. (Singapore.)
Antidesma Dallachyana, Baill. Queensland. (Brisbane.)
Hevea Spruceana, Müll. arg. Hatie. Affords India-rubber. British Guiana, Brazil. (Kew.)
Aeurites vernicia, Hassk. Varnish tree. Japan, Cochin China. (Kew.)
Croton Eleuteria, J. J. Benn. The source of Cascarilla bark. Figured in Medicinal Plants, t. 238. Bahamas. (Kew.)
Boehmeria pulchella, Hort. (Calcutta.)
Ficus diversifolia, Bl. Java. (Calcutta.)
Cecropia peltata, L. Trop. America. (Kew.)
Callitris robusta, var. *microcarpa*, Benth. (*Frenela columellaris*, F. M.) Queensland. (Brisbane.)
Pinus Merkusii, Jungh. Burmah. (Major Seaton.)
Cycas pectinata, Griff. India and Burmah. (Calcutta.)
Macrozamia Peroffskiana, Miq., var. (*Catakidozamia Macleayi*, Hort.) Queensland. (Brisbane.)

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

Dendrobium Cambridgeanum, Lindl. Assam. (Calcutta.)
D. moschatum, Wall. Burmah. (Calcutta.)
Cymbidium Mastersii, Griff. N. India. (Id.)
Pholidota sp. (Id.)
Phalænopsis sumatrana, Korth. Sumatra. (Singapore.)
P. violacea. (Singapore.)
Cypripedium javanicum, Reinw. Java. Figured in Fl. de Serres, t. 703. (Buitenzorg.)
Kæmpferia Gilbertii (Calcutta.)
Maranta setosa, A. Dietr. Brazil. (Id.)
Hæmanthus Katharinæ, Baker. Cape. (Natal.)
Vellozia (Xerophyta) elegans, Oliv. Natal. Figured in Bot. Mag, t. 5803. (Kew.)
Dioscorea Anacochilus, Hort. (Kew.)
Dichorisandra Aubletiana, R. and S. Trop. America. (Kew.)

Palms.

Hydriastele Wendlandiana, H. Wendl. Queensland. (Brisbane.)
Hedyscepe Canterburyana, W. and D. Howe's Island. (Brisbane.)

Actinorhytis Calapparia, W. and D. Malay Archipelago. (Buitenzorg.)
Ptychosperma filifera, Wendl. Fiji. (Roberts, 1882.)
Howea Belmoriana, Becc. Howe's Island. (Id.)
H. Forsteriana, Becc. Howe's Island. (Id.)
Heterospathe elata, Scheff. Amboyna. (Buitenzorg.)
Hyophorbe amaricaulis, Mart. Mauritius. (Mauritius.)
Caryota, sp. Queensland. (Kew.)
Orania philippinensis. (Buitenzorg.)
Washingtonia filifera, S. Wats. California. (Kew.)
Pritchardia, sp. Sandwich Is. (H. Purvis.)
Licuala horrida, Bl. (? *L. spinosa*, var.) Java. (Kew, 1882.)
Calamus, sp. Perak. (Sir H. Low.)
Diplothemium caudescens, Mart. Brazil. (Kew, 1882.)
D. maritimum, Mart. Brazil. (Brisbane.)
Maximiliana, sp. "Palma Vino." (Kew, 1882.)

Pandanus Leram, Jones. Bread-fruit or Millore. Nicobar Is. (The late F. A. de Roepstorff.)
P. microcarpus, Kurz. (non Balf. f.) Java. (Buitenzorg.)
Colocasia violacea, Hort. (? *C. antiquorum*, var.) (Madras.)
Alocasia gigantea, Hort. (Madras.)
A. zebrina, C. Koch and Veitch. Philippine Is. (Id.)
Aglaonema commutatum, Schott. S. America. Figured in Bot. Mag. t. 5,500. (Buitenzorg.)
A. pictum, Kunth. Burmah, Sumatra. (Id.)
Dieffenbachia eburnea, Hort. (Kew.)
Panicum Brownii, R. & S. (*P. leucophlæum*, H. B. K.) Queensland, Trop. Africa and America. (Saidapet.)
Coix exaltata, Jacq. China. (Kew.)
C. sp. "Ma-yu'en." Cochin-China. (Id.)

FERNS, &c.

Pteris ludens, Wall. (*Doryopteris*, J. Sm.) Burmah, Philippines. (Calcutta.)
Asplenium Belangeri, Kunze. Malay Peninsula. (Calcutta.)
Selaginella lævigata, Spring. Java. (Madras.)
S. Galeottii, aurea, paradoxa, &c. (Calcutta.)

2.—HARGALA.

DICOTYLEDONS.

Clematis Meyeniana, Walp., var. *crenata*. China. (Hongkong.)
C. microphylla, DC. Australia. (S. Petersburg.)
Aquilegia atropurpurea, Willd. Cent. Asia. (Dublin.)
A. Whitmaniana. (Dublin.)
Berberis Leschenaultii, Wall. Nilgiris. (Ooty.)
B. buxifolia, Lam. Temp. S. America. (Kew.)
B. stenophylla. (Kew.)
Argemone grandiflora, Sweet. Mexico. (Dublin.)
Cistus incanus, L. Mediterranean. (S. Petersburg.)
Cerastium grandiflorum, W. & K. S.E. Europe. (Mrs. Baker.)
Camellia japonica, var. *imbricata*. (Ooty.)
Sterculia acerifolia, A. Cunn. Flame tree. N. S. Wales. (Brisbane.)
Linum marginatum, Poir. Europe. (S. Petersburg.)
Vitis vinifera, L., var. Grape Vine. (S. M. Kay Shuttleworth.)
Ailantus glandulosa, Desf. China. Cult. for Silkworms. (P. Braine.)
Acer oblongum, Wall. Himalaya, China. (Ooty.)
Psoralea palæstina, L. Asia Minor. (S. Petersburg.)
Orobus variegatus, Lap. Pyrenees. (Dublin.)
Virgilia capensis, Lam. Cape. (Cape Town.)
Castanospermum australis, Cunn. Queensland.
Barklya syringifolia, F. M. Queensland.
Prinsepia utilis, Royle. Himalaya. (Ooty.)
Rubus rhamnifolius, Weihe. Europe. (Kew.)
R. phœnicolasius, Maxim. Japan. (Kew.)
Quillaia Saponaria, Mol. Chili. (Kew.)
Acacia Cyclopis, Cunn. W. Australia. (Melbourne.)
A. retinoides, Schlecht. Victoria. (S. Petersburg.)
A. suaveolens, Willd. (Australia.)
Sempervivum (Aichryson) punctatum, C. Sm. Canary Is. (St. Petersburg.)
Mesembryanthemum tricolor, Haw. Cape. (Id.)
M. pomeridianum, L. Cape. (Id.)
Sambucus racemosus, L. Europe. (Kew.)
Cinchona Humboldtiana, Lamb. Peru. (Dodabetta.)
Portlandia grandiflora, L. W. Indies. (Mrs. Baker.)
Eupatorium Weinmannianum. (S. Petersburg.)
Steria ovata, Lag. Mexico. (Id.)
Liatris scariosa, Willd. United States. (Dublin.)
Pyrethrum Parthenium, aureum. Golden Feather. (H. S. Saunders.)
Calendula officinalis, L. Marigold. S. Europe. (W. I. Cotton.)
Centaurea candidissima, Lam. Mediterranean. (Mrs. Baker.)
Erica vagans, L., var. *purpurea*. W. Europe. (Ooty.)
Vaccinium meridionale, Sw. Jamaica Bilberry. (Jamaica.)

Kalmia latifolia, L. N. America. (Mrs. Baker.)
Primula vulgaris, Sm. Primrose. Europe. (H. S. Saunders.)
P. verticillata, Forsk. Arabia. (Dublin.)
P. Auricula, L. Europe. (Dublin.)
Cyclamen persicum, Mill., var. *giganteum*. Cyprus. (H. S. Saunders.)
Osmanthus aquifolium, (S. and Z.) Japan. (Ooty.)
Mandevillea suaveolens, Lindl. Temp. S. America. (Ooty.)
Cantua dependens, Pers. Peru. (Ooty.)
Ipomœa chrysorhiza. (Forst.) "Kumara" or New Zealand yam; a variety of *I. Batatas* suitable for temperate climates. (Kew.)
Datura (Brugmansia) sanguinea, R. and P. Peru. (Ooty.)
Veronica speciosa, Cunn. N. Zealand. (Ooty.)
Jacobinia (Libonia) floribunda, (C. Koch.) Brazil. (Ooty.)
Salvia Columbaria, Benth. Given "Chia seeds." U. States. (Kew.)
Morus alba, L. White Mulberry. N. India. Cult. in S. Europe for Silkworms. (P. Braine.)
Ficus macrophylla, Desf. E. Australia.
F. stipulata, Thunb. China (Ooty.)
Salix babylonica, L. Weeping willow. Persia and Caucasus. (Kew and Ooty.)
Buxus sempervirens, L. Box. Europe. (Ooty.)
Pinus Kasya, Royle. Khasia, Burmah. (Major Seaton.)

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

Dendrobium moschatum, Wall. Burmah.
Cypripedium Druritii, Bedd Travancore. (Ooty.)
Musa Ensete, Gmel. Abyssinia. (Kew and Jamaica.).
Iris Kaempferi, Sieb. Japan (Mrs. Baker.)
Tigridia Pavonia, Pers. Mexico (Mrs. Baker.)
Watsonia densiflora, Baker. Natal. (Ooty.)
Moræa Robinsoniana, F M. Lord Howe's Island.
Clivia (Imantophyllum) miniatum, Hook. Cape (Natal.)
Hæmanthus natalensis, Pappe, Natal. (Id.)
Buphane toxicaria, Herb. Poison Bulb. S. Africa.
Zephyranthes Atamasco, Herb. Virginia. (H. Nevill.)
Brunsvigia Josephinæ, Ker. Cape. (Natal.)
Cyrtanthus Mackenii, Hk. f. Cape. (Id.)
Bomarea oligantha. (Ooty.)
Agapanthus umbellatus, L'Her. Cape. (Ooty and Rev. G. Mackenzie.)
Lilium auratum, Lindl. Japan. (A. Whyte.)
L. speciosum. Thunb. Japan, cult. (Id.)
L. longiflorum, Thunb. China, Japan. (Id.)
L. tigrinum, Gawl Tiger Lily. China. (Mrs. Mackenzie.)
Scilla Kraussii, Baker. Natal. (Natal.)
Hyacinthus candicans, Baker. Cape. (A Whyte.)
Albuca fastigiata, Dry.? Cape. (H. Nevill.)
Bowiea volubilis, Harv. S. Africa. (Natal.)
Livistona chinensis, R. Br. S. China. (H. Kong.)
L. oliviformis Mart. Java.
Jubæa spectabilis, H. B. K. Temp. S. America. (Kew.)
Sabal Palmetto, Lodd. S. United States.
Richardia albo-maculata, Hk Cape (H. Nevill.)
Phalaris paradoxa, L. S. Europe. (Kew.)
Cornucopiæ cucullatum, L. Asia Minor
Calamagrostis varia, P. de B. Europe.
Briza media, L. Europe.
Alopecurus pratensis, L. Fox-tail, Europe.
Poa palustris, L. (*fertilis*, Host.) Europe.
P. pratensis, L. Meadow Grass. Europe.
Festuca elatior, L. Tall Fescue Europe.
F. geniculata. Willd. Mediterranean
Lamarckia aurea, Moench Mediterranean. A beautiful grass.
Dactylis glomerata, L. Cocksfoot. Europe.
D. "*undulistachys*."
Lolium multiflorum, Lam. (*italicum*, A. Br.) Italian Rye-grass. S. Europe.
Bromus langiflorus, Willd.
B. (*Ceratochloa*) *unioloides*, Willd.
And many other Grasses, all from Kew.
Also several Florists' flowers of the genera *Fuchsia, Begonia, Gaillardia, Calceolaria, Coleus, &c.*

FERNS.

Platycerium grande, J. Sm. N. Australia, Phippines, Singapore. (Brisbane.)
Alsophila latebrosa, Hk. India, Malaya. (Ooty.)
Anemia Wightiana, Gardn. Nilgiris (Ooty.)
And 62 packets of Fern spores from Kew, and 18 from Jamaica, from which a large number of plants have been raised.

IV.—Economic Plants.

Coffee.—The transition period of the planting revolution which has been in progress here for the last few years may be now considered nearly over, and the new conditions to be in a fair way to full establishment. Coffee, which was estimated only three years ago to cover 252,000 acres,

now occupies little over 178,000, acres;* and, what is more striking as evidence of the change, very much more than half of this is being grown along with cinchona, tea or cacao, a condition generally preliminary only to a complete substitution of the old by the newer and more promising crop.

The export for the past commercial year (ending with September, 1883), 260,000 cwt., is the lowest for 40 years, and is considerably less than half that of the previous one.

This tremendous falling off in crops is, with a due allowance for a series of bad seasons, the result of leaf-disease. On estates, no doubt this has operated indirectly as well as directly by rendering it impossible to afford a liberal cultivation, but the terrible direct effects of continued attacks of the pest are strikingly seen in the condition of so-called "native" coffee, the export of which has dwindled to 14,422 cwt., little over one-third of that of last year.

The complete extinction of "native" Arabian coffee would under present conditions be no great loss, and as regards *Hemeleia* even a direct benefit; and the same may be said of that on many old and ill-tended estates. There is indeed reason to hope that when coffee becomes one crop out of several, and its cultivation, instead of occupying vast sheets of country to the exclusion of all other vegetation, becomes restricted to localities and estates where it is known to respond to good treatment, attacks of leaf-disease will be less severe and less frequent. We may hope that the fungus will then take its place with the many other more or less similar pests which afflict cultivated plants and which, though always present, vary in mildness or severity in accordance with climatic conditions (weather) from season to season. It is to be earnestly desired that every encouragement be given to keeping up a liberal cultivation of coffee where possible.

The papers and specimens relating to "grub" obtained by the Planters' Association were forwarded to me, and I transmitted them early in July, through the Director of Kew, to Mr. MacLachlan, F.R.S. I regret that I have not yet received any report on them from him.

The area, 4,651 acres, given as under *Liberian Coffee*, shows that the cultivation of this species is slowly increasing. It appears to be allowed that its yield is, as a rule, better than that of Arabian coffee, in spite of severe attacks of leaf-disease. A large distribution has been made to native cultivators, principally through the Government Agents. From Henaratgoda garden over 40,000 seedling plants have been given out, and a smaller quantity from Pérádeniya.

Tea.—Though the progress in this cultivation was astonishingly rapid in 1882, the past year has seen a far greater extension. Ceylon exported in the commercial year (1882-3) over a million and a-half pounds (1,522,882), and in the three closing months of 1883 probably not less than 150,000 lbs. more. The acreage under tea is estimated at 32,000, but on 20,000 acres of this the plants are not yet three years old. A very large proportion is, however, old coffee land, and about 5,000 estimated acres of tea are mixed with coffee or cinchona.

The prospects of tea-growing are, on the whole, very favourable, and present experience is most encouraging. From the first, when the consumption was almost entirely local, an excellent character distinguished Ceylon tea; and its special qualities appear to be generally maintained and to be winning approbation in the home market. The fine series of samples (over 80 in number) which competed at the Colombo Agri-Horticultural Show in August, has been sent on by the Planters' Association to the Calcutta Exhibition, where they will be able to be compared with the picked teas of India.

It may be pretty confidently hoped that the lesson of leaf-disease has rendered it impossible that exclusive attention to one cultivation should ever again be the practice in Ceylon agriculture, but a warning in the case of tea is perhaps not quite unnecessary. In addition to the ordinary vicissitudes of all crops, it is wise to bear in mind that there is still some doubt as to the extent of the demand for such high class teas as those which Ceylon *must* produce. We are at present disappointed of a market in Australia for the reason that people there do not care to pay our price, being quite contented with an inferior and cheaper article. It is probable that the same is true of the great tea-drinking classes in England; they must have it cheap. It is predicted that in three years' time Ceylon is to throw 10,000,000 lbs. of Pekoe and Pekoe Souchong on the market, and it is perhaps possible: but it will be well to be prepared for the probability that this may have to be disposed of at the price of inferior qualities, to the benefit no doubt of the consumer but at the expense of the cultivator.

In some of the coffee districts where tea is being largely planted, some difficulty is felt as to the supply of fuel necessary for its manufacture. The reckless and ill-judged clearance of the whole of the jungle, as yet regretted principally as shelter from wind, will now be felt from another cause. As it is quite useless to attempt to bring back the old native trees to their much changed habitations, it will probably be necessary to plant and keep up fuel reserves. For this in the higher elevations nothing can be better than the quick-growing wattles, blackwood and eucalypts of Australia. In the lower districts (2,000—4,000 feet) there are many quick-growing native trees that would be found suitable; for example, "Malaboda" (*Myristica laurifolia*), which is recommended also for tea boxes, "Milla" (*Vitex altissima*), "Badula" (*Semecarpus Gardneri, &c.*) "Gedumba" (*Trema orientalis*), "Gúranda" (*Celtis cinnamomea*), "Nuga" (*Ficus laccifera, &c.*), "Kalaha" (*F. Wightiana*), "Walgoma" (*F. callosa*), "Dawul kurundu" (*Litsæa zeylanica*), "Etamba" (*Mangifera zeylanica*). "Wa" (*Cassia siamea*) is an excellent tree for fuel at elevations below 2,000 feet. Several of these woods would also do for tea boxes, and, "Helamba" (*Anthocephalus Cadamba*), a common low-country tree, is also well spoken of for that purpose. It is of great importance to use only perfectly seasoned wood for boxes; if used green the juices may act on the lead lining, as happened in a case which has recently given rise to litigation.

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* I take the estimates and other figures throughout this part of my report from the series carefully prepared for Ferguson's Directory for 1883-4.

Cinchona.—The export of bark from Ceylon for the last commercial year attained the extraordinary total of nearly seven million pounds (6,925,595 lbs.), and it is supposed that fully one and a-half million more have been exported in the three concluding months of 1883. This is a greater quantity than could have been expected, but it is to be feared that a large proportion has been very poor stuff, which, at the low prices prevailing, it can scarcely have been worth while to send home. To make it profitable to sell "twigs" at 2*d.*—6*d.* a lb., needs the existence of a local manufactory in operation. This, too, would be independent of all "rings" and combinations in Europe, such as that which during the past year has succeeded in lowering the price of bark and raising the cost of quinine. A local factory for extracting alkaloids on the spot, when it is established, will indeed be an equal benefit to the growers of cinchona and the consumers of the febrifuge alkaloids in the East; but at present it seems more likely to be set up in South India than in Ceylon.

It is estimated that there are probably 128 million cinchona trees in the Colony, of which not over 22 millions are more than two years old. What proportion of the remaining 106 millions is likely to grow up to maturity can only be guessed at, but it will probably not be a large one. Much less cinchona has been raised during this year, and it is a very doubtful if the large export of the past one will be maintained.

Much disappointment has been felt at the heavy mortality of seedlings and young trees now experienced. Planters allege that this is very much more serious than was formerly the case, and that it is now very difficult to establish new plantations, successive supplies dying out one after another. The experience of Mr. Nock at Hakgala is, so far as it goes, of a similar character. He reports as follows:—

"The plants in the specimen plot (see page 4 of last report) continuing to die off, I took up, in July, those of them that were alive, and after lime and sand had been mixed with the soil they were replanted and all vacancies supplied. But I regret to say that although some have improved since, hardly one has made satisfactory growth, and those of the Calisaya class have nearly all died.

"The grafted plants of *Ledgeriana* have scarcely grown an inch during the year, and the tallest is now only 18 inches high after being planted 16 months. Of our own seedling *Ledgeriana* there is hardly a plant left, and these are no bigger than when planted out. Of eight fine strong healthy plants of "Class D., Yarrow," *Ledgeriana*, (kindly given to the garden by Mr. Tom Gibson, Miriabodda,) planted out in May, there are only two alive, and they are looking very badly. The "Jamaica hybrid," Java *cordifolia*, Nilgiri *magnifolia*, *succirubra*, and Jamaica "*Calisaya* No. 1," are looking fairly well, but have made but little growth. Nilgiri *pubescens* is unhealthy, and only three plants of *C. lancifolia* var. *discolor*, from Java, are alive, of which one is very healthy.

"A plant, from a cutting, of Hard Carthagena (*C. cordifolia* of Markham) is doing very well; it has only been planted out six months, and is now about one foot high, and very strong and healthy looking. The row of *C. pitayensis* has been supplied several times, but so far none of the plants have become established. The plants of "C. Verde," like the Ledgerianas, have nearly all died, but there is one plant that looks well and is now one foot high. Every attention has been paid to the plants in this plot, both in the preparation of the sites for each plant, in shading in hot sunny weather, and in watering when very dry, and I think that the continued foggy sunless weather we have here at times is the chief cause of their not thriving; the elevation will of course in a measure account for the deaths of *Ledgeriana*. During October and November the mean amount of cloud was 8·5 and 9·1, respectively, and it was a rare thing for the sun to be out for half an hour at a time."

The cause of this mortality has been assumed by some to lie in a "degeneration" of the cinchonas since their cultivation in Ceylon, each generation being supposed to be of inferior vitality to the last. I cannot see any clear evidence of this; the tendency to die at an early age is as marked in plants (under similar conditions) grown from seed fresh from South America or the W. Indies, as from Ceylon-grown. It appears to be rather in the climate and soil of Ceylon that the cause is to be sought. We have had a series of bad seasons. Much of our shallow soil and cold subsoil, and many of our wet, windy and exposed hillsides are very unsuitable for cinchona as a permanent cultivation; in well-protected localities with a deep soil and good drainage, it is probable that it grows as well as it ever did in Ceylon. For it must be remembered that the mortality was always very great both here and in South India; in 1872 my predecessor called special attention to it, and Mr. McIvor in the Nilgiris allowed that his losses were never less than 30 per cent. in planted-out seedlings. But when cinchona was thought little of, a heavy mortality passed almost unnoticed here; now the case is altered.

A good deal of discussion has taken place during the year on the botanical questions which underlie cinchona cultivation, especially as to the correct names of the sorts grown in the East. Early in May, Mr. J. E. Howard (whose recent death, on 22nd November, is a great loss to quinology) read a paper at the Linnean Society of London, calling in question the right of the cinchona grown here as *C. Ledgeriana*, which I had figured and fully described in the "Journal of Botany" for November, 1881,* under that appellation, to bear the name. This paper was not published till September, but in the interval he had supported his views by two other communications to other perodicals. I have fully replied on the whole question in a letter to the "Pharmaceutical Journal,"† which has also appeared in the "Observer" newspaper for 26th November, and have, I believe, shown conclusively that my late friend's doubts on the subject were grounded on a series of misapprehensions. With regard to this same species I have also had to refute, in two short communications to the "Journal of Botany," the assertions of Dr. O. Kuntze, who maintains it to be a hybrid between *C. Calisaya* and *C. micrantha*.

A more extensive contribution to the botany of cultivated cinchonas is contained in a

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* See my report for that year, page 4.

† The publication of this was delayed till 19th January, 1884. [*Note added.*]

report* upon the Government plantations in the Nilgiris, which I had the honour of offering to the Government of Madras, after a visit made in May at the invitation of that Government and with the kind sanction of His Excellency the Governor of this Colony. The most interesting question here dealt with is the nature of the cinchonas known in the Nilgiris as "magnifolia" and "pubescens." In my report for 1881, page 5, I have referred to these kinds of cinchona, and there proposed the name *robusta* for them, expressing the opinion that their local hybrid origin, as maintained by McIvor and generally accepted in Ceylon, was more probable than the correctness of Mr. Cross's statements as to their identity with the "Pata de Gallinazo" of Chimborazo—*i.e.*, *C. erythrantha*. Against this view it had been urged that the trees existed in the oldest plots at Naduvatam, planted in 1862 before any cinchona had flowered in India. A careful examination of these and of the reports of the plantations has confirmed the original opinion, and I have shown that these trees were almost certainly planted by McIvor as supplies in 1866–7 and as hybrid seedlings. I was also able to name the puzzling corky-barked species called "*crispa*" by Cross (who collected it in the Samora Mountains east of Loxa in 1864), "*lucumæfolia*" by Markham, and "*decurrentifolia*" by Howard. It proves to be *C. Humboldtiana*, Lamb., a species botanically allied to *C. carabayensis (C. Pahudiana)*, and not likely to prove of value. Attention was also called to another corky-barked cinchona, a form of *C. officinalis*, to *C. lancifolia*, of which a few trees still remain, and to the valuable *C. pitayensis*. A good deal of synonymy has been cleared up, and it is to be hoped that the nomenclature now given, the result of much trouble and research, may be generally accepted in S. India and Ceylon, where at all events uniformity ought to prevail. The practical suggestions made in the report as to the principles which should regulate the future management of the plantations—including the appointment of a Quinologist to work with the Superintendent in a system of experimental cultivation based on selection by analysis—are under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

It is still too soon to speak with any certainty as to the species to which the "*Verde*" and "*Morada*" cinchonas ought to be referred. The leaves of the young plants, for which I am indebted to Mr. J. V. H. Owen and other gentlemen, are very handsome; they present considerable variety, but are usually thin in texture, remarkably "velvety" in appearance above, have a strong vinous or coppery-crimson tint beneath, and are generally finely ciliate on the margin. I am informed that the plants are doing well, and hope during the coming year to arrive at some conclusion as to their nature.

Cacao.—The position of this product is very satisfactory and improving, the export in the last commercial year (3,588 cwts.) having actually trebled that of the year before. Of the estimated acreage (9,896 acres) over a half is growing along with coffee (mainly Liberian), and much is not in full bearing. The efforts of the last two or three years to induce a native cultivation have lately been more vigorously pushed; and, encouraged by the Government officials, the natives seem at last to be more favourably disposed towards it. The garden at Henaratgoda has played the important part in this attempt to supplant in suitable districts the nearly valueless native coffee by a profitable substitute. As many as 8,400 pods have been distributed from that garden during the year, and about 1,400 from Pérádeniya, being together equivalent to over 250,000 seeds. In the Dumbara district of the Central Province, the site of the oldest and best cacao estates, the native cultivation is especially promising, and in the Kurunégala and Negombo Districts cultivators are even *purchasing* seed. No useful plant is more suited for the village garden than this, if only the cultivators will take the trouble to protect and look after the young plants for the first year or two; when once established little further attention is required.

In last year's report (pp. 11, 12) I made some remarks upon the pale and yellow-fruited varieties in cultivation. With regard to the value of these, as compared with the old red sort, Mr. Jardine, of Udapolla estate, has kindly given me the following information. His statistics show that the number of pods required to give one pound of dry seed is, of the pale varieties, 11½, and of the ordinary red, 22—*i.e.*, 1,288 and 2,464 respectively to the cwt. If we reckon the pale-fruited trees to be 170 (16 by 16) to the acre, and the red-fruited ones 300 (12 by 12), it appears that to produce one cwt. per acre would require only 7½ pods per tree of the former against 8¼ of the latter. Thus, if the market value of the product were the same, there would be an advantage on the side of the pale kinds, which are also of more rapid growth, attain a much larger size, and are quite as prolific as the red, if not more so. It appears, however, that the flatness of the seed and the dark colour of its interior, already noticed as characteristic of these sorts, are not so favoured in the home market as the rounder shape and pale interior of our ordinary red kind. Whether this estimate has any foundation in actual quality or is a mere trade fancy in a particular market, cannot be said; there are, however, several distinct varieties among the pale-fruited kinds, and it would be well if the produce of each could be separately cured and the markets tested with each.

The varieties received from Trinidad in 1881 are being allowed to fruit this season, and pods have ripened already on trees of "Cundeamar," "Cayenne," and "Forastero." Though these have all been red-podded, yet in each of them the interior of the seed is more or less deeply violet-purple (like our pale varieties), and none as yet examined present the yellowish-white section of the seeds of our ordinary "Ceylon" cacao.

Specimens have been sent to me from a few estates of young pods and tender shoots in a dried-up, shrivelled or drooping condition. This "blight" has been considered due to a fungus, but on examination can be clearly seen to be the result of very numerous punctures of a sucking insect. This I have obtained, and it proves to be a species of *Helopeltis*, apparently identical with the *H. Antonii*, so destructive to cinchona in Java, and probably also with the *H. theivora*, the

* Printed with G. O. No. 1,189, 26th September, 1883.

tea-bug or "mosquito blight" of the Assam tea gardens. This Hemipterous insect is armed with a very long sucking proboscis, and may be known very readily by the curious spike projecting upwards from the thorax and capped with a knob like a pin's head. It has not, I believe, been noticed in Ceylon until the present year, but may probably have previously existed, this group of insects being little studied. It is to be hoped that this mischievous little insect will keep within bounds.

*India Rubber.** *Ceara.*—A planted area of 977 acres is credited to this, but rubber has not yet appeared among our exports. Since it has been ascertained that the quality is excellent,† cultivators have been endeavouring to discover a means by which the milk can be obtained at a cost sufficiently low to give a return, but without, as yet, encouraging results. The removal of the outer separable bark, as practised in the experiments referred to in my last report, has been objected to on the ground that the bark formed in its stead is of a different character, very hard and inseparable from the green layer a second time. Instruments have therefore been devised for bleeding without such removal. A knife with two parallel blades, which took out a strip of bark, has been modified into one in which the very sharp cutting edges meet to form a V, the basal angle during use being at the cambium. Another invention avoids all cutting, being a double spur-like wheel with sharp but guarded points which puncture the bark without further injury. The milking (one can scarcely call it tapping) has also been practised on trees of various ages and at different intervals and seasons. While it is found that the yield of individual trees varies extremely,‡ none of the experimentors is satisfied that the small quantity obtainable by present methods is sufficient to make the cultivation profitable at the existing price of rubber. Mr. Wall, however, who states that hundreds of young trees have been bled *daily* with the "pricker" for some weeks, and that thus a cooly can collect about half a pound of dry rubber per diem, thinks that, if trees will bear this treatment for 240 days in the year, the cultivation would be remunerative. It appears evident that milking must be repeated at frequent intervals, and (as often already pointed out) the cultivation be conducted on a large scale. Much of the 35,000 acres in private hands in Ceylon at present growing nothing but *Lantana* and other weeds is suitable for this hardy plant, which costs nothing to cultivate, affords a substance of a value which is continually increasing, and awaits only the discovery of a process by which the latter can be cheaply and exhaustively extracted.

Castilloa Rubber.—From a single tree at Pérádeniya a considerable crop of seedlings was raised. The fruits ripened at the end of May; they are little, white, pointed nuts, about half an inch long, covered by a bright orange pulp, and some 20 to 30 are crowded together on the fleshy flattened scaly receptacle, forming collectively what is called a compound fruit: about half of the fruits ripen and contain each a single seed. I have already expressed my opinion as to the suitability of this tree for cultivation by a Forest Department as a source of prospective revenue; and as comparatively few of the plants were disposed of to private persons, I made an endeavour to get plantations of this valuable tree formed at Ratnapura and Kalutara. The plan was sanctioned by the Governor, and I gave the necessary instructions: but after three months' delay it was discovered that the trifling sum necessary could not be provided.

The growth of the largest *Castilloa* tree at Henaratgoda is, at a yard from the ground, 30¼ inches, an increase of 4¼ inches during the year.

Six of the seedlings of 1882 were sent in April to Mr. T. J. Ferguson (Messrs. Hinde & Co.) of Calicut, who has undertaken experiments on behalf of the Madras Government at Nilambur.§

Para Rubber.—A Wardian case with 27 rooted stumps of *Hevea brasiliensis* was sent to Calicut with the *Castilloa* plants.§ There are some trees of this already at Nilambur, 33 having been sent to the Forest Officer there in 1879 from Ceylon.

Nine trees flowered at Henaratgoda in March, and the fruit ripened in August. About 260 seedling plants were raised, many of which have been disposed of to persons desirous to try the cultivation. Our largest tree is now 30 inches in circumference, an increase of 4½ inches in the year.

Eighteen plants of another species of Hevea, *H. Spruceana*, were received from Kew in October. This is a native of British Guiana where it is generally known by its Arawack name "Hatie." It has been studied in its native forests by Mr. Jenman, who sent us a plant in 1881, which unfortunately died. Dr. Spruce also collected it on the Amazons. It is closely allied to *H. brasiliensis*, and grows under quite similar conditions. The specimen of the rubber sent home by Mr. Jenman for report appears to have been unfortunately mixed with some impurity which prevented its value being accurately ascertained. The plants have been put out mostly at Henaratgoda, and are doing well.

Some seeds of this species were also kindly sent to the garden by the Manager of the Ceylon Company, Limited, in July, but were quite dead. It is useless to attempt to import seeds of this description from any distance, as they loose their vitality in a few days.

Other Rubber Plants.—*Landolphia Petersiana*, one of the E. African rubbers, has flowered during the year, and *L. Kirkii* is now in bud at Henaratgoda. Two plants of *Tabernæmontana crassa* are now doing well. Among seeds received from Mr. L. Wray, of Perak, were some of

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* The import of Caoutchouc into Great Britain during 1882 amounted to nearly twenty million pounds.

† I am informed that as much as 4*s* a pound has been obtained for Ceylon Ceara rubber

‡ This is to be expected; for it should be recollected that the "milk" in plants is quite distinct from their sap, and is contained in special channels. It has no nutritive function, but, like the alkaloids in cinchona, is rather of the nature of an excretion. Its removal, therefore, *per se*, inflicts little or no injury on the plant.

§ Though the receipt of these was not acknowledged, I see that they arrived in very good order. Of the *Castilloa*, five have done remarkably well, and of the *Hevea* 25 are flourishing.

"Gutta Singret" which appears from leaf specimens, also sent, to be a species of *Chilocarpus*, another climbing apocynaceous genus. Its rubber is not of a good quality, and is chiefly used for adulteration. A few plants were raised and are planted at Henaratgoda.

Gutta Percha.—A valuable series of dried herbarium specimens, of woods, and of the commercial products of the various gutta-producing trees of Perak has been sent by Mr. L. Wray, junior (collecting for Sir H. Low), which has enabled me to determine with more certainty the species we possess is a living state. He has also sent me a copy of a report to Sir H. Low on the gutta question, which contains some valuable additional matter to that collected at Kew and published in the report of that institution for 1881, pp. 38–47.

I am now satisfied that the identification of "Gutta Sundek" with *Payena* (*Ceratephorus*) *Leerii*, on which doubt had been thrown, is correct. Mr. Wray describes the tree as partial to swampy places near the coast even where the water is salt; the wood is hard and close-grained, and the fruit sweet and eaten by the Malays. There is an inferior variety with a thinner bark known by its longer leaves. Our plants at Henaratgoda have grown quickly; their rate of growth is much more rapid than the species of *Dichopsis*—the largest are over eight feet high; the tallest at Pérádeniya is six feet two inches.

The young plants of "Gutta Taban putih" grow very slowly. The good dried specimens now sent show this to be distinct from *Dichopsis Gutta*, but I am not able to say to which species of *Dichopsis* they should be referred. This tree is found in the lower hills, 1,800 to 2,500 feet, and not in the plains; the gutta is a dirty white (whence the name, putih=white), coagulates slowly, and does not thoroughly soften even in boiling water. Mr. Wray also distinguishes a small-leaved variety with a longer fruit.

The specimens further confirm our previous knowledge that the best and most frequent sort of gutta percha of commerce, "Gutta Taban merah," is the produce of *Dichopsis Gutta*. Our trees of this are now nine years old, but the tallest is but nine feet high. According to Mr. Wray, this tree attains 100 to 200 feet in height, with a clean straight trunk of four to five feet diameter, flanked at the base with large thin buttresses; the bark is one-third to half an inch thick, brown-red in colour, and flakes off; the leaves are much narrower on young plants than old ones, the flowers are white, and the seeds yield an oil solid at ordinary temperatures, but used for cooking. The gutta is at first white and cream-like but becomes pink and ultimately brownish-red ("merah"= red), and this colour is strongly imparted to the water in which it is washed. There is a variety of this species affording a paler gutta called "Gutta Taban sutra" ("sutra"= silk), which is found at a higher elevation (500 to 600 feet).

Other sapotaceous trees affording gutta, of which specimens have been sent by Mr. Wray, are "Gutta Taban simpoo," *Dichopsis Maingayi*, Clarke—the product of which is also sold as "gutta putih"—and "gutta garru," *Bassia Mottleyana*, De Vriese, which gives a white hard sort, only used for mixing with other kinds. He also sends examples of the curious substance called "Gutta Jelutong," used for adulterating gutta percha. It is obtained from a very lofty apocynaceous tree allied to our "Rukattana" (*Alstonia scholaris*),* and recently named *Dyera costulata* by Sir J. Hooker.

The yield of the gutta percha trees seems to be very small—less even than the rubber trees. Thus, from a tree of *D. Gutta*, thought to be over 100 years old, and over 100 feet high, Mr. Wray succeeded in extracting, by the ordinary native method of felling and ringing the trunk and branches, only 2 lb. 5 oz. of clean gutta. Of "Gutta Taban putih," a tree ten inches in diameter, gave 2 lb. 11 oz., and one of *Payena Leerii*, 2 feet 8 inches in circumference, only 6½ oz. Mr. Wray has satisfied himself that only about $\frac{1}{18}$th part of the gutta percha actually in the bark is extracted by this method, and he believes that by pounding and boiling the bark the whole could be obtained. As the question of the supply of gutta percha is becoming a pressing one, it is to be hoped that experiments on a large scale may confirm this opinion. To quote Sir J. Hooker (Kew Report, 1881, p. 38), "the time cannot be far distant when the natural sources of gutta percha will be definitely used up." In view of this contingency it behoves the Governments of those few British colonies—Ceylon being one—in which the trees will grow to lose no time in establishing plantations, which must in the future become a valuable source of revenue. But in this Colony neither in this case nor in the case of India rubber can anything be done until a proper forest conservancy in established.

Jalap.—Mr. Nock reports as to this drug:—"The plants have continued to grow most vigorously, and though very few tubers have been formed, the bed is now full of underground stems by which the plant can be largely propagated. The tubers, though few, have grown to a large size, one just taken up weighing fully 16 oz. This elevation (5,400 ft.) is, I fear, too low for jalap to be grown profitably; it is found to thrive best on the Nilgiris at an elevation of near 7,000 feet, and it is probable that the reason the plants make more leaf and less tubers here is because we are too low. They grow here, too, all the year round, whereas they should die down about April and take a few months' rest."

Taraxacum.—With regard to this Mr. Nock sends the following:—"I regret that I am unable to report anything very favourable of the plantation of this drug, for, from the soil being so poor, and the plants several times eaten down by elk, they have not made satisfactory growth. There are, however, a large quantity of fair-sized roots, which, if required, could be supplied to the Medical Department."

Senna.—The Customs returns show that in 1882 the value of this drug consumed in the Colony, wholly imported from India, was Rs. 1,212. There is no reason why this should not be

* This appears to yield a somewhat similar substance at Singapore called Gutta Pulei.

grown in the Colony. Seed of Tinnevelly senna (a large variety of *Cassia angustifolia*, Vahl.) was received from Madras in April, and was tried at all the gardens. As was to be expected, the plants quickly "damped off" in Pérádeniya and Henaratgoda, but succeeded perfectly at Anurádhapura, whence the conductor sent very good samples of the drug to the Agri-Horticultural Show at Colombo in August. Nothing is required for this cultivation beyond some irrigation, and no preparation beyond drying the leaves in the air; it is well suited for natives in the dry districts. Seeds of true Mecca senna (*C. acutifolia*, Vahl.) were obtained from Kew in February and March, and also did well in the northern garden.

Medicinal Rhubarb (Rheum palmatum and R. officinale.)—These inhabitants of cold high regions of Northern Asia can scarcely be expected to grow at Hakgala, but Mr. Nock has some hopes of them. He writes:—"Beds were specially made for the young seedlings, but though the crowns look plump and healthy they have made little growth. The common garden rhubarb does so well that I think these may succeed if only kept going till used to the seasons."

Chamomile.—This has become thoroughly established at Hakgala and can be increased to any extent.

Breadfruit.—I am not aware of the precise date of the introduction of this commonly cultivated tree into Ceylon, but it appears to have been prior to the British occupation and possibly much before it. It is now said that the variety grown here is a "very inferior one," and a communication on the subject has been addressed to Government by the Agricultural Association. I had previously written to the Colonial Secretary of Fiji, requesting him to endeavour to send some of the kinds most highly esteemed there, and hope he may succeed in doing so. The late Dr. Seemann enumerates in his "Flora Vitiensis" thirteen kinds as known to him in cultivation in the group: he considered the tree to be truly wild there, and one of the forms, which bears seed, to be the probable source of all the rest; but the actual home of the tree is more probably Amboyna and adjacent islands.

Pasture Grasses.—A good many European pasture grasses have been experimented with at Hakgala, seed obtained for Kew being used. The following species promise to do well there:—*Lolium italicum* (Italian rye grass), *Dactylis glomerata* (Cocksfoot), *D.* "*undulostachys*," *Poa pratensis* (Meadow grass), *P. fertilis*, *Bromus (Ceratochloa) unioloides*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (Vernal grass).

In consequence of the very favourable account given in the report of the Saidapet Farm for 1881–82, I obtained from the Superintendent seeds of *Panicum Brownii*. These were sown in October at Pérádeniya, and the grass has already flowered freely. Though a small grass, it appears able to hold its own and may form a good grazing turf. It is native to Queensland, Trop. Africa, and America.

Fibres.—Recent improvements in machinery have again turned the attention of planters to the prospects of success in the cultivation of plants affording fibre. It is native species that are particularly attracting attention, and to the list given last year (report, p. 15) may be added as more or less promising:—"Gas-dul" (*Debregeasia longifolia*), which has been strongly recommended for cultivation in S. India under the name of "wild Rheea"; *Girardinia palmata* (the "Nilgiri nettle," which has no special Sinhalese name, but is called "Elephant Maousa" by planters; it stings badly); and "Dul" (*Anodendron paniculatum*), a large climbing plant of the low-country. I understand that very satisfactory results are being given in S. India with our "Néyada" (*Sansevieria zeylanica*) treated when quite fresh-cut by Death and Elwood's machine.

Gamboge.—It is worth a note that a consignment of the Ceylon product exported in the natural tears has fetched £14. 5*s*. a cwt. in the home market. This is afforded only by *Garcinia Morella* (the "gokatu" or "kana goraka" of the Sinhalese); of which the tree (*G. Hanburii*), giving the Siam gamboge of commerce, is probably a mere variety.

The principal *Resins* ("dummala") of Ceylon, as to which several inquiries have been addressed to me, are obtained from "Hal" (*Vateria acuminata*), a good clear white dammar resin; "Hora" (*Dipterocarpus zeylanicus*), "Dun" (*Doona zeylanica*), "Na" (*Mesua ferrea*), "Kekuna" (*Canarium zeylanicum*), a fine white resin; and a resin, the origin of which is uncertain, called "Bin-dummala" from being dug out of the ground, generally during the cultivation of paddy land.

Eucalyptus trees.—The plantation at Hakgala is making good growth. All the 43 species planted out in August, 1882, are very healthy. Mr. Nock gives the height and girth of the different species, from which it appears that *E. robusta* (14 feet high, 8 inches girth) has grown most rapidly, *E. marginata* (Jarrah), *E. longifolia*, and *E. Gunnii* being not much behind. *E. alpina* is a pretty little shrubby kind, at present only 2 feet 8 inches high.

V.—Herbarium and Library.

Herbarium.—The arrangement of the cabinets containing the collections of dried plants has been completely altered and now affords increased accommodation and greater facility of consultation. They are arranged in projecting blocks between the windows on either side of the long building, and in each of the bays thus formed is placed a work-table. The building is divided into two unequal parts by a screen; in the inner portion is contained the Ceylon Herbarium in 36 cabinets, and the collection of drawings in two more; in the outer are the general (foreign) collections in 34 cabinets and in many bundles waiting proper accommodation.

To the former, additions have been made from many parts of the Island, especially from the Adam's Peak district and the country north of Kurunégala, both visited by me, and from the peninsula of Kalpitiya thoroughly explored by the plant collectors.

The rough arrangement of the general herbarium into genera in accordance with the

"Genera Plantarum" of Bentham and Hooker (now happily completed) has been finished during the year, and the large accumulations of plants from many parts of the world have been gone through, sorted, and intercalated in their places. I have been very greatly assisted in this and in the herbarium work generally by Mr. W. de Alwis, the draftsman of the establishment.

Twelve additional cabinets have been added during the year.

The principal additions to the general herbarium have been :—219 species of exotic ferns, all additional to those in the herbarium, from G. Wall, Esq., F.L.S., and 71 species of plants from Perak collected by G. Wray, junior, from Sir H. Low, K.C.M.G.

The collection of drawings has been increased by 28, made during the year. With the object of the better preservation of this fine series of original illustrations of the Ceylon flora, I have had the whole mounted on cartridge paper uniform in size with the herbarium, and placed in covers.

Library.—The condition of the books is giving me some concern. The library is a pretty extensive one and well selected, containing many rare and some very valuable works; but from having been always kept on open shelves exposed to the alternate damp and desiccation of the seasons and the depredations of insects, many books are much damaged and have more or less fallen to pieces. From time to time I have had some of the most valuable or most used rebound, but it has never been possible to afford really solid and substantial binding for the large majority. To prevent further deterioration, it is necessary that the books be kept in locked glass-fronted cases, the best preservative in this climate, and I hope that provision for this not heavy expense may be made in the coming year.

The following additions have been made to the library during the year :—

Bentham and Hooker, Genera Plantarum, Vol. III., Part 2, 1883 (completing the work).
Rottböll, Desc et Icon. nov. plant. illust. Lib. primum, 1773.
Retzius, Observationes Botanicæ, 1779–91.
Vahl, Symbolæ Botanicæ, 1790–94.
De Candolle, A., and others, Monographiæ Phanerogamarum, Vol. IV. & Vol. V., Part 1, 1883.
Elliot, Flora Andhrica, 1859.
Hooker, J. D., and others, Flora of British India, Parts 9 and 10, 1882–83. *(Presented.)*
Hasskarl, Cat. Plant in Hort. Bot. Bogoriensi cult. alter, 1844.
Howard, Quinology of the E. Indian Plantations, 1869–76.
Cross, Report of Mission to South America in 1877-78 [to collect Santa Fé and Carthagena barks], 1879. *(Presented.)*
Walker, C., Report of Government Cinchona Plantations [in Nilgiris], and Cinchona Committee's Report, 1878. *(Presented.)*
Trimen, Report [to Madras Government] on Government Cinchona Plantations, 1883. *(Presented.)*
Jenman, Report on some India Rubber and Gutta Percha Trees of British Guiana. [Hevea Spruceana and Mimusops Balata], 1882 ? *(Presented.)*
Acta Horti Bot. Petropolitani, Vol. VIII., Part 1 (in continuation). *(Presented.)*
Guilfoyle, Catalogue of Plants in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, 1883. *(Presented.)*
Brandis, Suggestions for Forest Administration in the Madras Presidency, 1883. *(Presented.)*
Hutchins, D. E., Reports on Measurements of Growth of Australian Trees in the Nilgiris, 1883. *(Presented.)*
Grigg, Manual of the Nilgiri District, 1880. *(Presented.)*
Moore, F., Lepidoptera of Ceylon, Parts 6 and 7. *(Presented.)*
Baden-Powell, Manual of the Land Revenue System and Land Tenures of British India, 1882. *(Presented.)*

Also, in continuation, the following Periodical Publications for 1883 :—

Botanical Magazine, Gardener's Chronicle, Indian Forester, Journal of Botany (presented), Pharmaceutical Journal (presented), Planters' Gazette (presented), Tropical Agriculturist.

There have also been received the usual annual and other Reports of Indian and Colonial Gardens, Forest Departments, &c., Catalogues, &c., and I am particularly indebted to the Government of Fort St. George for copies of all papers relating to botany, horticulture, agriculture, and forestry issued by the Government press of Madras.

VI.—RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF PLANTS, &c.

No less than 24 Wardian cases and 7 boxes have been supplied to private purchasers for transport to other countries at Pérádeniya during the year, but in other respects there has been but little sale except of small packets of seeds at this garden. Especially has there been a great diminution in the demand for economic plants, the chief source of the garden revenue of late years. Hence the receipts at Pérádeniya have fallen off; but both Hakgala and Henaratgoda show a considerable increase over those of last year.

The following has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer, being the proceeds during the year :—

		Rs.	cts.
From Pérádeniya	...	1,988	32
Hakgala	...	503	13
Henaratgoda	...	597	91
Anurádhapura	...	15	1
Total—Rs.		3,104	37

The number of purchasers was—

At Pérádeniya	...	712
Hakgala	...	55
Henaratgoda	...	210
	Total—	977

VII.—EXPENDITURE.

The following shows the total expenditure of the Department for the year, under heads :—

		Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts
Salaries ...	...	—		17,755	62
Gardeners' and Labourers' Wages :—					
Pérádeniya ...	...	8,188	7		
Hakgala ..	...	2,999	90		
Henaratgoda ...	..	1,995	57		
Anurádhapura ...	..	996	4		
				14,179	58
Office Contingencies ...	...	—		2,599	83
Stationery ...	..	—		79	96
Travelling and Collecting	...	—		1,975	80
Special Votes :—					
Meadow Mower (Pérádeniya)	.	500	0		
Propagating House (Hakgala)		1,850	0		
				2,350	0
Pavilion, Kandy ...	..	—		2,191	66
				Rs. 41,162	45

HENRY TRIMEN, M.B.,
Director.

Pérádeniya, 1st January, 1884.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1883.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Administration Report of the proceedings of the Department of Public Instruction, together with a statement of receipts and expenditure during the year 1883.

2. I propose in this report to adhere to the order of subjects adopted for the last four years by my predecessors, viz. :—

I.—General Summary.
II.—Administration and Inspecting Agencies.
III.—Superior Instruction.
IV.—Middle and Primary Instruction.
V.—Schools for Technical Instruction and receiving Special Grants.
VI.—Books.
VII.—Libraries.
VIII.—Finance.

The chapter on Finance will be written by Mr. Blair, as the accounts of the Department cannot be made up before I proceed to England on sick leave at the end of this month.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

3. The total number of Government schools and of schools receiving a Government grant-in-aid during 1883 was 1,273, being an increase of exactly 20 schools as compared with the year 1882, while the total nominal attendance of 1883 was 89,030 scholars, as against 89,439 in 1882, a decrease of 409 scholars.

4. An inspection of the following table will show the progress of schools and scholars since 1870, and it will be seen that there was an increase of sixteen schools and 1,059 scholars in the Government schools as compared with the year 1882, while there was an increase of four schools but a decrease of 1,468 scholars in the *nominal* attendance of grant-in-aid schools.

This decrease does not, however, mean any real decrease in the number of children receiving *regular* instruction, but it is the result of a different system of numeration of scholars instituted by the late Director, Mr. Bruce, just before his departure from Ceylon.

Formerly, the total number of all scholars on the list of grant-in-aid schools throughout each year was sent in to this Department by Managers on the 30th November without regard to regularity of attendance. But under the new system scholars who have been absent for four months are struck off the school attendance list, and the enumeration of scholars is made on the day of examination of each school.

The decrease, therefore, simply means that only fairly regular scholars are now counted, and when I mention that the number of children actually presented for examination in grant-in-aid schools during 1883 *exceeds* the number of children so presented in 1882 by 1,481, while the number of grant-in-aid schools has only increased by four, it will, I think, be evident that the quality and thoroughness of the work in our aided schools is progressive and satisfactory.

With regard to the small increase in the number of grant-in-aid schools, I should mention that instructions were received by me from the Governor in May to register no more new schools for grant-in-aid, except under very exceptional circumstances, during the present depression of the revenue of this Colony.

YEARS.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.			GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.				TOTAL.			
	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870	156	8,726	—	229	8,201	—	—	385	16,927	—	—
1871	180	10,449	1,723	314	19,416	11,215	—	494	29,865	12,938	—
1872	200	10,852	403	402	25,443	6,027	—	602	36,295	6,430	—
1873	241	11,598	746	528	32,594	7,151	—	769	44,192	7,897	—
1874	243	11,719	121	595	35,559	2,965	—	838	47,278	3,086	—
1875	276	12,776	1,057	654	41,348	5,784	—	930	54,199	6,921	—
1876	301	15,115	2,339	697	45,422	4,079	—	998	60,537	6,338	—
1877	329	15,677	562	730	47,142	1,720	—	1,059	62,819	2,282	—
1878	356	17,896	2,219	772	49,35[illegible]	2,712	—	1,128	67,750	4,931	—
1879	372	19,120	1,224	814	55,944	6,090	—	1,186	75,064	7,314	—
1880	369	21,294	2,174	833	59,820	3,876	—	1,202	81,114	6,050	—
1881	398	23,626	2,332	839	61,131	1,311	—	1,237	84,757	3,643	—
1882	421	26,597	2,971	832	62,842	1,711	—	1,253	89,439	4,682	—
1883	437	27,656	1,059	836	61,374	—	1,468	1,273	89,030	—	[illegible]

5. The following table shows the number of schools and scholars during 1883 classified as English, Anglo-vernacular, and vernacular, and the number of scholars in average daily attendance as compared with the number under nominal instruction.

For the sake of comparison I repeat the table of 1882; it will be seen that the general average of attendance is better in 1883 than in 1882.

Both the Government and grant-in-aid English schools are decreased in number by one. As regards English education in villages I shall have occasion to remark further on in this report

There is one more Anglo-vernacular Government school this year than last, while there are sixteen more Government vernacular schools. The grant-in-aid vernacular schools remain exactly the same in number as they were in 1882, while there are five more Anglo-vernacular grant-in-aid schools than there were last year.

1882.

	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys under nominal instruction.	No. of Girls under nominal instruction.	Total No. of Boys and Girls under nominal instruction.	Average Attendance.	Percentage
Government.						
English ...	27	1,699	439	2,138	1,757	82
Anglo-vernacular ...	24	2,312	143	2,455	1,600	65
Vernacular ...	370	17,990	4,014	22,004	13,966	63
Grant-in-aid.						
English ...	94	7,854	1,076	8,930	6,467	72
Anglo-vernacular ...	54	3,444	627	4,071	2,817	69
Vernacular ...	684	34,478	15,363	49,841	30,990	62
Total ...	1,253	67,777	21,662	89.439	57,597	—

1883.

	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys under nominal instruction.	No. of Girls under nominal instruction.	Total No. of Boys and Girls under nominal instruction.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.
Government.						
English ...	26	1,691	465	2,156	1 741	80·75
Anglo-vernacular ...	25	2,401	160	2,561	1 695	66 18
Vernacular ...	386	18,614	4,325	22,939	14,615	63·71
Grant-in-aid.						
English ...	93	7,429	1,104	8,533	6,221	75·34
Anglo-vernacular . .	59	3,593	683	4,276	2,939	68·73
Vernacular ...	684	33,518	15,047	48,565	30,819	63·45
Total ...	1,273	67,246	21,784	89,030	58,030	—

6. The following return shows the total percentage of the number of scholars on the list in average daily attendance for the last five years, all schools of all description being included. Prior to 1879 the returns were not complete.

	Government Schools.	Grant-in-aid Schools.	Total.
1879 ...	71·8 ...	65·3 ...	66·9
1880 ...	71·8 ...	64·8 ...	6[illegible]·6
1881 ...	67·9 ...	63·4 .	64·7
1882 ...	65·1 ...	64·0 ...	64·3
1883 ...	65·2 ...	65·1 ...	65 1

7. The nominal attendance of boys and girls since 1879 is shown below :—

Years.	Boys.	Increase on previous year.	Girls.	Increase on previous year.	Total Increase.
1879	57,538	—	17,526	—	—
1880	62,316	4,778	18,798	1,272	6,050
1881	64,191	1,875	20,566	1,768	3,643
1882	67,777	3,586	21,662	1,096	4,682
1883	67,246	decrease of 531	21,784	122	decrease of 409
Nett increase in 5 years.	—	9,708	—	4,258	13,966

8. The following table shows the geographical distribution of schools and scholars according to Provinces, and the proportion of the population of each Province which is under instruction.

I regret that the progress of education in the North-Central Province is still most unsatisfactory, the people at present being for the most part totally indifferent in the matter. There is, however, a cheering improvement in the Central Province, which, after the North-Central, is the most conservatively opposed to being taught. I trust that the gaṇsabhâwas of the Central Province

will, under the guidance of the Hon. the Government Agent, continue to forward the cause of education, both by their rules and by the personal influence of their Presidents, which latter cannot be too highly rated.

	Western Province.		Southern Province.		Northern Province		Eastern Province.		Central Province.		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schoo's	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
English ...	43	4763	19	1686	30	2410	6	489	14	982	7	359	—	—	119	10689
Anglo-vernacular ...	27	2310	9	863	33	2495	3	141	12	1028	—	—	—	—	84	6837
Vernacular ...	481	34668	122	7133	239	15837	94	5443	72	4082	54	4071	8	270	1070	71504
Total ...	551	41741	150	9682	302	20742	103	6073	98	6092	61	4430	8	270	1273	89030
Population	897329		433520		302500		127555		639361		293327		*66146		2759738	
Proportion under instruction according to the Census of 1881 ..	1 in 21		1 in 44		1 in 14		1 in 20		1 in 104		1 in 66		1 in 244		1 in 30	

9. The progress or the reverse of the Provinces may be seen from the annexed table :—

PROVINCES	1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Western ...	549	36116	538	38445	549	39272	552	41905	551	41741
Southern ...	108	5820	116	7301	129	8474	139	9506	150	9682
Northern ...	288	19279	283	20086	287	20888	297	21172	302	20742
Eastern ...	93	5558	94	5792	107	6367	106	6503	103	6073
Central ...	88	4274	99	5165	94	5537	89	5652	98	6092
North Western ...	58	3793	60	4002	59	3843	59	4404	61	4430
North-Central ...	8	224	12	323	12	376	11	297	8	270
Total ...	1186	75064	1202	81114	1237	84757	1253	89439	1273	89030

STANDARDS OF INSTRUCTION.

10. The number of scholars both in Government and grant-in-aid schools presented under the heads *Primary* (*i.e.*, the capitation class and standards I. to V. inclusive), *Middle*, (*i.e.*, in standards from VI. to VIII. inclusive), and *High* (*i.e.*, in grant-in-aid schools in the specific subjects of schedule C. of the Revised Code, and in Government schools in the subjects above standard VIII.) is as follows :—

	Primary.	Middle.	High.
English schools ...	5,626	1,096	879
Anglo-vernacular schools	4,116	583	31
Vernacular schools ...	47,181	954	83
Total ...	56,923	2,633	993

11. The following return shows comparatively the number of children examined in each standard in the years 1881, 1882, and 1883 :—

Standards	No. of children examined in Government English Schools.			No. of children examined in Government Anglo-vernacular Schools.			No. of children examined in Government Vernacular Schools.			No. of children examined in Grant-in-aid English Schools.			No. of children examined in Grant-in-aid Anglo-vernacular Schools.			No. of children examined in Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools.			Total.		
	1881	1882	1883	1881	1882	1883	1881	1882	1883	1881	1882	1883	1881	1882	1883	1881	1882	1883	1881	1882	1883
I. ...	201	231	246	256	336	341	3098	3426	3794	757	871	670	568	432	429	6778	7555	7707	11658	12851	13187
II. ...	199	294	220	188	327	399	2409	2889	3336	799	879	1015	498	453	447	5442	5519	6514	9535	10361	11931
III. ...	216	273	253	205	273	267	1550	1763	2034	1029	851	854	599	373	337	5492	4056	4132	9091	7589	7877
IV. ...	196	254	218	149	175	216	812	945	1089	910	956	837	357	376	330	2655	3203	2717	5079	5909	5407
V. ...	114	142	173	118	102	89	350	414	476	642	735	770	224	300	314	708	1846	1834	2156	3039	3656
VI. ..	81	77	75	75	101	98	94	152	185	450	514	495	116	231	259	138	347	549	954	1422	1661
VII. ..	36	16	42	28	28	35	8	27	46	26	251	301	37	93	132	—	42	139	135	457	695
VIII. ...	9	10	39	4	7	11	—	—	11	24	111	155	8	16	46	—	6	14	45	150	276
Total ..	1052	1297	1266	1023	1349	1456	8321	9616	10971	4637	5168	5097	2407	2274	2294	21213	22074	23606	38653	41778	44690

In this return the number of students examined above standards VIII. is not included; these amount to 144.

It will be observed that the increase of children examined in the vernacular schools, both Government and grant-in-aid, is very considerable, and I record the fact with especial pleasure, as it is impossible to over-rate the value of vernacular education, which should be extended by every possible means.

But there is a small decrease, as compared with 1882, in the number of scholars examined in English. This also I note with pleasure. I have given much of my time and attention to the question of English education, and I have come to the very strong conclusion that while we should encourage by all means really good English education, such as may be typified by the Royal College on the Government side, and by St. Thomas's College on the grant-in-aid side, yet we are doing positive harm to the country by a number of weak and badly taught English schools in the outlying stations and villages.

These weak English schools have almost ceased to exist so far as Government schools are concerned, and will shortly, I hope, entirely disappear, but I cannot disguise the fact that a number of grant-in-aid English schools are not deserving of the name of English schools, being taught by native teachers who do not themselves know English at all properly.

I speak from personal experience and personal examination of a number of English schools in the Jaffna peninsula and in the Southern Province. I have not yet had time to personally inspect many of the English schools in other outlying portions of the Island, but what I have seen is enough to convince me that I am not premature in speaking as I now do.

Let me instance the peninsula of Jaffna. There are in that very small area no less than 30 grant-in-aid English schools, and there are others which are not aided. (It should in this connection be noted that the total number of English schools, including both Government and grant-in-aid schools, is 119 for the whole Island, and yet Jaffna has 30.)

Now, if these 30 schools were reduced to 5, good work might be done, and good teachers secured. But as they at present exist, the English taught is simply not English. I have myself in conversation with these so-called English teachers frequently perceived that I was not understood in the most ordinary matters of school routine. As an extreme case I may mention that I wished to hear a class read, and I asked the head teacher for a book in English; he could not understand me. I repeated twice slowly, "Please give me your book;" the teacher still stared without answering. I then repeated my request in Tamil, and he gave me the book at once. Comment on that schoolmaster's power of teaching English is superfluous.

12. But the worst of this teaching is the result on the future lives of the scholars.

At present a boy when he has left a school of the above nature believes that he knows English. It is not his fault that he does not. He feels ambitious, and thinks that with his "high" education he is fitted for greater things than tilling his fields or earning his bread by fishing, as his parents have done before him, and as his vernacularly-educated compeers do and will do. So he determines to raise himself by his English. The unfortunate youth generally commences by entering his name for the clerical examination, by the results of which our Government clerkships are determined. He fails signally in the examination, but he accounts for it by the fact that the examiners are monsters of injustice. Then he tries to get employment in a merchant's office. Here, again, his wretched English secures him failure. After various and vain trials to obtain an honest livelihood by his supposed knowledge of English, he takes to petitioning the Department of Public Instruction to employ him as a schoolmaster, setting out in great terms his education and accomplishments. Finally, if he is a man of sense he gives up ambition and returns to the village occupation of his ancestors. But often, too often, he degenerates into a "petition-drawer" at ninepence a petition, and incites false litigation and foments stupid quarrels (the curse of this country) in order to get petitions to write or court pleadings to draw.

The picture is not overdrawn; the fact is most saddening and disheartening. The boy *ought* to be ambitious: his failure is not his fault; it is the fault of his teachers.

Therefore I do most heartily hope that our grant-in-aid school managers will never rest till they have a proper staff of English teachers, as we very fairly have in our Government schools. I trust, too, that they will cease from all further applications for fresh English schools in the villages and outlying districts until they have such a staff of good teachers. And I wish—but I fear that is too much to expect—that they would convert 7 out of 10 of their existing English schools into vernacular schools until they are supplied with masters who can really teach the English which they profess to teach.

Some diminution in the number of weak English grant-in-aid schools may shortly be effected by the new rule in the Revised Code, which comes into force in 1884, giving me the power to pay half grants to schools which fail to earn 20 per cent. of passes in reading and in writing and in arithmetic. But we have yet to see how the rule will work.

Except for breaches of clauses of the Code I have no power to remove a grant-in-aid school from our list.

13. The following return shows the nationality of the scholars in attendance at Government and grant-in-aid schools:—

Nationality.	1883.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease
English	106	116	—	10
European descendants ...	2,389	2,286	103	—
Sinhalese	57,089	56,487	602	—
Malabars	27,847	28,916	—	1,069
Malays	351	319	32	—
Moors	1,163	1,212	—	49
Others	85	103	—	18
	89,030	89,439	737	1,146

With regard to the apparent large decrease in the number of Malabar scholars it will have been seen from the provincial return that this occurred mainly in the Eastern and Northern Provinces; and I have before pointed out that the returns prior to 1883 were furnished in a manner which included not a few irregular attendants. The returns will in future always be prepared according to Mr. Bruce's new method, which regards only scholars who attend regularly, and we shall then be able to gauge exactly increases and decreases of regular attendance, as opposed to mere lists of names on school books.

14. The following table shows the religion professed by the above scholars:—

Religion.	1883.	1882.	Increase.	Decrease.
Buddhist	38,522	37,583	939	—
Hindu	21,604	22,775	—	1,171
Roman Catholic ...	20,310	20,594	—	284
Church of England ...	3,351	3,331	20	—
Wesleyan	2,167	2,177	—	10
Presbyterian, Baptist &c., ...	1,534	1,388	146	—
Muhammadans ...	1,531	1,552	—	21
Others	11	39	—	28
Total ...	89,030	89,489	1,105	1,514

GRANT-IN-AID TRAINING SCHOOLS.

15. The third examination of grant-in-aid training schools was held in December, 1883. The annexed return shows the number of new Queen's scholars admitted to the various institutions, and the results of the examination of existing Queen's scholars after their first and second years' training.

Other students are trained in these schools, but they receive no money grant from the Government.

Training Schools	Management.	Number of students who have obtained Queen's Scholarships on passing the Entrance Examination of 1883.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their first year's examination and have earned a grant of Rs. 100 each.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their second year's examination and have earned a grant of Rs. 150 each.
Kóttó ...	C. M. S.	—	2	2
Wesley College ...	Wesleyan	—	—	—
Tellepalai ...	American	4	5	6
Kopay ...	C. M. S.	2	0	3
Colombogam ...	Roman Catholic	2	2	3
Jaffna Vembadi ...	Wesleyan	4	2	4
Kandy ...	S. P. G.	1	1	—
	Total ...	13	12	18

It will be observed that the number of grant-in-aid training schools remains unchanged, namely, four in the Northern Province, two in the Western Province, and one in the Central Province.

I wish I could see a decided increase in their number, for it is impossible to reiterate too often the importance of our grant-in-aid schools having trained teachers.

I regret to have to record that the Rev. Mr. Shipham, the manager of the training school attached to Wesley College, has reported his inability to secure student teachers equal to passing the training school examination, and, rather than let his training institution fall through, I have been obliged to permit his training students to obtain *licenses* to teach, by standing for the more simple license examination in lieu of the regular training school examinations which entitle the successful candidates to a second-class *certificate*. But the ultimate effect of this is not likely to be beneficial to the schools of that management. I earnestly trust that Mr. Shipham will eventually see his way to obtaining a better class of student teachers.

Another thing to note is, that in the Northern Province all the passes in all the training schools were vernacular. Not a single Anglo-vernacular student teacher passed. In connection with what I have above written concerning English education and the necessity of better teachers in English, it is not encouraging to find this utter failure in English on the part of those who were intended for Anglo-vernacular teaching.

Here are a few specimens of the work of the Anglo-vernacular training school students in the examination of last December:—

(*a*) Translation into English from Tamil:—

"I want to hear the rashing of the wave against the coast, and to see the blak blue sea. When the light of sun roaches them, they are shinning like a gold. It will be pleasure to roar a boat on a sea at a certain good day. The rolling waves shake the boat with the calm water."

(*b*) The same passage is again translated thus:—

"I wish to see blake and blue sea and hear roves which blew on bank. They shines like gold when they took light of the sun. It is plesent move boat in a fine day. The rolling roves remove boad with mild mortion."

(c) Here is another student's translation of an alternative passage :—

"The sea is not always quiet and clearly when the wint Blow the tide rise up with gieese—and turn without you can see the Baugh. It was very far from the sea and rolled below and down and spare side to side."

We do not expect first-class English from Anglo-vernacular student teachers, but we may fairly expect something a great deal better than this ; the whole subject of English and Anglo-vernacular teaching is to my mind most serious.

It is refreshing after the above for me to be able to congratulate managers on the very good work done on the vernacular side. And I am sure that there is a great and good future in store for vernacular education, and the labours of our various missionary grant-in-aid managers in that direction cannot be too warmly nor too highly praised.

16. I wish, moreover, that there were some training schools for female teachers.

I think that portions of some of the very excellent grant-in-aid girls' boarding schools might with advantage be registered as training schools, without disturbing the boarding school arrangements.

This might be done at Kóttó, and I should think at Buona Vista, both of which institutions are so well known as to be household words in Ceylon.

Furthermore, when I was on a tour of inspection in the Jaffna peninsula I was exceedingly struck with the very excellent girls' boarding schools there. Where all were good I trust I shall not be deemed invidious if I specially mention that of Uduvil under the American Mission, which could not be easily surpassed in any country. Here is a great field for girls' training schools. Female education at Jaffna generally appeared to me as far advanced as the boys' schools, on the English side, appeared backward.

EXAMINATION FOR LICENSES.

17. Before Mr. Bruce left Ceylon he made an effort to increase the number of properly qualified teachers in grant-in-aid schools by establishing a system of teachers' licenses.

Licenses are obtained by a fairly easy examination, and the first examination for them was held in December last, of which the following tables show the result. As a commencement I must be satisfied with it, but I shall hope to see many more teachers both presenting themselves and passing at the next examination.

First Class Licenses.

	No. Examined.	No. Passed.
Anglo-vernacular (Tamil) ...	13	3
Do. (Siphalese) ...	11	7
Vernacular (Tamil) ...	31	14
Vernacular (Siphalese) ...	10	3
Total ...	65	27

Second Class Licenses.

Vernacular (Tamil) ...	43	25
Vernacular (Siphalese) ...	56	12
Total ...	99	37

18. During the year an examination for Government clerkships was held by myself and other officers of this Department on behalf of the Government.

There were 635 candidates examined, of whom 37 were persons who had passed either the Cambridge Local Examination, or the Entrance Examinations of the Calcutta or Madras Universities.

These 37 were exempted from all further examination, and were only required to satisfy the examiners in English dictation and handwriting.

I took the English portion of the whole of this examination myself. It afforded me a good opportunity of judging the results of our English education in Ceylon.

I regret to state that only one of the 37 privileged University examination candidates gained full marks in dictation, only six obtained more than two-thirds of the full marks, and 17 got absolutely nothing. The spelling was atrocious. The Government have since decided that no candidates will in future be exempted from any portion of the examination for clerkships.

As regards the remaining 598 candidates who stood the whole examination, only 26 obtained 300 or more marks in English subjects out of a maximum of 550. I marked very leniently, otherwise scarcely anybody would have got any marks worth recording. The whole examination was a sad corroborstion of the remarks already made by me concerning the harm done by the teaching of English by incompetent native masters. The candidates were all between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, and it is not pleasant to think of what must be the future of a large proportion of those who have failed. They have tasted of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, they are many of them determined to live by their English, and how they are to do it except in the ignoble methods hinted at in paragraph 12 of this report, I do not know.

I may mention that the English paper which I set was a very simple one, consisting mainly of native English for correction. But at the end I set an essay, which I stated was to be very short, pointing out that I should mark for quality and not quantity. *One* essay was to be written on one only of the following three subjects :—"Time" ; "Hero-worship" ; "The age of chivalry is past."

Here are a few of the essays, pure and simple, just as I received them :—

(a) *"The age of chivalry is past."*

"The age of chavalry is post—and they are always in full of every Dangerous and most respectable people they are always want of frugality and industry."

(b)—"The age of chivalry is past."

"Joy, joy the time, when first our father Adam, and our mother Eve had spent their days, with brotherly love, is come to us. How happy are we now? No no, we will not meet again with such a chivalrous time as past, all joyous, all happy we shall be henceforth. Let us not cry again for that age of chivalry, but raising our eyes let us call on God, that He may deign to bestow on us the age of peace, here on earth and never ending happiness on the next world."

(c)—"Hero Worship."

"The Hero worshipers of Ceylon. There are many way of worshiping. They bow down to Idols. There are some rude people they also bow down to Idols and images they are very rude and miserable people. They dint know about manners. There are some barbarians they also worship. Idols and images. They also dint know about manners they are very ignorant. and most miserable manners. they are very fond of Hunting. and shooting. Their religion is Hinduism and Budism is prevailing in every where."

(d)—"Time."

"Time. Time flies away like an arrow. It is resembles to a sword, because it slits away the life of many in this world. It will not ruin but it ruins all kinds of lives. We see many of our ancestors were ruined by this cruel impliment. (Time). It does a great injoury upon men and other creatures. Not only the injoury but it acts unjustly. It kills men, boys infants and others. without any distinction."

(e)—"Time."

"Time is a useful thing for every man Some people think what is the use of time. By the use of time we can take our food correctly We must have always clock in houses Some people did not mind the time I dont know what is the reason. Some did not take their food correctly They use to take their dinner at 3 o In some days at 12. In some days at 1. All the English people take their food correctly and regularly and they attend their office at fixed times. every thing in fixed times. if the people get their food in fixed times they cant get sick."

EXPENDITURE.

19. As I am compelled to leave Ceylon on sick leave before the accounts of the Department for the whole Island are finally made up, I leave the table usually inserted here to be included in the chapter on Finance, which will be written hereafter by Mr. Blair, who will act for me during my absence.

20. The chief points of interest connected with the work of the year, and its results, may be summed up as follows:—

(a) The number of scholars in *nominal* attendance at Government and grant-in-aid schools has decreased by 409, being 89,030 instead of 89,439.

(b) On the other hand, the number of scholars actually presented for examination has increased by 2,950, being 44,834 instead of 41,884.

(c) The number of female scholars has increased, and female vernacular education generally is progressive, while in English the various grant-in-aid girls' boarding schools are above the average of boys, and in management and discipline most excellent.

(d) English education in outstations has proved most unsatisfactory in many cases where English is taught by incompetent native teachers.

(e) Agricultural education is being tried as an experiment, and an agricultural reformatory or school of correction is under contemplation.

(f) The Secretary of State has approved of Government English schools in towns where there are Municipalities or Local Boards being transferred to those bodies, with the exception of the Royal College and the Normal School, and the new school of Agriculture. Schools thus transferred will receive a grant-in-aid from the Government, as do the ordinary grant-in-aid schools, but the grant will be conditional upon the teachers holding the certificate of the Department of Public Instruction.

II.—ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTING AGENCY.

ADMINISTRATION.

21. In November, 1882, the late Director, Charles Bruce, Esq., C.M.G., was appointed Colonial Secretary of the Mauritius.

The affairs of the Department were administered from Mr. Bruce's departure until my appointment as Director in May, 1883, by Mr. Blair, in addition to his duties as Inspector of Schools. Mr. Blair performed this difficult combination of duties with ability, energy, and success.

22. On my assumption of office I found the organization of the Department in such a high state of efficiency, that I had little to do but continue to work upon the lines laid down by Mr. Bruce.

23. A few changes I have however made, one being that I have enforced in practice what Mr. Bruce had already established as a rule, and what had been approved in principle by the Secretary of State, viz., that the building and repairs of school bungalows must rest with the people who desire the school, and not with the officers of this Department, while I supply teachers and the necessary school furniture and apparatus.

I found that in some instances Inspectors, rather than let a school languish through want of bungalow repairs which the people would not perform, had ordered the teacher to see to these repairs; this was very hard upon the teachers who are most of them very poorly paid. More than one instance also occurred where a teacher had actually built the whole bungalow himself; and shortly afterwards, on being dismissed for incompetency, put in a claim to the bungalow.

Such complications are, however, now at an end through the enforcing of the rule above laid down, while no harm has been done to education, for, when the villagers see that we are in earnest, they at once do what is required.

24. Another change which I have made, and one which I am sure Mr. Bruce himself would have made if he had remained here, has been the gradual discontinuance of male assistant teachers in girls' schools.

Mr. Bruce, fearing that schoolmistresses would be inefficient in arithmetic and similar branches of teaching, had introduced the system of giving schoolmistresses a male assistant. But I found scandals occasionally resulting from this arrangement, while the wonderful success of female teachers in the newly-instituted certificate examination has proved that the women are by no means behind the men in their arithmetic and general teaching knowledge. The number of certificated female teachers in 1882 was 8; in 1883 it was 42.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in leaving the education of girls entirely in the hands of their own sex; and I am discontinuing male assistant teachers in girls' schools as opportunity occurs for providing for them elsewhere.

Register Rules.

25. On my assuming office I found a serious dispute existing between two sections of grant-in-aid school managers and the Department.

It had been found necessary to insist upon certain definite and uniform rules for marking attendance registers in grant-in-aid schools, as in Government schools.

Mr. Bruce had proposed a set of rules requiring the registers to be marked immediately after the first lesson in secular instruction.

These rules met with violent opposition from certain Missionary managers, on the ground that the specifying of "secular" instruction was an interference with religion, contrary to the whole policy of the Government and of the Revised Code, and "a violation of the pledge given by His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson that there should be as little interference as possible with the management of their schools."

The Rev. R. T. Dowbiggin, an influential manager of the Church Missionary Society's grant-in-aid schools, went so far as to state that if any such limitations were imposed he would be compelled to remove all his schools from our books, and to decline all further participation in the grant-in-aid system, while the Rev. J. Scott, the Chairman of the Wesleyan Mission in South Ceylon, went even further than did Mr. Dowbiggin.

About the same time, however, it was decided by the Government, on my recommendation, to abolish the payment of capitation grants to aided schools.

I was then able to advise the Government "that when capitation grants are abolished it would cause needless irritation to enforce the rules objected to. It might have been urged, while capitation grants were in force, that this Department must see that attendances were secular, because *attendances* were paid for. But, on the disappearance of capitation grants, mere attendances will be no longer paid for, but all payments of grants-in-aid will depend on the results of the annual examination in secular subjects only." I therefore amended the rules objected to by omitting the word "secular," and simply specified that the register was to be marked "after the first lesson." The examinations upon which payment of grants depends being exclusively secular, managers of schools may be trusted to give full time and attention to secular work in order to secure a good grant. The Government approved of the amendment, and the rules were formally passed in the Executive Council, and published as part of the Revised Code, and that religious difficulty was settled.

Conscience Clause.

26. In close connection with the above recorded difficulty is the question of a "conscience clause," which is advocated by Mr. Blair in the Administration Report of this Department for 1882. Mr. Blair writes as follows:—

"There is, however, one important point which I think may with advantage be briefly discussed, viz., the desirability (or otherwise) of introducing a conscience clause. Hitherto, the policy of the Department on all religious questions has been one of strict impartiality—of absolute neutrality. But at no distant period it will be necessary to introduce into the Revised Code a rule with regard to religious instruction. The provisional regulations for grants-in-aid in not a few cases led to the multiplication of schools—small and feeble—rivals to each other, often doing more harm than good, and from which schools under Mission management were often the greatest sufferers. When the late Director prepared the present Code, he decided that, subject to certain exceptions, no application for a new school should be entertained if within two miles there was an existing flourishing school, unless the average daily attendance for six months prior to the application exceeded sixty. The practical effect of this rule is that, in the majority of small towns and large villages in which there are Mission schools, the people are virtually compelled to send their children to Mission schools, or to none. This imposes on the Government a heavy responsibility. Not only must care be taken that the schools are efficient in discipline and instruction, that the instruction imparted is of the kind that is most suited to benefit the scholars in after life, but also that there shall be an absolute freedom from compulsion with regard to subjects of a religious character. The number of Christians (excluding Roman Catholics) forms a very small fraction of the whole, and the complaints of the majority and their application for Government schools in districts supplied with grant-in-aid schools are becoming more frequent and more importunate, and, in my opinion, are entitled to consideration and respect."

In view of Mr. Blair's recorded opinion, it will, I think, be well that I should recount briefly the history of the conscience clause question in Ceylon; the matter is an important one.

Previous to the present grant-in-aid system a conscience clause had been in operation in Ceylon for many years.

In 1865 a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council was appointed "to enquire into and report upon the state and prospects of education in the Island, the amount of success which has attended the working of the present system of education, and any improvements that it may be found advisable to make thereon."

The report of this Sub-Committee was presented to Council in 1867 after protracted and careful inquiries made, and the Sub-Committee was of opinion that the existence of a conscience clause had very seriously prejudiced the progress of education in Ceylon, by preventing many missionary bodies from accepting a grant-in-aid.

The Sub-Committee recommended, in lieu of the conscience clause, that the Indian system, introduced into that country by the despatch of 1854, should be adopted in Ceylon; that is to say, an absolute abstention from all interference with religious teaching in aided schools, in place of a conscience clause limiting religious instruction to a certain period during which the presence of scholars should be optional.

The Legislative Council passed a resolution thereupon (resolution No. 4)—"That the Council approves of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee with reference to grants-in-aid, which are concurred in by the majority of the School Commission: but considers that the Government should reserve to itself the right of refusing or withdrawing grants-in-aid to private schools in cases where the establishment or maintenance of Government schools may be necessary."

In 1882, Mr. Hill, a retired Headmaster of the Normal School at Colombo, wrote to the Secretary of State (the Earl of Kimberley) complaining of the new Revised Code for aided schools in Ceylon containing no conscience clause.

The Secretary of State referred the question to Mr. Sendall, a former Director of Public Instruction in this Colony, and a most able Director. Mr. Sendall recited the history of the conscience clause in Ceylon, and warmly defended the present system of simple abstention from religious interference as preferable to the old conscience clause; and he quoted facts of educational progress in Ceylon as proving by the event the justness of the views of the Legislative Council under Sir Hercules Robinson.

In the same year (1882) the Secretary of State referred the report of Mr. Sendall to the then Director, Mr. Bruce, who stated that, although he had in the Mauritius introduced a grant-in-aid Code with a conscience clause, yet he had deliberately omitted such a clause in his revision of the Ceylon system, as it had been "after a protracted experiment removed as forming an insuperable obstacle to the success of the grant-in-aid system" in Ceylon.

In a very long communication to Government, Mr. Bruce held that "policy and honor seem equally to demand that the Government should not withdraw from the assurance given" (of entire abstention from interference with the religious instruction imparted in aided schools) "unless it can be proved that that assurance is inconsistent with the interests of the community."

And concerning the interests of the community, Mr. Bruce writes in the same report: "It is obvious that this system" (of non-interference) "may ..... lead to instances of individual hardship if the denominational principles of a school are carried out rigorously in practice, and thus arose the simple question of expediency—whether it was better to adopt a system which might theoretically be proved consistent with cases of hardship in isolated instances, or to prefer a policy" (of conscience clause) "which had practically alienated from Government the co-operation of those agencies, both Christian and non-Christian, which it was the paramount or only object of the grant-in-aid system to secure."

"It must be remembered," continues Mr. Bruce, "that if in Ceylon the grant-in-aid system has..... been hitherto chiefly made use of by Christian Ecclesiastical and Missionary Societies, yet the intention of the scheme was and is to hold out the same inducements to Christian and non-Christian agencies, and it must especially be remembered that the traditional school policy of Buddhists, Hindus, and Mohammedans alike, has been to make the language and text of their sacred books the alpha and omega of instruction."

27. It will be seen, therefore, that my two most eminent predecessors, so recently as the year 1882, strongly endorsed the action of the Government of Sir Hercules Robinson in throwing out the old conscience clause system, and in introducing the system of absolute non-interference with religious teaching in aided schools, a policy which has been continued down to the present time. We look only to the secular side of the teaching, and we pay grants-in-aid for the results of examinations in secular subjects only. We ask no question about what religion is taught in schools, or whether any religion is taught.

It has been seen from the dispute about register rules, referred to in paragraph 25 of this report, that two large and important missionary grant-in-aid school managements were last year prepared to withdraw from co-operation with the Government. And it may be accepted as a certainty that at any rate the whole of the Church Missionary Society schools and of the Wesleyan Mission schools, amounting to 163 and 200, respectively (*vide* the table in section 52 of my report), would be withdrawn if a conscience clause were brought into the Revised Code.

Personally, I cannot see why these Societies need so strenuously object to a conscience clause, when, as a matter of fact, many of their schools already voluntarily confine religious teaching to the first hour or even half hour; and it should also be borne in mind that the very numerous Roman Catholic Schools have a conscience clause of their own, and that the schools of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are not likely to raise any objection to a conscience clause.

But the fact remains that the Wesleyans and Church Missionaries *do* object most strenuously to a conscience clause; that their schools, numbering 363, would be withdrawn from the grant-in-aid system if such a clause were inserted in the Code; and that, though education would not suffer greatly if some of their English schools were withdrawn, yet the large majority of their schools are vernacular, and these are most useful, and it would be a serious blow to the educational system of Ceylon if they were taken away from Government inspection and co-operation.

As regards cases of individual hardship resulting from the absence of a conscience clause in the Code, it appears to me that, if any non-Christian community objects to its children being taught in Christian aided schools, the remedy is in its own hands; if it provides proper management, teachers, and funds, it can withdraw its children from the school objected to, and so cause

the managers of that school to fall below the requirements of the Code and lose its grant. The non-Christian school would then step into the place of the Christian school, and would itself become an aided school.

But so long as a non-Christian community merely complains occasionally in words but does not put its shoulder to the wheel to provide a school for itself as above, so long I hold that it is entitled to little regard compared with a useful and energetic teaching society.

This being the state of affairs, and when it is considered also that the Government reserved to itself by the before-quoted resolution of the Legislative Council the right of refusing or withdrawing grants-in-aid in cases where the establishment or maintenance of Government schools may be necessary, it seems to me that sufficient safeguards exist for rights of conscience under the present system, and that it would be most unadvisable to bring again into force a conscience clause system which has had one protracted trial already, and has been found unsuitable to the needs of this country, however suited it may be, and undoubtedly is, to the educational requirements of England and other more advanced countries than Ceylon.

Transfer of English Schools to Municipalities.

28. During the year the transfer of English schools within the limits of Municipalities or Local Boards to Municipal management was approved by the Government, after reference to the Secretary of State.

This arrangement was proposed in 1882 by Mr. Bruce, and now only awaits the necessary legislation for enforcing it.

The Royal College, the Normal School, and the School of Agriculture, are retained by the Government, being centres of education in which the whole Colony, and not a Municipality, is interested.

But all other English schools within Municipal limits will be managed on the grant-in-aid system by their respective Municipalities or Boards, that is to say, this Department will inspect and examine these schools and will pay them grants according to the existing grant-in-aid rates, while the Municipalities will find the remaining funds necessary, and will arrange school fees, appoint teachers, and generally manage the affairs of those schools.

As a safeguard against the deterioration of teaching power, I have advised, and the Government has approved, the condition that no teacher shall be appointed who does not hold a certificate from this Department.

It may be of interest to note that the Director of Public Instruction in British Burmah, in his report for 1882–83, writes concerning a somewhat similar transfer of schools in that country, as follows:—

"A good deal of uncertainty still exists in regard to the practical working of the system, the harmonising of independent Municipal action with the existing provincial system of education, and the relative duties and responsibilities of the Committees and of the Education Department, a very much wider responsibility in educational matters having been apparently thrown upon Municipalities in this province than elsewhere. This will be illustrated by the Chief Commissioner's resolution which is published in the appendix.

"Meantime the transfer has unquestionably aroused increased interest in educational matters in municipal towns, and schools have in many instances benefited greatly by the liberality of the Municipal Committees.

"The Municipality of Rangoon has been conspicuously generous in its contributions for education.

"The general result has been to show that the townspeople are alive to the great importance of education and willing to vote liberal supplies for schools.

"It seems less certain that the Committees generally appreciate the entire delegation to themselves of responsibility for the executive management of schools."

I trust that the same liberality and interest may be experienced in Ceylon.

The Revised Code.

29. The following are the amendments made during 1883 in the Revised Code for aided schools; the amendments came into force on the 1st January, 1884.

For the most part the alterations speak for themselves, but I may note that the reason for the abolition of capitation grants was that, the funds of the Department being limited, it appeared to me advisable rather to abolish payments for mere attendance than to curtail grants earned by actual work and examination.

In the majority of cases little instruction was imparted in the capitation class, and in many cases none at all.

All children henceforth who attend school must receive instruction or earn no grant. I trust, therefore, that this change will be not merely a retrenchment of expenditure, but a wise move in the direction of the furtherance of education.

Concerning the amendment of clause 85 (*a*) I shall speak under the head of "Specific Instruction," and I have already treated of the register rules in paragraph 25 of this report.

Revised Code, 1883.	*Amendments sanctioned for the Revised Code of* 1884.
13. The proprietors of a school must appoint a correspondent with the Department, who will be hereinafter called the manager, and must give notice of any change of correspondent. Teachers cannot act as managers of, or correspondents for, the schools in which they are employed.	After clause 13, add the following:— 13 (*a*). Before any grant is made to a school, the Department must be satisfied that the school is not carried on under the management of any person or persons who derive emolument from it.

20 (*d*). Registers of admission and daily attendance are accurately kept, and that the returns furnished are trustworthy, and that	After the words "and that" in clause 20 (*d*), add the words: The rules for keeping school registers printed on the first page thereof are carefully carried out, and that the registers are marked every time the school meets, and that adequate time is allowed in the time table for marking the registers; and that
31 (*a*). For every child receiving instruction in a vernacular or Anglo-vernacular school under ten years of age on the day of examination who, having entered the school within twelve months of the date of examination, and having made not less than 100 attendances, is not, in the opinion of the manager, qualified to be examined in standard I., a capitation grant as follows:—	Omit clause 31 (*a*).
No capitation grant will be allowed for any child not present on the day of examination.	
31 (*g*). Schools in which the scholars presented fail to earn 50 per cent. of passes in *Reading*, *Writing*, and *Arithmetic*, will receive result payments as B schools.	Schools in which the scholars presented fail to earn 20 per cent. of passes in any one of the subjects, *Reading* or *Writing* or *Arithmetic* will receive result payments as B schools.
31. (*l*). No capitation grant will be allowed for any child who has at any time attended a Government school, and the manager will be required to certify that to the best of his belief no child presented for a capitation grant has received a capitation grant in any other school.	Omit clause 31 (*l*), being dependent on 31 (*a*).
32 (*b*). C. schools will receive, in addition, a capitation grant of three rupees for each scholar present on the day of examination who has made over 100 attendances, but such capitation grant shall not exceed a sum of Rs. 90	Omit clause 32 (*b*).
35. In girls' day schools a fixed allowance will be made for needlework (schedules F. G.).	In girls' day schools an allowance will be made for needlework (schedules F. G.).
NOTE.—With a view to introducing a graduated scheme for needlework, the following standards are suggested.	Each girl shall be required to produce a specimen of needlework done in the presence of the Inspector, according to the following scale of standards.
71. At the end of one year after admission to a training school as a Queen's scholar, an examination will be held in the subjects prescribed in schedule L, and the managers will be entitled to a grant of Rs. 100 for every Queen's scholar who passes such examination satisfactorily. Queen's scholars who fail to obtain one-third of the marks will forfeit their scholarships.	After the words "one-third of the marks," add the words, "in reading, or in writing, or in arithmetic."
73 Candidates for the certificate of the Department, not being Queen's scholars, will be examined, if they present themselves at such examinations, and will be placed in three classes, according to their order of merit.	Omit clause 73.
75. The examinations conducted by the syndicate of the University of Cambridge for local examinations, hereinafter styled the senior and junior local examinations, will be the standard of examination, and will take the place of the local examination hitherto held. No marks for religious knowledge will be allowed in these examinations.	The examinations conducted by the syndicate of the University of Cambridge for local examinations, hereinafter styled the senior and junior local examinations, will be the standard of examination, and will take the place of the local examination hitherto held. No marks obtained for the subject, "religious knowledge," will be allowed to count in awarding the scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes referred to in this Code.
The scholarships and prizes awarded are limited. (1) To candidates who compete in secular subjects only (2) To candidates being *bonâ fide* students in Government and Grant-in-aid schools.	The scholarships and prizes awarded are limited to candidates being *bonâ fide* students in Government and Grant-in-aid schools.
85 (*a*). A grant of the value of four rupees per subject may be made for every such scholar presented in standards VI, VII., VIII., who passes a satisfactory examination in not more than two of such subjects besides drawing.	Omit the words "of the value four rupees per subject," and after the words "besides drawing," add: "The grant for a pass in stage I. shall be Rs. 2 for each subject; in stage II., Rs. 4 for each subject; in stage III., Rs. 6 for each subject."
SCHEDULE G.	
Capitations below standard I.,— in A. Schools Rs. 1, in B. schools cents 50.	Omit.

NOTE.—The following are the Rules for keeping Registers referred to in clause 20 (*d*).

The Registers of Admission and Attendance must always be kept in the School during school hours.

Attendance Registers.

The names of scholars must be entered in the Register of Daily Attendance according to Standards, preserving the same order throughout the year.

An attendance, to fulfil the conditions of the Revised Code, must be an attendance of not less than three hours.

In schools which have two sessions, morning and evening, two half attendances of one hour and a half shall constitute a full attendance.

The registers must be marked immediately after the first lesson of the session, and finally closed (i.e., the column must be filled up with the marks indicating presence or absence, as given below) at least three hours before the close of each meeting of the school, or at least one hour and a-half before the close of each session in schools which have two daily sessions.

After the registers are closed no child may be marked.

Every child must be marked at each meeting of the school.

In ink, never in pencil inked over afterwards.

Presence must be marked with a long stroke, thus \ or /.

Absence must be marked with an O.

There must be no dots.

No erasures; if any error has been made, it must be corrected in the column for remarks opposite the child's name.*

No blanks.

If a child leaves before the expiration of the three hours' attendance (or one hour and a-half in case of two-session schools), its mark for presence must be cancelled by another stroke: thus X

Registers must be original and not copied from slates, papers, olas, &c., on pretence of keeping them clean or any other plea.

The number of attendances made by each class or standard must be entered at the foot of the column before the Teacher leaves the school, and the grand total must be entered at the same time.

On the occasion of a holiday, a line should be drawn down the whole length of the column for the day.

At the end of each month the summary (which will be found at the end of this book) must be filled up, showing (1) the number of school-days during the month (or number of sessions in schools holding two daily sessions); (2) the total number of attendances; (3) the average attendance for the month.

NOTE:—The average attendance is shown by dividing the total number of attendances by the number of school-days (or school sessions).

Admission Register.

When a scholar is admitted, his name must be entered at once in the Admission Register, and the necessary information entered in each column.

Should any doubt or difficulty arise with reference to the Standard in which a child admitted from another school was last examined, the Inspector should be informed accordingly.

When a child has been absent for four months, his name should be struck off the roll, and an entry at once made in the Register in the column headed "Date of withdrawal." If this is regularly done, the number of children in attendance according to the Admission Register will tally with the number given in the Daily Attendance Register. If a scholar whose name has been struck off the Register is re-admitted, his original number should again be assigned to him.

INSPECTING AGENCY.

30. The work of inspection continues to be divided into three districts, each of which was placed under the charge of an Inspector, aided by one or more assistants. The examinations of scholars in the subjects of Botany, Chemistry, Drawing, &c., were conducted by means of printed papers by Mr. W. K. James, the Principal of the Normal School.

The Inspectors' districts are as follows:—

A.—*South-Western District.*

(Western and Southern Provinces.)

Number of schools, 701. Number of scholars, 51,423. Area, 5,436 square miles. Population, 1,330,849.

Inspector.—Mr. W. Blair.

Assistants.—Mr. J. G. Andriezen, Mr. A. VanCuylenburg, Mr. D. C. Abeyesekere, and Mr. Block.

Mr. Andriezen retired at the end of the year, being advanced in age and somewhat infirm.

B.—*North-Eastern District.*

(Northern and Eastern Provinces.)

Number of schools, 405. Number of scholars, 26,815. Area, 6,828 square miles. Population, 430,055.

Inspector.—Mr. J. H. Marsh.

Assistants.—Mr. R. Breckenridge, Mr. G. C. Thampapillai, Mr. L. Manuel, Mr. S. G. Parker, and Mr. D. C. Chellappah.

C.—*Central District.*

(Central, North-Central, and North-Western Provinces.)

Number of schools, 167. Number of scholars, 10,792. Area, 13,100 square miles. Population, 998,824.

Inspector.—Mr. W. H. de Alwis.

Assistant.—Mr. H. de Silva.

31. The inspecting work has been well performed, as a rule, and every school presented for examination has been duly examined.

I have, however, found it necessary to allot to the assistant inspectors a geographically arranged sub-division of the district to which they were attached. Before I assumed office there was a tendency with several of the assistant inspectors to live in the chief town of the Province, with the result that outlying schools were often avoided, and that their travelling expenses charged to Government were occasionally unduly large.

I have now insisted upon each assistant living in the sub-division allotted to him as above. And the result is that all schools can be easily visited, while for the first time (at any rate for some years) the vote for travelling allowances has not been exceeded.

I by no means wish to cut down fair expenses, nor do I wish in any way to interfere with the proper surprise visits to schools, but I do wish to combine efficiency with economy, and I am glad to record that all schools have received due attention, and some schools increased attention, while the saving of transport has been satisfactory.

The annual reports of some of the Inspectors have not yet been received by me. They will be forwarded with the appendices to this report by Mr. Blair, who will act for me during my approaching furlough.

III.—SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS OF THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

32. Colombo having been recently appointed a centre for the London University Matriculation Examinations, that examination is held in January and June of each year in the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

These examinations are open to the whole Island, but hitherto the Royal College has had the chief benefit of them. Other high schools appear to find the Cambridge Local and Indian University Examinations, which will be hereafter noticed, sufficient to occupy their full time and energy.

33. For the January London Matriculation Examination this year there were four candidates, and the following was the result:—

Honors Division.

27 Æq.—H. M. Fernando, Royal College, Colombo.

First Division.

C. M. Fernando, Royal College, Colombo.
J. W. Poulier, Royal College, Colombo.

H. M. Fernando having passed so high as 27th out of some 1,000 competitors in England, India and the various colonies, an application was made to the Trustees of the Gilchrist Fund to extend to Ceylon the privilege of competing annually for their Indian scholarship of £150, which was heretofore confined to candidates from India proper.

I am happy to record that this application was favourably entertained. The Gilchrist Trustees awarded a special scholarship of £100 to H. M. Fernando for the examination above noted, and in future Ceylon will compete with India for the regular Indian Gilchrist Scholarship of £150 per annum at the examination for the London University Matriculation of January in each year.

The chief conditions of local interest which have to be complied with by candidates for this scholarship are as follows:—

(1) Of the parents of each candidate, one, at least, shall not be of pure European descent.
(2) Every candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the local authorities that he has completed his 16th year, and that his age does not exceed 22 years.
(3) Every candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the local authorities that in regard to personal character and social position he is qualified to be admitted to competition for the scholarship.
(4) The successful candidate for the scholarship will be allowed to choose whether he will pursue his studies in the University of Edinburgh, or in University College, London.
(5) The successful candidate will be expected to arrive in London, and to present himself to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust not later than the first week in the October following his appointment.

34. At the June examination for matriculation for the London University three candidates presented themselves, all of whom passed in the first Division, as follows:—

1st Division.

Benjamin Bawa, Royal College, Colombo.
J. H. B. Ferdinands, late of the Royal College, Colombo.
Henry Fernando, do. do.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

35. Colombo, Galle, Kandy, and Jaffna are now centres for the Cambridge Local Examinations which are held each year in December.

The results of the examination of December, 1882, were published in the last Administration Report, and those for last December are not yet received from England, so that I am unable to record what success attended Ceylon students at that examination.

I may mention, however, that 115 persons stood the examination, of whom 14 were girls. This examination seems likely to become very popular in Ceylon.

INDIAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

36. In addition to the foregoing examinations, which are the only external examinations conducted under this Department's auspices, a number of the chief of the grant-in-aid schools and colleges are affiliated to an Indian University. St. Thomas's College, Wesley College, Richmond College, and others in the Sinhalese-speaking districts generally, prefer the University of Calcutta (and the first-mentioned institution at the examinations in December was singularly successful), while the schools and colleges in the Tamil-speaking districts are affiliated to the University of Madras.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE, COLOMBO.

37. Mr. J. B. Cull, M.A. (Oxford), continues to be Principal of this Institution.

Although I have only recently been appointed Director of Public Instruction, yet I have known and watched the work of the Royal College for many years, and by not unfrequently examining its students for prizes and scholarships, I have been able more than most men to test the progress of the work done there.

In the Administration Report of last year there was published a handsome list of distinctions won at the Cambridge Local Examination by the Royal College, but the results of the December examination of 1883 being, as before mentioned, not yet received from Cambridge, I am unable to state them in this report.

But, from an examination which I have just held in classics for a new prize given by me personally, I can record my thorough satisfaction with the classical work of the higher boys.

Mr. Cull has been considerably overworked owing to illness and unavoidable changes amongst the assistant masters, but he has not allowed the teaching of the boys to suffer in any way, and my thanks are specially due to him for his unwearied energy, and for extra work undertaken by him. I annex his report in full (Appendix A).

The numbers of the Royal College continue to increase, and the question of raising the fees charged for tuition there is under my consideration. I wish the College to be as select as possible. Special cases of clever boys who are likely to be a credit to the College and to the Colony, but who cannot pay increased fees, may be met by the system of free scholarships already in force.

The subjoined statement shows the number on the list on 31st December of each year since 1875, and the average monthly attendance for each year :—

Year		Number on the List.		Average Monthly Attendance.
1875	..	136	.	109
1876	...	153	...	131
1877	...	169	...	148
1878	...	173	...	158
1879	..	175	.	166
1880	...	191	...	171
1881	..	222	...	198
1882	...	240	...	233
1883	..	289	...	263

To provide for this large increase of numbers an additional master, Mr. Cecil G. Hill, B.A. (Oxford), was appointed during the year, but he was most unfortunately taken suddenly and seriously ill, and is at present absent on leave.

I have also been able to provide a separate French master for the College, the French work being now of importance in view of the London University Examinations.

The scientific and mathematical work remains under Mr. A. C. Dixon, B. Sc. (London).

The annual distribution of prizes by His Excellency the Governor (Sir James Longden) took place on the 7th June.

The excellent work done by students of this College in the London Matriculation Examinations of 1883 has already been noticed.

In addition to the above and apart from the ordinary Form prizes, the following distinctions deserve special mention :—

English University Scholarship of Rs. 1,500 per annum (open to the Island)	..	...	...	H. M. Fernando.
Special Gilchrist Scholarship of £100 per annum			...	Do.
Turnour Prize	.	...	...	Do.
Mathematical Prize (open to the Island)		...	...	T. W. Gunawardena.
Shakespeare Prize	...	...	...	B. Bawa.
Rajapakse Prize	..	..	...	T. Bandaranayaka.
Lorenz Scholarship	...	...	...	C. Corea.
Junior Scholarships (under 14)			...	A. Dickman. E. Stork.
Senior Science Prize	...	.	..	C. Paulusz.
Junior Science Prize	...	..	...	C. Perera.

The thanks of the Department are due to Mr. S. M. Burrows, C.C.S., for undertaking the examination for the Shakespeare prize.

EXAMINATIONS IN SPECIFIC SUBJECTS.

38. The following table shows the number of students examined in each of the specific subjects of schedule C. of the Revised Code :—

		Western Province.	Southern Province.	Northern Province	Eastern Province.	Central Province.	Total.
Total number of schools or colleges	1881 ...	4	—	—	—	2	6
	1882 ...	17	5	10	2	4	38
	1883 ...	17	5	11	3	4	40
Total number examined	1881 ...	105	—	—	—	36	141
	1882 ..	292	55	298	29	70	744
	1883 ...	355	65	304	50	52	826
Mathematics :							
Number examined	...	229	57	288	44	69	687
Number passed	...	150	36	164	27	41	418
Latin :							
Number examined	...	209	63	157	21	56	506
Number passed	...	108	21	53	5	30	217
Mechanics :							
Number examined	...	1	3	3	—	9	16
Number passed	...	1	3	0	—	8	12
Animal Physiology :							
Number examined	...	6	—	69	—	—	75
Number passed	...	6	—	41	—	—	47
Botany :							
Number examined	...	30	—	—	—	—	30
Number passed	...	27	—	—	—	—	27
Drawing :							
Number examined	...	200	—	18	39	7	264
Number passed	...	151	—	10	28	7	196
Chemistry :							
Number examined	...	1	—	4	4	—	9
Number passed	...	1	—	3	2	—	6
Light and Heat :							
Number examined	...	5	—	36	21	2	64
Number passed	...	4	—	11	9	2	26
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Total Grant earned in 1883	...	1,786	240	1,128	284	352	3,790

In the Administration Report for 1882, written by Mr. Blair as Acting Director, it was recommended that the grants for specific subjects should be altered from an uniform Rs. 4 for each of the three stages to a graduated scale of Rs. 2 for the 1st stage, Rs. 4 for the 2nd stage, and Rs. 6 for the 3rd stage.

This recommendation has been adopted, and the Revised Code for 1884 has been altered accordingly. I trust that the alteration will have the desired effect of discouraging casual presentations for examination in the first stage only, because it will now not be worth while (pecuniarily) for a schoolmaster to prepare boys for the first stage only, but the full grant for the course can only be secured by going steadily through the whole three stages.

Some opposition to this alteration was offered by a very few managers of aided schools, but everything in our power must be done to discourage smattering and superficial education.

THE GALLE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

39. This school maintains its high position as second only to the Royal College amongst Government high schools. Mr. Anthonisz is still the headmaster, and I have recently had an opportunity of considerably strengthening the teaching staff under him.

This school will, under the new Municipal education scheme, pass into the hands of the Municipal Council of Galle as managers. Speaking at the recent prize day of this institution, I took the opportunity of urging upon the Members of the Municipality the importance of the trust thus to be committed to them, and I was gratified to receive from the Chairman of the Municipality, Mr. Sharpe, a most encouraging assurance of interest in and support to the school.

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

40. The mathematical prize, given yearly after a competition open to all persons in Ceylon under the age of 20, was won again by the Royal College. There were 14 competitors, of whom seven belonged to the Royal College, three to St. Thomas's College, two to Jaffna College, one to Trinity College, Kandy, and one to the Prince of Wales's College, Moratuwa.

With regard to the work done by the candidates, the best paper in mechanics was done by Mendis of St. Thomas's College; the best paper in trigonometry by Welayden of the Royal College; the best paper in Euclid by Gunawardena of the Royal College; the best paper in arithmetic by C. M. Fernando of the Royal College, and the best paper in algebra by Gunawardena of the Royal College.

The names of the first four, who all did excellent work, are as follows—

1.—T. W. Gunawardena (*prize winner*) ...	Royal College ...	655	marks.
2.—C. M. Fernando ...	Royal College ...	593	„
3.—E. C. Mendis ...	St. Thomas's College	520	„
4.—E. L. Siebel ...	Trinity College ...	470	„

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

41. The only institution which makes a special study of Oriental literature is the Vidyódaya College, under the management of the High Priest Sumangala.

This College receives a lump sum grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum, and is not examined by this Department, but by such Oriental scholars as may be selected by the manager, and the Director is merely present at the examination.

I look with much interest upon the work done at this institution. As yet it is premature to speak very definitely upon the education given there, the College being a new one. But it is to the learned Sumangala that we must look for the training of scholars in Sanskrit and Páli to take the place of the present few but eminent existing professors of those languages in this country, some of whom are advancing in years.

GRANT-IN-AID GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOLS.

42. I have already spoken briefly of the great efficiency of the chief grant-in-aid boarding schoools for girls.

Apart from mere scholastic efficiency, these schools are most valuable agents of civilization, being personally supervised by European or American ladies, of whose work I cannot speak too highly.

I listened with real pleasure (my approach not having been observed) to the tasteful and sweet singing of ninety odd girls in one of these schools—singing entirely free from what are, to an English ear, oriental defects, and full of feeling and expression which I have never heard under similar circumstances in similar schools in England.

The grants earned by the various schools examined during the year will appear from the following table. It will be observed from the last column in the table that the grants are all remarkably high, and they reflect most creditably on female education in Ceylon in the higher class of aided schools. Uduvil, as last year, heads the list by examination results.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Management.	Manager	Number examined.	Grant earned.	Grant per head.
				Rs.	Rs. cts.
Uduvil Girls' Boarding ...	American ...	Rev. S. W. Howland	49	1,389	28 34
Point Pedro do. ...	Wesleyan ...	„ G. Trimmer ..	32	801	25 3
Nellore do. ...	C. M. S. ...	„ E. M. Griffith ..	52	1,301	25 1
Udupitty do. ...	American ...	„ R. C. Hastings ...	27	641	23 74
Jaffna do. ...	Wesleyan ...	„ E. Rigg ...	70	1,610	23 0
Kóṭṭé do. ...	C. M. S. ...	„ R. T. Dowbiggin	20	418	20 90
Maradána do. ...	Baptist ...	„ F. D. Waldock ...	20	367	18 35

GRANT-IN-AID HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

43. I observe that it has not been customary for the Director of Public Instruction to compare or contrast the numerous grant-in-aid boys' high schools and colleges. I will only therefore record that St. Thomas's College bids fair, if it continues under its present very efficient Warden and teaching staff, to rival eventually the Royal College itself; while St. Benedict's Institution and Trinity College, Kandy, have done remarkably well this year. Wesley College, St. Paul's (Kandy), Richmond Hill (Galle), St Patrick's College (Jaffna), and the Prince of Wales's College (Moratuwa) are also important high schools under the grant-in-aid system.

IV.—PRIMARY AND MIDDLE INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL REMARKS.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

44. The number of schools, of scholars on the list, and the daily average attendance in Government primary and middle schools will be seen from the following table:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1883.			1882.			1881.		
	Number of schools.	Number of children.	Average daily attendance.	Number of schools.	Number of children.	Average daily attendance.	Number of schools.	Number of children.	Average daily attendance.
Boys' English schools ...	14	1,128	873	18	1,526	1,250	16	1,326	1,120
Boys' Anglo-vernacular schools ...	23	2,401	1,593	22	2,309	1,503	23	1,922	1,285
Boys' vernacular schools ...	301	18,218	11,750	293	17,808	11,330	274	15,754	10,564
Girls' English schools ...	8	453	351	9	612	507	10	650	526
Girls' Anglo-vernacular schools ...	2	160	102	2	146	97	2	156	97
Girls' vernacular schools ...	77	4,130	2,534	72	3,835	2,414	69	3,559	2,316
Mixed vernacular schools ...	7	537	284	5	361	222	4	259	154
Total ...	432	27,027	17,487	421	26,597	17,323	398	23,626	16,062

45. The following summary gives the provincial distribution of the above schools:—

Province.	1883.		1882.		1881.	
	Schools.	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Western	253	16,701	253	16,305	245	14,960
Southern	76	4,463	70	4,578	58	3,566
Central	54	3,382	50	3,351	54	3,168
North-Western ...	20	1,144	20	1,063	15	617
North-Central ..	6	215	7	199	6	226
Northern	3	84	2	58	—	—
Eastern	20	1,038	19	1,043	20	1,089
Total ...	432	27,027	421	26,597	398	23.626

46. As a good deal has lately been said and written by persons outside the Department of Public Instruction concerning Anglo-vernacular schools, which shows that there is considerable confusion of ideas as to what constitutes an Anglo-vernacular school, it will be convenient for the information of the general public that I should explain that an Anglo-vernacular school by the Ceylon Code is a vernacular middle school, in which only the vernacular is taught in the first four standards, but when scholars have reached the fifth standard they learn both English and the vernacular, the English being taught upon a vernacular basis; for instance, in arithmetic, a sum given out by the teacher is read in the vernacular, and meanings or synonyms of an English word in an English reading lesson are given in the vernacular.

47. Whatever opinion may be formed of the English taught in such schools, it is at least certain that a child is well grounded in his own language before English is attempted, and so far the Anglo-vernacular school of to-day is a great improvement upon the Anglo-vernacular school of a few years past, which, unless very carefully taught, had a tendency to do nothing well in either the vernacular or English.

48. A Ceylon Anglo-vernacular school thus follows very much upon the lines of what are called in Bengal "middle English schools upon a vernacular basis," but the Ceylon "middle vernacular" or "Anglo-vernacular" school is an improvement on the Bengal "middle English" school, because it appears from the report of the Director of Public Instruction for Bengal, for 1882-83, that in those schools two sets of classes are kept up, one according to progress in English, and one according to progress in the vernacular; and the Director very naturally complains of the difficulty of working such a system.

But the weak point in the Ceylon Anglo-vernacular school is that, though the vernacular is well taught and learned, the boys, by commencing late with their English, learn it under the same disadvantage as most English school boys learn French. Also, that the teacher, however good he may be as a vernacular teacher, is often, except in the Government Anglo-vernacular schools, not at all competent to teach English.

49. As I have before remarked, the whole question of English teaching by native teachers is receiving my anxious attention. I do not wish to be hasty in such an important matter, and at present I am simply submitting to the Government only a proposal to make the obtaining of certificates in English, after examination by the Department, compulsory on the part of teachers in grant-in-aid English and Anglo-vernacular schools. In the Government schools where English is taught, the evil is not nearly so serious, as we now insist on certificates in English, and, moreover, I can at once discontinue a bad teacher in a Government school, but in a grant-in-aid school I have no such power.

The following schedule will show at a glance what constitutes high, middle, and primary schools, both in English and in the vernacular:—

English Schools.			Vernacular Schools.		
			High School ...	Classical Sinhalese or Tamil Literature	
Complete High School.	High School ...	Senior Local Examination Junior Local Examination Examination in specific subjects, Schedule C.			
	Middle School...	VIII. Standard VII. do. VI. do.	Complete Middle School.	Middle School...	VIII. Standard VII. do. VI. do.
	Primary School	V. do. IV. do. III. do. II. do. I. do.		Primary School	V. do. IV. do. III. do. II. do. I. do.

Vernacular middle schools in which English is taught in standards V., VI., VII., and VIII. are called Anglo-vernacular schools.

TEACHERS.

50. The number of teachers actually employed in the primary and middle schools of the Department at the close of the year is as follows:—

		1883	1882.
(a) Certificated Teachers trained at the Normal School		159	147
(b) Teachers not so trained, but who have passed the teachers' certificate examination ...	Males	121	99
	Females	42	8
(c) Uncertificated teachers ...		223	279
	Total ...	545	533

The number of trained and certificated teachers shows an increase of 68 over the number in 1882, of which increase 34 is on account of female teachers, while the decrease in the number of uncertificated teachers is 56. I am doing all I can to weed out the uncertificated teachers by insisting on such teachers coming up for the annual examination for certificates, and by discontinuing those who fail badly and supplying their places with certificated teachers. I have a number of embryo teachers eligible for employment in the shape of persons outside the Department, who have passed the certificate examination in the hopes of obtaining teacherships when vacancies occur.

It will be observed, moreover, that the female teachers are outstripping the male teachers in the examinations. I am exceedingly pleased with this very practical confirmation of the opinion which I have formed when travelling on tour concerning the rapid progress in intelligence and civilization of the girls and younger women of Ceylon. I may add that the examination for certificates for Government teachers is by no means an easy one.

PUPIL-TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

51. The new regulations as to pupil-teachers are now in working order. To encourage pupil-teachers, payment is made to them for each examination which they pass, while the teachers are rewarded for good results on the part of the pupil-teachers trained by them by a liberal bonus. The scale of payment is as follows :—

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

To Pupil-teachers.	Per mensem. Rs.	cts.
First year	5	0
Second year	6	0
Third year	7	50
Bonus to Head Teachers.	Per annum. Rs.	cts.
For first-year pupil-teachers ...	25	0
For second-year do. ...	35	0
For third-year do. ...	45	0

ANGLO-VERNACULAR AND VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

To Pupil-teachers.	Per mensem. Rs.	cts.
First year	2	50
Second year	3	0
Third year	4	0
Bonus to Head Teachers.	Per annum. Rs.	cts.
For first-year pupil-teachers ...	20	0
For second-year do. ...	30	0
For third-year do. ...	40	0

The result of examinations of pupil-teachers during the year will appear from the following table, which I shall repeat comparatively year by year. Comparison with past years is not now possible.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.		Number presented.	Number passed.	Number failed.
English Schools ...	1st-year pupil-teachers ...	6	6	—
	2nd-year do. ...	4	4	—
	3rd-year do. ...	1	1	—
Anglo-vernacular Schools...	1st-year do. ...	18	16	2
	2nd-year do. ...	7	7	—
	3rd-year do. ...	4	4	—
Vernacular Schools ...	1st-year do. ...	82	46	36
	2nd-year do. ...	19	16	3
	3rd-year do. ...	5	3	2
	Provisionally certificated pupil-teachers ...	18	16	2
	Total ...	164	119	45

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

52. The following table shows the number on the list and average attendance of grant-in-aid schools classified according to their management:—

Management.	Number of Schools.	Nominal attendance.	Average attendance.
American	136	8,823	6,104
Baptist	36	1,918	1,227
Buddhist	7	660	427
Church of England (C.M.S.) ...	163	9,560	5,859
Do. (Diocesan) ...	57	4,539	2,886
Private	13	1,684	1,047
Roman Catholic	206	18,616	12,718
Wesleyan	200	13,692	8,327
Sivite	18	1,882	1,389
Total ...	836	61,374	39,979

53. The provincial distribution of these schools will appear from the annexed summary :—

Province.	Schools.	Scholars.	Province.	Schools.	Scholars.
Western ...	294 ...	24,483	North-Western ...	41 ...	3,286
Southern ...	73 ..	5,147	North-Central ...	2 ...	55
Northern ...	299 ...	20,658			
Eastern ...	83 ...	5,035	Total —	836	61,374
Central ..	44 ...	2,710			

Of these 836 grant-in-aid schools, 23 were examined during the year for the first time.

54. The growth of the grant-in-aid system from its commencement in 1870 up to the end of 1883 will be seen on reference to the following table :—

Year	Number of Schools	Number of Children	Amount of Grant.		Average Grant per School.	
			Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
1870	229	8,201	34 355	0	150	0
1871	314	19,416	52,431	41	167	0
1872	402	25,443	82,497	60	205	21
1873	528	32,594	97,428	95	184	52
1874	595	35,559	104,959	41	176	40
1875	654	41,343	120,255	67	183	87
1876	697	45,422	129,099	15	185	22
1877	730	47,142	137,357	90	188	16
1878	772	49,854	143,680	57	186	11
1879	814	55,944	173,734	53	213	43
1880	833	59,820	185,747	71	222	98
1881	839	61,131	187,992	98	224	6
1882	832	62,842	176,465	82	212	10
1883	836	61,374	184,692	66	220	92

ATTENDANCE REGISTERS.

55. I regret to have to record that disregard of the rules for keeping registers still continues on the part of the teachers of grant-in-aid schools, though I am glad to say that managers have done their best to make the teachers obey orders now that the rules have been made part of the Revised Code for 1884, and their observance a peremptory condition of receiving a grant.

The careful marking of registers at a fixed time is absolutely necessary, and must be insisted upon, not only for the sake of discipline (which to my mind is no mean thing in education), but because in places where schools are closely crowded, as in Jaffna, boys have been known to be presented by dishonest teachers in two schools. We must, therefore, insist upon making such fraud as difficult as possible.

Concerning the religious element which was imported into the opposition to register rules, I have already written under the head "Administration."

56. I am sorry to say that there have been during the year no less than twenty-six cases of proved falsifications of registers, which is eight more than in 1882; and this in spite of the fact that I have given each case my most careful personal consideration, and have been most willing to admit any reasonable excuse, many charges being not confirmed by me.

However, I have great hopes that the abolition of the capitation grant may make a marked change for the better in this very serious matter of honesty of teachers; because now there will be no payments made for mere attendance, and consequently one great temptation—that of marking false attendances in the capitation class to secure increased capitation payment—will now be removed.

57. And here I should wish to note that I have sometimes found managers apparently inclined to think that in charges of falsification blame was attached by this Department to themselves. I wish it to be most distinctly understood that it would be as unjust to blame a manager for the dishonesty of his teacher (living possibly at a considerable distance from him), as it would be to blame the head of a banking or mercantile firm living in England for the dishonesty of a petty clerk or peon in a branch office in Ceylon. I trust, therefore, that there may be no more misapprehension on this point.

58. The following is a return of the number of aided schools against which charges of falsification were proved during the year :—

Denomination.	Western Province.	Southern Province.	Northern Province.	Eastern Province.	Central Province.	North-Western Province.	Total.
Buddhist ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sivite ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
American Mission ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Church of England, C. M. S.	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Do. Diocesan	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Roman Catholic ...	3	—	2	—	1	1	7
Wesleyan ...	1	1	1	3	—	—	6
	7	2	9	3	3	2	26

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

Western Province.

59. The following table shows the number of schools and scholars. The decrease during the year in the number of schools was 1 ; in the number of scholars in nominal attendance 164.

	Schools.	Scholars.
English	43	4,763
Anglo-vernacular	27	2,310
Vernacular	481	34,668
Total ...	551	41,741
In 1882 ...	552	41,905
Decrease ...	1	164

60. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	Government.		Baptist.		Buddhist.		Church of England (C.M.S.)		Church of England (Diocesan)		Private.		Roman Catholic.		Wesleyan.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English ...	13	1,382	1	29	—	—	1	122	9	855	3	477	11	1,324	5	574	43	4,763
Anglo-vernacular	13	1,322	3	145	—	—	7	573	1	72	—	—	1	56	2	142	27	2,310
Vernacular ...	231	14,554	28	1546	6	594	43	2554	25	1990	5	784	98	9,566	45	3080	481	34,668
Total ...	257	17,258	32	1720	6	594	51	3249	35	2917	8	1261	110	10,946	52	3796	551	41,741

62. *General Summary.*

	1882.		1883.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	253	16,305	257	17,258
Baptist ...	32	1,842	32	1,720
Buddhist ...	5	408	6	594
Church of England ...	92	6,469	86	6,166
Private ...	8	1,239	8	1,261
Roman Catholic ...	111	11,639	110	10,946
Wesleyan ...	51	4,003	52	3,796

63. The following Government schools were established in this Province during 1883 :—

Boys' Vernacular Schools.

Alutgama | Mawatagoda
Dehipitiya | Uduwa

Girls' Vernacular Schools.

Dompe | Matugama
Kirillawala | Tihariya
Weboda

The following schools were closed in 1883 in this Province :—

St. Thomas's Boys' English School.

Boys' Vernacular Schools.

Bulugahamulla | Hiruwala
Katukurunda

Girls' Vernacular Schools.

Indibetta | Katukurunda
Ittapana | Maduruwala

64. *Southern Province.*

	Schools.	Scholars.
English	19 ...	1,686
Anglo vernacular	9 ...	863
Vernacular	122 ...	7,133
Total ...	150 ...	9,682
In 1882 ...	139 ...	9,506
Increase ...	11 ...	176

65. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	Government		Church of England (C. M. S.)		Church of England (Diocesan.)		Private		Roman Catholic.		Wesleyan.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English ...	5	415	3	166	6	497	—	—	2	178	3	430	19	1,686
Anglo-vernacular ...	5	566	—	—	3	184	—	—	—	—	1	113	9	863
Vernacular ...	67	3,554	24	1,181	2	247	4	380	—	—	25	1,771	122	7,133
Total ...	77	4,535	27	1,547	11	928	4	380	2	178	29	2,314	150	9,682

66. *Summary.*

	1882.		1883.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	70	4,578	77	4,535
Church of England ...	38	2,352	38	2,275
Private ...	3	339	4	380
Roman Catholic ...	2	175	2	178
Wesleyan ...	26	2,062	29	2,314

It will be seen that at the end of the year there was an increase of 11 schools and 176 scholars.

67. The following new Government vernacular schools were established in this Province during 1883 :—

Dadalla girls'
Kahawe girls'
Karagoda Veyangoda boys'
Galboda girls'
Nugamulla boys'
Pituwella girls'
Talpewila boys'

The following Government vernacular schools were closed in this Province during 1883 :—

Angulugaha boys'
Avittawa girls'
Matara Tamil boys'
Danketiya boys'
Malimbodda boys'
Gatamana boys'
Pituwella boys'

I am glad to note that in this Province is situated the best Anglo-vernacular school in the Island, namely, that at Bentota. If all Anglo-vernacular schools were as efficient, or nearly as efficient as this, I should not have the slightest misgivings as to the usefulness of such schools.

68. NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT. *(Northern and Eastern Provinces.)*

Northern Province.

	Schools.	Scholars.
English	30 ...	2,410
Anglo-vernacular	33 ...	2,495
Vernacular	239 ...	15,837
Total ...	302 ...	20,742
In 1882 ...	297 ...	21,172
Increase ...	5 Decrease	430

69. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and scholars under each :—

	Government.		American.		Church of England (C. M. S.)		Church of England (Diocesan)		Sivite.		Roman Catholic.		Wesleyan.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English ...	—	—	15	944	3	330	1	37	4	338	3	333	4	433	30	2,410
Anglo-vernacular ...	—	—	15	1023	4	172	—	—	6	747	2	201	6	352	33	2,495
Vernacular ...	3	84	106	6856	45	2,576	—	—	8	802	40	2,984	37	2,535	239	15,837
Total ...	3	84	136	8823	52	3,078	1	37	18	1,882	45	3,518	47	3,320	302	20,742

70. *Summary.*

	1882.		1883.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	2	58	3	84
American ...	135	8,909	136	8,823
Church of England ...	51	3,309	53	3,115
Sivite ...	17	1,924	18	1,882
Roman Catholic ...	44	3,444	45	3,518
Wesleyan ...	48	3,528	47	3,320

It will be seen that there was an increase of 5 schools and a decrease of 430 scholars, reckoned by nominal attendance, as compared with the previous year.

The Mattalan Government boys' vernacular school was newly opened in this Province in 1883.

71. *Eastern Province.*

		Schools.		Scholars.
English ...	...	6	...	489
Anglo-vernacular	...	3	...	141
Vernacular	...	94	...	5,443
Total	...	103	...	6,073
In 1882	...	106	...	6,503
Decrease	...	3	...	430

72. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	Government.		Church of England (Diocesan.)		Private.		Roman Catholic.		Wesleyan.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English ...	—	—	1	92	—	—	3	147	2	250	6	489
Anglo-vernacular ...	1	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	64	3	141
Vernacular ...	19	961	2	119	1	43	7	554	65	3,766	94	5,443
Total ...	20	1,038	3	211	1	43	10	701	69	4,080	103	6,073

73. *Summary.*

	1882.		1883.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ..	19	1,043	20	1,038
Church of England ...	3	212	3	211
Private ...	1	42	1	43
Roman Catholic ..	8	523	10	701
Wesleyan ...	75	4,683	69	4,080

It will be seen that in the Eastern Province there was a decrease of 3 schools and of 430 scholars, reckoned by nominal attendance, as compared with last year.

74. The Toppur Government boys' vernacular school was established in this Province in 1883.

The following Government vernacular schools were closed during the year :—

Kattankudi No. 1 boys' | Nochimunai boys'
Kattankudi No. 3 boys' | Trincomalee girls'

I should explain that there were three weak schools in Kattankudi ; I closed two, in order to make one strong school. The Nochimunai school was a feeble dwindling affair, while an endowed school stood close by ; I therefore closed the former, virtually amalgamating it with the latter.

75. CENTRAL DISTRICT *(Central, North-Western and North-Central Provinces).*

Central Province.

	Schools.	Scholars.
English	14 ...	982
Anglo-vernacular ...	12 ...	1,028
Vernacular	72 ...	4,082
Total ...	98 ...	6,092
In 1882 ...	89 ...	5,652
Increase ...	9 ...	440

76. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	Government.		Baptist.		Church of England (C. M. S.)		Church of England (Diocesan.)		Roman Catholic.		Wesleyan.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English ...	5	213	—	—	1	206	3	215	4	248	1	100	14	982
Anglo-vernacular ...	6	596	1	55	3	222	2	155	—	—	—	—	12	1,028
Vernacular ...	43	2,573	2	78	23	1,199	1	54	1	96	2	82	72	4,082
Total ...	54	3,382	3	133	27	1,627	6	424	5	344	3	182	98	6,092

77. *Summary.*

	1882.		1883.	
	Schools.	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	50	3,351	54	3,382
Baptist ...	2	72	3	133
Church of England ...	30	1,771	33	2,051
Roman Catholic ...	4	266	5	344
Wesleyan ...	3	192	3	182

There was an increase of 9 schools and 440 scholars as compared with the previous year.

78. The following Government vernacular schools were established in this Province during 1883 :—

Dantura boys' | Welapahala boys'

The following Government schools were closed during the year :—

Nuwara Eliya boys' English | Paranagama boys' vernacular

The Akurambóda girls' vernacular school, which was temporarily closed in 1882, was reopened on 1st March, 1883, and again closed on 31st December, 1883.

79. *North-Central Province.*

	Schools	Scholars
English	— ..	—
Anglo-vernacular	— ..	—
Vernacular	8 ...	270
Total ..	8 ...	270
In 1882 .	11 .	297
Decrease .	3 ...	27

80. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	Government.		Church of England (C.M.S.)		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Vernacular ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	6	215	2	55	8	270
Total ...	6	215	2	55	8	270

81. *Summary.*

	1882.		1883.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	7	199	6	215
Church of England ...	4	98	2	55

Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of three schools and twenty-seven scholars.

82. The following Government vernacular schools were closed during the year :—

Minnériya boys' | Pichchampattai Tulane boys'

I am much concerned about education in this Province. On the one hand, the people do not seem to care for it in the least degree ; and on the other hand, when, after considerable persuasion the people have been roused into establishing a school, there is considerable difficulty in the matter of teachers, because no natives of this Province have as yet been trained or certificated as teachers, and when natives of other Provinces are sent as teachers they are too apt to get fever, grow discontented, and do more harm than good.

83. *North-Western Province.*

	Schools.	Scholars.
English	7 ...	359
Anglo-vernacular	— ...	—
Vernacular	54 ...	4,071
Total ...	61 ...	4,430
In 1882 ...	59 ...	4,404
Increase ...	2 ...	26

84. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	Government.		Baptist.		Buddhist.		Church of England (C. M. S.)		Church of England (Diocesan.)		Roman Catholic.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English	3	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	3	191	7	359
Anglo-vernacular ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	17	998	1	65	1	66	4	204	—	—	31	2,738	54	4,071
Total ...	20	1,144	1	65	1	66	4	204	1	22	34	2,929	61	4,430

85. *Summary.*

	1882.		1883.	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars
Government .	20	1,063	20	1,144
Baptist ..	1	68	1	65
Buddhist	1	84	1	66
Church of England	5	335	5	226
Roman Catholic .	32	2,854	34	2,929

These figures show an increase during the year of 2 schools and 26 scholars.

86. The following Government schools were closed during the year :—

Kurunegala boys' (English) | Mahawewa boys' (vernacular)

V.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

COLOMBO NORMAL SCHOOL.

87. This valuable institution for training our Government schoolmasters continues under the supervision of Mr. W. Knight James. The staff of native assistant teachers has remained unchanged throughout the year.

At the commencement of the year there were three classes of student-teachers in residence, namely, an Anglo-vernacular class of 15 in number, a senior vernacular class of 22, and a junior vernacular class of 18.

The fifteen Anglo-vernacular student-teachers completed their training in September, 1883, and some of them did very well in their final examination, in which Mr. H. L. Crawford, C.C.S., and Mr. S. M. Burrows, C.C.S., were good enough to assist me ; others, however, did not do credit to their training.

88. On the disbanding of this class I decided not to admit any new Anglo-vernacular training students for the present, but to confine our efforts to training vernacular student-teachers until the need for a fresh Anglo-vernacular class should arise.

89. Mr. Blair wrote, as Acting Director, in his report for 1882, as follows :—

"I am afraid that the Department will find great difficulty in finding appointments for the fifteen Anglo-vernacular students who will complete their term of training at the end of September. It has been the policy of the Department for some time past to leave English education to private enterprise. All the English and Anglo-vernacular schools are at present supplied with teachers, and it is not proposed to open new schools."

And the difficulty anticipated by Mr. Blair has been realised in fact.

90. The training of vernacular teachers, however, continues to be pushed on, and a new class of probationers, 13 in number, was formed during the year.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

91. During the period that I was Assistant Government Agent in charge of the Negombo District, the subject of possible improvements in native agriculture had occupied my attention.

92. In 1882 the Ceylon Agricultural Association commenced an agitation in the matter, and in connection with that movement I wrote as follows in my Administration Report upon the District of Negombo for that year :—

"This leads me to hope that I shall not be transgressing the proper limits of my report if I express a hope that the Government may consider favourably the present agitation commenced by the Sinhalese Agricultural Association, and continued in the local newspapers, for agricultural schools.

"I am aware that there are considerable difficulties to be encountered, but, if the villagers already imitate improvements made by their richer neighbours, it would seem that something might be done in this direction.

"We have not had an encouraging example in the case of the Alfred Model Farm, but it must be remembered that 'German experience is on the whole against the method of teaching practical agriculture on model farms ; it is rather in favour of giving the elements of agricultural knowledge in ordinary schools, and following it up with field lessons on ordinary farms chosen for the purpose.' The Hon. Mr. Broderick, Warden of Merton College, Oxford, lays stress upon this in the *Fortnightly Review* for November, 1882, in his paper on the report of the Royal Agricultural Commission in England, and possibly we in Ceylon might be able to do something in this way. But if this should be found impossible or unadvisable, it occurs to me that much good might be done by starting a reformatory and utilizing it for the purpose of agricultural advancement.

"The Inspector-General of Prisons, in his Administration Report for 1880, says (page 123):—'The number of juvenile offenders in Welikada has now risen to about fifty, and the time is, I think, come for the serious consideration of a scheme for a reformatory.' Why should there not be a reformatory, with a certain amount of land attached to it, whereon the boys would work out their sentence, attention being paid to the improved cultivation of paddy, tobacco, *and other old products already in daily vogue amongst the natives*, as well as to the trial of new products? The improvement of old products is of more native importance than the introduction of new ones, which is rather a matter for the European element in the Colony. I believe that such a reformatory would do good in the cause of native agriculture, while it might improve the after state of juvenile offenders when released from prison; at the worst it would, from a financial point of view, be a more paying way of employing them while under sentence than is the present system."

93. It so happened that one of the first papers which came before me in my new office of

Director of Public Instruction was a resolution, concerning agricultural schools, passed by the Agricultural Association, and referred by the Government to this Department for report.

While I was most ready and anxious to further this movement, it appeared to me not to be advisable to commit the Government to any increased expenditure on this account, because there were many, whose opinion I valued, who were very positive that no school of agriculture would either fill or prosper amongst the natives of this country, and they asserted that the demand for such schools was a mere paper agitation which would come to nothing.

This was not my own opinion. I argued that in India there had of late been a very decided and steady progress in agricultural education, and I believed that what was done in India might be done here amongst our kindred races.

94. As, however, there was this divergence of opinion, I cast about for the means of making an uncostly experiment in this new departure in the education of this Colony.

I have already stated the reasons for discontinuing the Anglo-vernacular class at the Normal school. The cessation of this class left room in the very excellent buildings of that institution for some thirty boarders. It occurred to me, therefore, to utilize that space for the experimental opening of one school of agriculture to commence with. If my hopes were fulfilled a permanent school or college could hereafter be erected in the vicinity of Colombo, to be followed by others, one at the chief station of each Province in the Island; if I were disappointed, no great harm would be done.

95. Meanwhile, following upon Mr. Broderick's lines, as touched upon in my Negombo report, I proposed that in the higher standards of every Government vernacular and Anglo-vernacular boys' school an easy text-book on agriculture should be taught, while I provided for teachers by making this text-book a compulsory subject in the annual certificate examination of Government schoolmasters.

96. Eventually I drew up a scheme for agricultural education in Ceylon, which Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G., who was then administering the Government, was pleased to approve of, after slight modification, in the following form:—

PART I.

Preliminary Education in all Government Schools.

1. Preliminary and theoretical agricultural education shall be provided in all Government vernacular and Anglo-vernacular boys' schools, by means of such text-book or text-books as shall from time to time be approved by the Department of Public Instruction.

The subject of agriculture shall be compulsory for boys in the VIII., VII., VI., and V. standards; but any boys in any other standard may take up agriculture if he pleases.

2. Teachers under training in the Normal school shall, from the date upon which these rules come into effect, be required to pass in the text-book or text-books mentioned in clause 1; and such text-book or text-books shall form one of the subjects for the annual December examination for certificates now required for Government schoolmasters; and no Government teacher shall hereafter receive the certificate of the Department of Public Instruction unless he shall have been awarded at the above-mentioned certificate examination not less than 25 per cent. of marks in agriculture.

PART II.

The Colombo School of Agriculture.

3. A special school to be called "The Colombo School of Agriculture" shall be opened in January, 1884.

4. For the present, the Colombo School of Agriculture will be held at Colombo in that portion of the buildings of the Normal school heretofore assigned to Anglo-vernacular student-teachers.

5. The object of the Colombo School of Agriculture will be to provide a superior and suitable education for the sons of native gentlemen, and more especially landowners. With this view the teaching will embrace

(1) The higher branches of English.
(2) Mathematics.
(3) Agriculture.
(4) Botany.
(5) Chemistry.

The study of agriculture will be divided into

(1) *Theoretical Agriculture*, which will be taught by means of lectures, text-books, and examination papers.
(2) *Practical Agriculture*, which will be taught and illustrated by practical lessons and experiments on a practising farm to be connected with the school.

6. The School of Agriculture shall be under the management of the Department of Public Instruction. It will be immediately presided over by the Principal, who shall be an English gentleman duly qualified, with the assistance of under-masters, native or otherwise, as occasion may require.

7. As a general rule no boy under sixteen years of age nor over nineteen will be admitted to the School of Agriculture; but exceptional cases may be specially considered by the Director of Public Instruction. Boys will have to be tested by a preliminary examination before they are allowed to enter the school.

8. Thirty boys can be taken as boarders under the immediate care and supervision of the Principal. Out of these thirty students fifteen may be boarded and educated at a reduced charge of Rs 5 per mensem upon the recommendation of the Government Agent of the Province in which the student resides. For the remaining boarders a monthly fee of Rs. 10, which will include all charges of board and education, will be charged.

A limited number of day scholars will also be admitted to the School of Agriculture, and for these a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem will be charged.

9. The terms and holidays of the School of Agriculture shall be the same as those of the Royal College.

10. The course of instruction at the School of Agriculture shall extend over three years, and shall be divided into three stages:—

STAGE I.—(*First year.*)

English.—As in VIII. standard of Government English schools.
Mathematics.—Arithmetic to the end of decimals, and Book-keeping; Algebra to the end of simple equations; Euclid I to III
Theoretical Agriculture.—Text books, lectures, &c.
Botany.—Histology, Physiology, and Classification.
Chemistry.—Chemical Physics and Inorganic Chemistry.

STAGE II.—(*Second year.*)

English.—As for Cambridge Local (Junior.)
Mathematics.—All the rules of Arithmetic; Book-keeping; Algebra; Euclid, books I—VI.
Agriculture.—Text-books and lectures, and practical teaching and experiments in drainage, manures, ploughing, &c, on the practising farm.
Botany.—Agricultural and Economic.
Chemistry.—Inorganic and Organic.

STAGE III.—(*Third year.*)

English.—As for Cambridge Local (Senior).
Mathematics.—Algebra, Euclid, Mechanics, Trigonometry.
Agriculture.—Practical teaching on the practising farm; cultivation of a plot of ground by each student as provided in clause 11; Lectures.
Botany.—Arboricultural and Horticultural.
Chemistry.—Organic.

11. In the 3rd stage a particular plot of ground on the practising farm will be assigned to each student, the tillage, manuring, &c, of which will be conducted entirely under the student's supervision and directions. No student will be obliged to work himself, unless he wishes to do so, but he will be allowed to supervise and direct a *goiya* working under his orders. Prizes will be given to those students who best conduct the working of their plots.

12. In addition to the above prizes, there will also be awarded prizes after the examinations at the end of each term to the student who obtains the highest marks in each of the subjects taught in the school, namely:—

(1) English	(4) Botany
(2) Mathematics	(5) Chemistry
(3) Agriculture	

But no prize will be given for English, Mathematics, Botany, or Chemistry, unless the student obtaining the highest marks in these subjects shall have also obtained not less than 25 per cent. of marks in Agriculture.

97. I would here formally express my thanks to Sir John Douglas for the great aid which he gave me in bringing into effect this scheme in the face of considerable apathy and opposition in some quarters. And I am further encouraged to hope for success from the fact that His Excellency the present Governor, very shortly indeed after his arrival in Ceylon in December, 1883, personally interested himself in arranging for the procuring of a qualified agricultural instructor for the practical work on the practising farm by writing to Lord Napier and Ettrick, whose experience at Madras in the matter of Mr. Robertson of the Saidapet Agricultural College and Farm should be most valuable.

98. I may so far anticipate my report for 1884 as to state that the Colombo School of Agriculture was opened with 28 boarders, and a few day students, on the 14th January, 1884. These boarders were selected by me personally from some 80 applicants for admission, and I trust they are drawn from the right class of men; one of them represents 1,500 acres of land, while the majority have what is, for Ceylon, a very fair amount of property. I admitted, however, a few who had little or no property, with a view to training them for future usefulness as native superintendents of estates in such climates as Kurunégala, where European planters often suffer in health.

Meanwhile I await with anxiety the permanent success or failure of the experiment. At any rate it can no longer be stated that the Government have not done their best for the agricultural education of the natives of the country.

99. As regards the text-book for use in Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools under Part I. of the scheme above printed, I have myself adapted for Ceylon use Mr. Robertson's Agricultural Class-book, which was prepared for the use of schools in Southern India. And in many ways I am indebted to Mr. Robertson for much help and advice.

IMPORTATION OF IMPROVED PLOUGHS.

100. In connection with agricultural education I may mention that the Government, at my request, imported some improved light ploughs from Madras; there is the greatest need here, as in India, for improved implements of agriculture, the yield of the land being much below what it should be in many cases from mere insufficient tillage.

101. As a means of making known these ploughs amongst the people, and of proving their superiority over the ordinary native implements, I held a ploughing match between the improved ploughs and native ploughs at the Kurunégala Fair on the 17th of December, 1883.

A very large number of natives was present, who in the main admitted the superiority of the new ploughs, although some objections were raised on matters of expense and detail. The Government Agent of Kurunégala intends further testing and making known these ploughs through the very useful medium of his Gansabháwas in the North-Western Province.

102. But judging from Indian experience, we must not hope for any very general use of either these or other improved implements until agricultural education has taken some hold of the people, and until the rising generation, after receiving such education, put into practise what they have learned as boys.

Here is what Mr. Robertson, after some twenty years' work and experience at Saidapet, says on this subject:—

"There is, it is to be feared, but little prospect of anything of a really satisfactory nature being achieved in the introduction into general use of improved implements in this country, until agricultural education, following in the footsteps of general education, has first prepared the way. The uneducated and superstitious cultivators or labourers will recognize no merit in an implement which was either quite unknown to, or unused by, their forefathers, and, of course, when such implements are placed for trial in the hands of such people, they can readily show that the improved implements are unlikely to prove successes with them. A certain amount of intelligent appreciation is necessary on the part of the workman who first uses the new or improved implement, and if this is absent and positive hostility be present in its place, while the employers of the labourers are either as hostile or are apathetic, it is not surprising that the difficulties encountered should be great in such efforts."

REVIVAL OF THE ALFRED MODEL FARM.

103. I desire here to notice the revival of the Alfred Model Farm which was started in 1870 and 1871 through the munificence of the De Soysa family.

From a variety of causes some Rs. 80,000 were frittered away out of the Rs. 100,000 capital with which the De Soysas endowed the undertaking, and for some years the farm has been dormant.

The trustees are, however, now preparing to revive the farm under new conditions and in a new site, and at their request I accepted the post of honorary secretary to the trustees and managing committee.

I fear, however, that any success in this direction is very doubtful; firstly, because the capital remaining to the trustees will at best only give an income of some Rs. 2,000 annually, a sum quite insufficient for any proper working of the farm; and, secondly, because the spirit of the first portion of Mr. Robertson's remarks above quoted applies equally to this present venture; it should follow, not go before, a more or less prolonged agricultural education of the people before any great practical realization of its object (viz., showing the natives the advantage of improved cultivation, implements, and stock) can be expected from it. Moreover, as before stated, German not to say other, experience is against us.

It remains, however, for us to do our best, and I do most sincerely hope that we may one day be able to quote, in a slightly altered sense, and in the plural number, "*contra ego vivendo vici mea fata superstes.*"

PROPOSED REFORMATORY IN CONNECTION WITH AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

104. No immediate steps were taken towards the formation of a reformatory in connection with agricultural education as suggested in my Negombo report, but His Excellency the Governor has recently desired me to obtain papers concerning the Mauritius reformatory. The Inspector-General of Prisons has also had under his consideration the question of an ordinary school of correction. The Inspector-General of Prisons and I hope shortly to submit a joint scheme for an agricultural school of correction.

GALLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

105. I have twice personally visited this school; not being altogether satisfied with affairs, I paid a surprise visit recently, and I was sorry to find the premises very dirty and uncared for, and such inmates as were present listless and untidy. I also found one of the teachers of trades lying at full length on a bench asleep. I have represented the state of things to the Rev. Mr. Wilkin, of the Wesleyan Mission, who is the manager, and I trust that the school may speedily be placed on a better footing. It not only ought to be, but might be, and I understand has been, a most useful institution.

At present I refrain from further remarks upon this school. I will only note that it receives a fixed grant from the Government of Rs. 600 per annum, which will be jeopardised if the school is not restored to a better footing.

KANDY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

106. The committee of management publish annually a report on the work and finance of this school, but that report has not yet been received by me.

I may note, however, that the cost of this school to Government has been Rs. 3,156·34 for 1883 as compared with Rs. 3,219·73 in 1882, Rs. 3,252·88 in 1881, Rs. 3,475·09 in 1880, Rs. 3,763·93 in 1879, and Rs. 3,945·94 in 1878. The Government grant of Rs. 3,156·34 in 1883 was made up of the following items:—

	Rs.	cts.
Paid on account of fixed grant ...	1,999	92
Boarding a military orphan ...	300	00
Paid on account of rent ..	499	92
Paid for examination ...	356	50
Total—Rs.	3,156	34

With regard to the last item it is to be noted that the commission formerly paid to the manager by the Government for work done has been done away with, and in lieu thereof the

school is now examined yearly for a grant by the inspector in the usual grant-in-aid subjects specified in the Revised Code. This insures attention to the ordinary and secular education of the boys being well attended to.

I am glad to note the steady improvement of this school reported by my predecessors of late years. I paid a surprise visit to the school during the year under review, and found every thing very well ordered and clean. I was especially pleased with the dormitories.

COLOMBOGAM INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

107. This is an industrial school under Roman Catholic management in Jaffna. It is not at present a very ambitious institution, but I am glad to note an improvement in the grant earned by it—the grant paid for 1883 being Rs. 95, and that for 1882 Rs. 65.

The school having been only registered in 1882, I shall hope to see a continued and rapid improvement. I visited the school in October, and was satisfied with the arrangements

TILLIPPALLAI INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

108. When I was on a tour of inspection in the Jaffna peninsula I found that the Rev. Mr. Smith, of the American Mission, had a training school for teachers, at which he made them work at some useful work, or learn some craft in addition to the ordinary routine of a training school. I had been much pleased with the great energy and practical usefulness shown by Mr. Smith in all his educational work, and I suggested that this extra and irregular industrial work should be developed and extended into a regular industrial school in connection with the training school.

This has been done, and the Tillippalai Industrial School is now registered for a grant-in-aid. I wish Mr. Smith all success in his very useful and good work.

BUONA VISTA ORPHANAGE.

109. This is a well-known and most useful institution under the management of the Rev. P. Marks, of the S. P. G., and Mrs. Marks. A number of destitute and orphan native girls are fed and educated, and trained either as nurses, schoolmistresses, or such other occupation as they may prove suitable for.

I have received the following report upon the orphanage, which receives an allowance of Rs. 900 from this Department:—

"*Number of Inmates.*—The total number on the roll during the year has been 42. Of these, one, who had always been an invalid, died; and two have been admitted as probationer nurses in the Government hospital, Colombo. Of the remaining 39, 26 are under twelve years of age.

"*Teaching Staff.*—Three of the elder girls act as monitors. There is a resident duenna, whose chief duty is to teach lace-making, and from the middle of April, the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Marks, has been further assisted by a resident governess, Miss Lypord.

"*Instruction.*—The secular instruction is in accordance with the Revised Code of the Director of Public Instruction (to standard VI.), which is followed as far as practicable in such an institution. Lace-making, the making of hats, work-baskets, &c., from the "waste" leaves of the cocoanut palm, plain and fancy needlework, &c., are done by the children to help in some measure towards the support of the orphanage, and they also do all their own needlework.

"*Domestic.*—No domestic servants are kept, but the girls themselves do the cooking and all other household duties for the entire institution. All the arrangements for cooking, sleeping, &c., are of the simplest description, and such as may be found in any poor but respectable native cottage. The diet is varied and nutritious, though always plain. Luxury of every kind, whether of food, clothing, or furniture is carefully avoided, whilst habits of cleanliness, order and punctuality are fostered. Every child in the institution when old enough takes her share in this domestic training, and each of the elder girls has the special care of one or more of the younger.

"*Results.*—Many of the former pupils are now carrying out in their own homes the good principles and practices in which they were trained. Several are schoolmistresses, either in Government or Mission schools, and no less than seven are at the present time nurses in the Government hospitals at Kandy, Colombo and Galle.

"*Financial.*—The accounts for the year have yet to be completed and audited, but approximately it may be said that the receipts have amounted to Rs. 3,000, and the expenditure to about the same sum. The only fixed income is the Rs. 900 as a "charitable allowance" from the Government, and Rs. 300 as interest on a deposit in the Oriental Bank Corporation. The bulk of the remainder depends upon voluntary contributions."

PRISON SCHOOLS.

110. The prisons of Colombo and Negombo continue supplied with efficient teachers from this Department.

I cannot, however, look upon them as a success. I had personal experience of the one at Negombo for some years, and the prisoners simply looked upon "school" as a relaxation and interval from the wearisome routine of "hard labour," and the native schoolmaster (a most excellent person) had a considerable portion of his time occupied in keeping order amongst the prisoners, each one of whom made the merest pretence of learning when he approached him.

I imagine, however, that much cannot be expected in an educational point of view from a convict prison school. We must be content to do our best.

VI.—BOOKS.

The following books were published during the year by this Department:—

First Book of Botany for Sinhalese Schools.—By W. Knight James.
A Second Edition of Swabhásha Ratnadamaya.—By the Rev. C. Alwis.

The following works were in the press :—

A Primer of Agriculture for use in Primary and Middle Schools in Ceylon.—By myself.
A Map of the World (Siṇhalese).—By J. E. Andriesen.
Hitópadésa, Siṇhalese Version.—By Sri Sumangala, of Weligama.
A Second Edition of Siṇhalese-English Grammar and Exercises.—By Mudaliyár Simon de Silva.
A Siṇhalese Second Reading Book.—By A. VanCuylenberg.

The following works were ready for publication :—

An VIII. Reading Book (Siṇhalese).—By Mudaliyár Simon de Silva.
Pradipikáwa.—By Dharmalóka, Priest of Ratmalána.
A Map of Europe.—By Peter Rodrigo.

VII.—LIBRARIES.

The distribution of the sums expended on Libraries is shown in the following table :—

Western Province.	Rs.
Colombo Pettah Library	500
Negombo Library	100
Kalutara Book Club	100
Ratnapura Book Club	100
Kégalla Book Club	100
North-Western Province.	
Kurunégala Library and Newsroom ...	150
Puttalam Reading Room ...	150
Southern Province.	
Galle Reading Room	200
Mátara Reading Room	150
Eastern Province.	Rs.
Batticaloa Library	150
Trincomalee Pettah Library ...	150
Northern Province.	
Jaffna Public Library ...	100
Vavúniyaṇ-Viláṇkulam Reading Room	120
Central Province.	
Kandy Central Town Library ...	300
Mátalé Library	100
Badulla Volunteer Reading Room ...	180
North-Central Province.	
Anurádhapura Reading Room ...	100

I have visited several of these Libraries myself, and have received reports concerning all. They are all fairly well stocked with newspapers and magazines, but many are deficient in books of reference. This is, however, entirely owing to want of funds.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 20th February, 1884.

H. W. GREEN,
Director.

VIII.—FINANCE.

1. A reference to the following table shows the amount voted and the amount expended :—

	1883. Rs.	cts.	1882. Rs.	cts.
Amount voted ...	497,188	0	500,978	0
Amount expended ...	477,491	15	487,988	90
Unexpended balances ...	19,696	85	12,989	10

2. It will be seen from this statement that, of the amount voted for the service of the year a sum of Rs. 19,696·85 remained unexpended at the end of the year. The total expenditure for 1883 was Rs. 477,491·15, compared with Rs. 487,988·90 for the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,497·75. It should, however, be recollected that in the expenditure of 1882 are included the grants paid to aided schools for thirteen months, while in the expenditure of last year the grants of only twelve months are contained. If the amount voted for grants-in-aid for last year had not been considerably reduced to satisfy the demand for retrenchment, and the grants themselves larger than was anticipated when the estimates were prepared, owing to the greater efficiency of the grant-in-aid schools, I should have been able to put an end to the anomaly complained of in my report for last year—an anomaly which, while it entails considerable inconvenience and is opposed to the regulations of Government, gives a fictitious appearance to the accounts of this Department, and renders the task of comparison and deduction a matter of great difficulty. To explain the nature of the anomaly it should be stated that the accounts of previous years included the grants of schools which were examined, not during the calendar year, but during the twelve months commencing from 1st October of one year and ending with 30th September of the following year, the amount charged against the vote thus exhibiting the expenditure of portions of two years. The necessity of putting an end to this irregularity has been frequently brought to the notice of Government and a supplementary vote asked for, but as the amount required was necessarily large, the application could not be complied with. Mr. Bruce finally determined that, what could not be accomplished in one year with the assistance of a supplementary vote, should be gradually achieved with the help of the available savings of each year, and it was calculated that by this means in two, or at most three years, this unsatisfactory state of things would be put an end to. Accordingly, the grants of thirteen months were charged against the votes of 1882, and a similar charge would have appeared against the votes of last year but for the fact that there had been already an excess of expenditure under the vote for grants-in-aid on account of twelve months' grants, and also because the little savings appearing under the general head of Education were insufficient to meet an additional month's or half-month's grants. Although the unexpended

balance amounted to Rs. 19,696·85, by far the larger portion of it occurs under the head of "Establishments," and could not consequently be appropriated for the payment of any charges which come under the head of "Education exclusive of Establishments."

3. The nett expenditure of the Department for the year, after deducting the income from school fees and other sources, was Rs. 446,066·67, which, when contrasted with the nett expenditure of the previous year, shows a decrease of Rs. 15,634·46—a circumstance to be regretted, as it implies restricted operations in the direction of new schools, both Government and grant-in-aid.

4. The following summary shows the amount expended during the last three years under the heads Administration, General Instruction (Middle and Primary), Special Instruction, Libraries, Preparation of School Books, Books purchased for Sale, and Miscellaneous.

			1883.		1882		1881.	
	Rs	cts	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Administration.								
Cost of Direction ...	22,449	52						
Cost of Inspection ...	40,841	37						
			63,290	89	67,106	91	67,121	21
General Instruction.								
(Superior.)								
Royal College	27,410	31						
Galle Central ...	5,683	13						
Female Seminary ...	4,721	97						
Páli Vidyódaya College ...	1,000	0						
Grant-in-aid High Schools ...	33,802	78						
Scholarships and Prizes ...	6,317	73						
			78,935	92	75,950	67	43,030	17
(Middle and Primary.)								
Government Schools ...	157,093	36						
Grant Schools ...	141,853	8						
			298,946	44	311,104	11	340,283	28
Special Instruction.								
Normal School ...	15,432	44						
Grant-in-aid Training Schools ...	3,965	4						
Industrial Schools ...	4,397	34						
Orphan and Ragged Schools ...	1,599	84						
			25,394	66	22,230	73	23,191	57
Libraries and Reading Rooms.								
Donations to Libraries and Reading Rooms ...		...	2,750	0	2,750	0	2,750	0
Preparation of School Books.								
Sinhalese Books and Maps ...		...	1,236	73	3,022	32	1,915	45
Books purchased for Sale.								
English, Sinhalese, and Tamil Books ...		...	5,383	79	5,393	60	2,710	87
Miscellaneous.								
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads ...		...	1,552	72	430	56	1,727	26
		Rs.	477,491	15	487,988	90	482,896	47

5. It will be seen from the above tabular statement that, under the head Administration a reduction of Rs. 3,816·02, as compared with 1882, was effected during the year, partly the result of economy in both branches of administration—direction as well as inspection—and partly owing to the fact that half the salary of the Director from 13th January to 11th May reverted to Government. The decrease, however, under the above head is almost counter-balanced by an increase of Rs. 2,985 under the head Superior Instruction. This increase was due to an addition to the teaching staff of the Royal College, to increased earnings on the part of grant-in-aid high schools, and to an augmentation in the number of scholarships under the Revised Code, and payments on account of passes obtained at the Cambridge University Local Examination. The decrease of Rs. 12,157·67 in the cost of Middle and Primary Instruction, as compared with the cost for the year preceding, is partly, if not entirely, the result of the non-payment from the votes of last year of the grants of the additional month referred to in the preceding paragraph. No comparison can therefore be instituted between the cost of last year and the year previous, for, while the cost of Middle and Primary Instruction for 1882 includes the payment of thirteen months' grants to aided schools, the cost for 1883 includes only twelve months' grants, as previously stated. The increase which occurred for the first time since 1880 in the cost of Special Instruction must be regarded with satisfaction, inasmuch as it was not the result of any increase in the expenditure on account of the Normal School, but was due in a great measure to the grants on account of training schools, which appear under this head for the first time. While there has been decreased expenditure on account of the Government Normal School, due to the discontinuance of the Anglo-vernacular class, there is an increase on the head Industrial Schools, chiefly due to the increased grants earned by the Industrial School at Colombogam in the District of Jaffna, to

which, besides the usual capitation grant, result payments and grants on account of pupil-teachers were made during the year.

6. The report for the current year will show a largely increased expenditure under this head, for it will include the cost of the Agricultural School which was opened last January. There is nothing to remark under the head Libraries, save that the statement shows neither an increase nor decrease in the expenditure, while it is satisfactory to note that under the head Preparation of School Books there has been a reduction of expenditure of more than 50 per cent. This would not have been so if the costly but absolutely necessary work of engraving a Sinhalese map of the world, undertaken by Wimalasurundre Muhandiram had been executed during the year as was at first anticipated. Under the head Sale of Books no appreciable decrease is shown, for the reason that expenditure under this head is controlled by the laws of supply and demand, and the expenditure will therefore necessarily fluctuate as the demand for books increases or decreases.

7. From the statement of expenditure under the several votes published as appendix F 1, it will be observed that, there have been proportionately large savings under several heads, and that excess of expenditure over the sums voted was confined to only three or four sub-heads. The total savings under the general head Education, which amounted to Rs. 12,279·02, was more than sufficient to meet the excess of expenditure amounting to Rs. 7,531·35. This excess has occurred chiefly under the votes for grants-in-aid, the expenditure on account of which—depending as it does on the efficiency of the schools—cannot always be kept within the limits of the sums voted, especially when such sums have been curtailed to meet the demand for retrenchment. I shall, further down, explain the causes to which this excess of expenditure was due.

8. The principal sub-heads under which savings have been effected were as follow:—

	Rs.	cts.
a Fixed Salaries	2,161	66
b Provisional Salaries	12,807	52
c Grants-in-Aid of new Schools	928	0
d Grants to Vernacular High Schools ...	1,000	0
e Four English Scholarships	1,676	68
f Allowance of Pupil teachers	803	86
g Cost of translating and printing Sinhalese School Books	815	92
h Furniture for Schools	1,484	40
i Rent of School Houses	865	0
k Travelling expenses of Director, Inspectors, &c. ...	1,340	17

The savings under the head (*a*) Fixed Salaries were due to the temporary vacancy in the Directorship caused by Mr. Bruce's promotion to Mauritius, and also to the appointment of a head master to the Galle Central School on a lesser salary than that voted. The savings under the head Provisional Salaries (*b*) are more or less the result of the abolition of certain schools, notably the St. Thomas's Boys' English school (but part of which will be required to meet the salary of an additional Vth form master for the Royal College), and the non-establishment of certain schools for which special votes were taken, owing to the necessary buildings not being ready. It was also due to the opening of a smaller number of new vernacular schools, thus leaving half the sum voted for that purpose unexpended. (*c*) The expenditure under the head Grants-in-aid to New Schools has been kept within the limits, and the saving of Rs. 928 was due to the care and discrimination exercised in registering new schools, and was in no way owing to a lack of applications for new schools, and there are, at present, thirty such schools fulfilling all the requirements of the Revised Code with respect to discipline, instruction, and attendance, waiting to be placed on the list. (*d*) It will be seen that, although a sum of Rs. 1,000 was placed on the estimates for payment of grants to vernacular high schools, there was no necessity for utilising the vote, as no schools of that class were examined for results during the year; and the amount, therefore, has lapsed to Government. (*e*) The saving under the head English Scholarships was due to the fact that no scholarship was awarded in 1880, and consequently the number of scholars holding scholarships in England had decreased last year to two. The saving under the sub-head monitors' allowance (*f*) was the necessary result of an introduction of new regulations affecting monitors, by which payment of allowance is made dependent upon the pupil-teachers passing certain examinations. This saving shows that teachers have not bestowed sufficient care on the training of their pupil-teachers, which is very much to be regretted. But the gradual withdrawal of uncertificated teachers will, it is hoped, remedy this serious evil. The large unexpended balance under the amount allowed for furniture for schools (*h*) may be attributed (first) to the necessity for retrenchment and consequently to the very few schools opened during the year, compared with previous years, and (second) to the fact that furniture required for the schools in the Southern Province was made in the village for which it was required at a cheaper rate than that charged by the Colonial Store—an arrangement which also saved the cost of transport, often nearly as much as the original cost of the furniture. But all furniture being now made at the Government Factory, at very much increased rates, one of two things must necessarily happen—either the vote for 1884 will be exceeded, or the new schools will be insufficiently supplied. The closing of the St. Thomas's English school, which was held in a rented building, accounts in a great measure for the savings under the head Rent of School-houses (*i*). The savings effected for the first time in the sum allowed for travelling expenses of the inspecting staff may be ascribed to the fact that there has been less travelling during the year, due in a measure to visits of surprise being restricted as much as possible, and also to the fact that each Inspector was allowed only a certain fixed sum for travelling, which sum he was not permitted to exceed except under exceptional circumstances. The re-distribution of the districts of the sub-inspectors in the

Western and Northern Provinces will, it is hoped, ensure a greater amount of travelling at a less cost during the year 1884.

9. The only sub-heads under which there has been an excess of expenditure over the original estimate are: (*a*) Grants-in-aid for existing schools, (*b*) Grants in-aid for Training schools, (*c*) Cost of books and stationery, and (*d*) Repairs, &c.

(*a*) The fact that the expenditure on account of Grants-in-aid for existing schools has exceeded the amount provided in the estimates shows that the reduction made in the estimates in the previous year to meet the anticipated deficit in the general revenue was too great, and that a larger amount than Rs. 165,000 should have been provided for this service. It is obviously impossible to calculate to a nicety what the expenditure under this head will be when the payments are so entirely dependent upon results, which cannot be calculated with any degree of accuracy. At an early period in the year I discovered that the amount voted for this service would be altogether insufficient to meet the demands that would be made upon it, and in my letter No. 160 of 7th May, 1883, I invited the attention of the Government to the subject. When the estimates were framed, it was the intention of Mr. Bruce to pay thirteen months' grant out of the votes to do away with an anomaly which I fully commented on last year; but this could not be accomplished, and the average grant per school increased from Rs. 212·10 in 1882 to Rs. 220·92 in 1883. In addition to this no less than 20 schools received only half grants for having falsified their registers. But for this fact, much to be regretted as it unquestionably is, the vote would have been exceeded by Rs. 20,000. It should not, however, be forgotten that an increase in expenditure under this head means that a larger number of scholars are presented for examination, or that those presented are more efficient in discipline and instruction. In preparing the estimates for 1885 too great a reliance should not be placed on averages; in fact, under this head there are no averages on which to base our calculations. The Revised Code has only been in force for two years, and the Code for 1884 is different in several important particulars from the Code of 1882 and 1883 with respect to the grants. For this reason a fair margin over and above the estimated expenditure should be allowed, with the view of avoiding the necessity of asking for a supplementary vote.

(*b*) The excess under the sub-head Grants for Training schools is accounted for by the fact that the amount shown as expended represents the payments on account of two years. There was no provision in the estimates of 1882 for training schools, as provided for in the Revised Code, and it became necessary therefore to pay the grants of such schools as were examined in December of that year from the vote for 1883. There is no reason to think that this vote will be exceeded in the future, unless the training schools increase in number and efficiency. The suggestion made in my letter No. 160 of 7th May, 1883, that Queen's Scholarships should be cancelled in all cases when the students failed to obtain one-third of the marks in each of the subjects Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, was adopted with effect from January 1, 1884. Could that suggestion have come into force a month earlier, it would have saved the Government Rs. 800.

(*c*) The excess of expenditure under the vote for Books and Stationery, though not large, was unavoidable, and was due to the necessity there was for indenting for besides the usual supply of books for general use, the text-books for the Cambridge Local Examination. There was besides a pretty large expenditure on account of chemicals for the Royal College laboratory, which alone will account for the excess expenditure. Considering, however, that the greater portion of the sum expended will be recouped by the sale of the books, there may, I apprehend, be no great objection to the slight excess which occurs under this head. I would again point out that returns under this head make the expenditure of the Department appear more than Rs. 5,000 larger than it really is.

(*d*) The excess under the vote for Repairs, &c., from which all the miscellaneous expenditure of the Department is paid, although foreseen, could not have been avoided without causing considerable inconvenience and positive injury. The insufficiency of this vote has been repeatedly urged year after year, but the practice of charging excess expenditure under any sub-head against the savings accruing under the other sub-heads was considered a sufficient reason against increasing the vote. There is doubtless some force in this, for so long as there are savings to fall back upon—and there always are—no practical difficulty or inconvenience need, I think, be apprehended.

REVENUE.

10. The revenue of the Department from the usual sources of School Fees and sale of Books and Stationery, &c., amounted to Rs. 31,424·48, as against Rs. 26,287·77 in the previous year. The receipts under these heads were as follow:—

	1883.		1882.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
School Fees	22,364	34	20,959	85
Boarding Fees from Normal Students ...	1,365	50	1,456	0
Sale of Stationery	272	40	411	85
Sale of Books	4,984	74	3,460	7
Stamps and Admission Cards to Examinations	2,437	50	—	
Total ...	Rs. 31,424	48	Rs. 26,287	77

11. It will be seen from the above table that there has been an increase under the two principal heads of School Fees and Sale of Books. The increase under the former, which amounts

to Rs. 1,404·40, is due, not to an increase in the number of schools, but to a large accession of new pupils in those schools in which higher education is imparted. In the Female Seminary alone the increase was more than 50 per cent.—a fact which speaks well for the popularity of the institution and the soundness of the instruction imparted therein. There is a slight falling off of Rs. 613 in the fees recovered in elementary English schools, but this is satisfactorily explained by the fact of St. Thomas's school having been closed in the beginning of the year. The decrease in the amount of boarding fees recovered was due to there having been a less number of pupils in the institution than the year before, while the decrease in the receipts from the sale of stationery was doubtless due to pupils of Government schools supplying themselves with stationery from the local market instead of from the stock forwarded to the teacher for sale. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that there has been a large increase under the head Sale of Books, equal to nearly 50 per cent., as compared with the receipts from the same source in the year previous, while the total value of books sold was larger than the total cost of invoices of books procured for sale. The remaining item, Stamps and Admission Cards to Examinations, is a source of revenue included for the first time this year. The sum of Rs. 1,092·50 is on account of the Clerical Examination, Rs. 887·50 on account of the Teachers' Certificate Examination, and Rs. 457·50 on account of licenses.

12. The following comparative table giving the cost to Government of educating each pupil in the different classes of schools, must, on the whole, be looked upon as exhibiting very satisfactory results :—

	Cost to Government per head in 1880.		Cost to Government per head in 1881.		Cost to Government per head in 1882.		Cost to Government per head in 1883.	
Superior Instruction.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Royal College	90	47	72	62	75	97	64	14
Normal School	285	41	208	46	189	21	203	90
Galle Central School	44	16	52	44	66	20	56	66
Female Seminary	21	35	24	57	25	80	17	82
Middle and Primary.								
Boys' English Schools	21	40	18	31	16	21	14	22
Boys' Anglo-Vernacular	11	53	9	50	8	43	8	27
Boys' Vernacular	4	83	4	70	4	24	4	27
Girls' English Schools	36	39	26	1	29	27	28	72
Girls' Anglo-Vernacular	20	25	4	18	8	92	5	40
Girls' Vernacular	4	36	4	37	4	46	4	28

13. It will be observed that with the exception of the Normal School, easily explained, there has been a marked decrease in the cost per head in the large number of English, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernaculars chools shown under the head Middle and Primary schools, the only exception being the Boys' Vernacular Schools, where there is a slight increase (three cents) in the cost per head. This, in some measure, is accounted for by the fact that the attendance at the village schools had been greatly interrupted during the year by epidemics and short crops, and by the introduction of an important rule excluding all unvaccinated children from Government schools. The most gratifying feature in this table, however, is the decrease in the cost per head in girls' schools, which has been going on steadily for the last four years, and which is the direct result of an increased attendance and a more economical and efficient working of the schools. This decrease in expenditure deserves more than mere mention. Two years ago female certificated teachers were unknown, and the work of the mistresses was confined chiefly to teaching needle-work, the reading, writing, and arithmetic being taught by male assistants. In May, 1882, having received ten applications for a single vacancy, I decided (in my capacity as Inspector of Schools) to make the selection after holding an examination about as difficult as the one for second-class licenses. The examination papers of the girls were most creditable, and on showing them to Mr. Bruce it was decided to issue certificates to 11 out of 14 who presented themselves, and regularly to hold female teachers' certificate examinations. During the year two such examinations were held, and the number of young women who now hold the third-class certificate of the Department is 67, and the decrease in expenditure is due to the discontinuance of the male assistants alluded to in paragraph 24. If these schools were examined and paid for according to the provisions of the Revised Code, in not a few cases the cost would have been considerably more than it is under the present arrangement. The slight increase in the cost per head in the Normal School, although disappointing at first sight, is however explained by the fact that, although the teaching staff was the same, the number of students under training had decreased from 81 in 1882 to 69 in 1883, owing to the Anglo-Vernacular class which finally quitted the institution at the end of 1882 not having been replaced by a fresh class in 1883. But I am by no means satisfied with the excessive cost per head of the students in the Government training institution: it is more than double the sum paid to grants-in-aid training schools; and although in the former considerable time is devoted to Botany, Chemistry, and other kindred subjects, I am not sure that we turn out better teachers of reading, writing, and arithmetic than the grant-in-aid training schools do.

14. The average cost per head for all the Middle and Primary schools was Rs. 5·46, as compared with Rs. 5·65 in 1882, Rs. 6·12 in 1881, and Rs. 6·84 in 1880.

15. The average cost per head on the nett expenditure of the Department for all the schools, including Government and Grant-in-aid High, Middle and Primary schools, was Rs. 5·01, as compared with Rs. 5·16 in the year preceding, showing a saving of 15 cents per scholar as compared with 1882, and 35 cents as compared with 1881.

16. The subjoined table deals with aided schools, and shows the number of scholars examined and the amount of grants earned, together with the average cost per head of the children examined and the average per head of the number under instruction :—

	No. of Schools.	No. of children examined.	Total number of children on list.	Amount of Grant.	Average per head of children examined.	Average per head of total number in Schools.
				Rs cts		
English	93	5,127 984 *a*	8,533	49,005 51 *b*	9[illegible]	5·75
Anglo-Vernacular ...	59	2,314 597 *c*	4,276	21,936 25 *d*	9·47	5·13
Vernacular	684	23,689	48,565	113,750 90 *e*	4·80	2·34

a. Number examined in Vernacular Literature.
b. This amount includes the following sums:—
(1) Amount of lump sum grants paid to two schools ... ... Rs. 3,299 76
(2) Amount paid on account of 17 pupil-teachers ... ... „ 1,147 50
(3) Amount earned by 45 English schools in Vernacular Literature ... „ 4,567 0
(4) Amount paid to 40 schools on account of 826 children examined in specific subjects ... ... „ 3,790 0
(5) Amount paid on account of Cambridge Local Examination .. „ 290 0
c Number examined in English.
d. This amount includes the following sums:—
(1) Amount of lump sum grant paid to one school ... ... Rs. 900 0
(2) Amount paid on account of three pupil-teachers ... ... „ 195 0
(3) Amount earned as result payments in English ... .. „ 2,678 0
(4) Amount paid to five training schools on account of 25 Queen's Scholars „ 3,250 0
e. This amount includes the following sums:—
(1) Amount of lump sum grants paid to two schools ... ... Rs. 1,600 0
(2) Amount paid on account of two pupil-teachers ... ... „ 95 0
(3) Do. to one training school on account of 5 Queen's Scholars „ 650 0
(4) Do. to one Industrial School in accordance with section 34 of the Revised Code ... ... „ 95 0

17. The following table shows the amount earned during the year—January 1st to December 31st—by the different Missions in all parts of the Island, including five schools supported by fixed grants :—

	English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Amount of Grant.	
					Rs.	cts.
American	15	15	106	136	26,426	25
Baptist	1	4	31	36	5,263	0
Buddhist	—	—	7	7	1,879	50
Church of England (C. M. S.) ..	8	14	141	163	24,710	25
Church of England (Diocesan) ...	21	6	30	57*a*	18,329	1
Private	3	—	10	13	5,386	0
Roman Catholic	26	3	177	206	57,092	0
Sivite	4	6	8	18	6,740	90
Wesleyan	15	11	174	200	38,865	75
Total ..	93	59	684	836	184,692	66*b*

a. This includes all the Church of England schools not supported by the Church Missionary Society.
b. This amount includes the following sums :—
(1) Amount of lump sum grants paid to five schools ... .. Rs. 5,799 76
(2) Amount paid on account of 22 pupil-teachers ... ... „ 1,437 50
(3) Do. to six training schools on account of 30 Queen's Scholars „ 3,900 0
(4) Do. to one industrial school in accordance with section 34 of the Revised Code ... ... „ 95 0
(5) Do. on account of the Cambridge Local Examination .. „ 290 0
(6) Amount earned by 45 English schools in Vernacular Literature ... „ 4,567 0
(7) Amount paid to 40 English schools on account of 826 children examined in specific subjects ... ... „ 3,790 0
(8) Amount earned as result payment in English by Anglo-Vernacular schools „ 2,678 0

18. This sum gives Rs. 220·92 as the average grant per school. The average for 1882 for 832 schools was Rs. 212·10, while the average for 1881 for 839 schools was Rs. 224·07. The increase in the cost per school was partly due to increased earnings and partly to certain special grants on account of Training Schools, Scholarships, and Pupil Teachers, which were made during the year in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Code. The increased activity on the part of Teachers and Managers, as indicated by the increased earnings of aided schools, demonstrates conclusively that the provisions of the Code are by no means illiberal, as they have been represented. That Code has already produced the most valuable educational results in primary and middle schools, and it has given great encouragement to higher education, to industrial training, and the training of teachers. But *if* the object of its promoter was to reduce the expenditure of the Government on Education, it must be admitted that he has signally failed.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 14th May, 1884.

W. BLAIR,
Acting Director.

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT of J. B. CULL, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Royal College, for the year 1883.

Royal College, 13th February, 1884.

SIR,—I HAVE the honor to forward my report of the work and progress of the Royal College for 1883.

According to the official return for November, 1882, the total number of students attending was shown to be 240, with an average attendance of 233·51. For the corresponding month in 1883 the return shows a total of 289, with an average attendance for the year of 263·35. I subjoin a table showing the total number on the roll at the end of each month, together with the average attendance:—

	Total on roll.	Average.
January	270	235·75
February	265	234·05
March	268	232·08
May	289	244·96
June	287	254·08
July	280	245·28
August	277	238·92
September	298	264·17
October	298	272·04
November	292	255·43
December	289	251·87

Certain changes have taken place in the personnel of the staff of the College during the past year. In April Mr. Ashley Walker, B.A., First Principal Assistant, left for England on long leave. As on a previous occasion, his work was taken by Mr. C. B. Nicholas, B.A., Fifth Form Master. I am glad to say that the acting duties have been efficiently performed. Mr. Cecil G. Hill, B.A., had been nominated to an appointment in the College by His Excellency the Governor, Sir James Longden, and I was anticipating his arrival to relieve me of some of the responsibility of supervision of the Lower School. Most unfortunately, however, he was stricken down by sickness and invalided home before he could take up the duties of his new appointment. His absence was the more to be regretted inasmuch as, with the increased numbers and increased examination work, *e.g.*, the Cambridge Local *plus* the London University Matriculation and intermediate examinations, together with the school prize examinations, &c., it is impossible to devote the time I could wish to the efficient superintendence of the lower classes. It is greatly to be desired, if possible, that a trained English schoolmaster should be procured, upon whom such general responsibility of supervision, system, and discipline of the elementary classes, always of course under the Principal, could rest. I feel sure that such an appointment would conduce materially to the success and progress of the College. In October the Lower School suffered a sad and serious loss in the death, after a short illness, of Mr. H. D. S. Wijeyesekara, who for some years had been working diligently and successfully as master of the Fourth and Fifth Forms. I desire to place on record my appreciation of the zeal and energy with which he so long performed his duties. He was a thoroughly efficient master and an excellent disciplinarian, and his loss as a colleague will long be felt. To supply the vacancy thus occasioned Mr. A. Samarawickrama, an old Academy boy, who on leaving the school had received an appointment in the Galle Central School and was doing good work there, was translated to the Royal College. His services however were, unfortunately for us, required as assistant inspector in the Public Instruction Department soon after his arrival, but during his short stay he rendered me very efficient help both in the ordinary school work and in the examinations. Of the other changes that have taken place may be noted the following:—Mr. Corea's services early in the year were transferred by the Department; Mr. Poulier succeeded on promotion to the work of the form, and the vacancy created was filled by the appointment of Mr. O. Van Hoff, an old sixth form boy. Owing to the increase in numbers I was compelled to apply for a new master to take up the work of a new form: Mr. Kreltszheim is now filling that position. The following was the arrangement of the forms at the end of the year:—(1) Sixth, (2) Remove, (3) Upper 5th, (4) Lower 5th, (5) Upper 4th, (6) Middle 4th, (7) Lower 4th, (8) Upper 3rd, (9) Middle 3rd, (10) Lower 3rd, (11) Second, (12) Upper 1st, (13) Lower 1st.

The work of the Science school, under Mr. Dixon's supervision, has gone on uninterruptedly and not unsuccessfully. The test of such work necessarily lies with the Cambridge Local and other examinations. For the former, in 1882 fourteen students took up botany, and 12 passed. Last year the whole of the sixth form and remove and four boys from the 5th form presented themselves in the subject. Last year two candidates were sent up in chemistry, both practical and theoretical: for the former subject 5 from 6th form, and 10 from the remove; for the latter the whole of both forms with one exception. The results are not likely to be known before April. I may note that the students seem to take much interest in this branch of their work.

I introduced the study of French as part of the school course in the beginning of the year with a view to the requirements of the senior and junior Cambridge Local Examinations. It was hardly possible, however, to take the subject save as an extra subject, and in extra hours, and I am not therefore very sanguine as to the results of the first experiment. But a start has been made, and now that the services of Signor Avegno, as French Master, have been secured, and I have been able to assign certain hours to the subject, I see no reason why in future years candidates should not be able to take it up with a prospect of success. For the London University Matriculation French is essential.

A drawing class has also been formed under the guidance of Mr. Oertel. In this subject H. M. Fernando gained distinction in the Local Examination, 1882. At present the boys, I regret to say, do not seem to take much interest in it, the number of the class being under 12. This may partly be accounted for by the fact that the lesson has to be taken on the weekly holidays.

Drill instruction has gone on regularly during the year and with good results. The sergeant attends three days in the week, and each form in the Lower School turns out for at least 20 minutes' drill. I attach considerable importance to this branch of instruction, both as regards its moral as well as its physical bearing on the boys. The prompt obedience and discipline essential for drill must react

favourably upon the general school bearing. The boys were inspected in the early part of the year by Lieut.-Colonel Gorman, C.L.I.V., and later on before the Christmas holidays by Colonel Duncan, R.D F.; both expressed their satisfaction at the progress made. My thanks are due to these two gentlemen, and to Captain and Adjutant Gwatkin for the constant help he has given me in furthering the work.

The results of the Cambridge Local Examination held in December, 1882, were not received until April, 1883, and would therefore fall under the scope of the present report. They have, however, been already reviewed in the last departmental report. The results of the examination for 1883 have not yet been received.

For the London University Matriculation Examination held in January, 1883, three candidates passed: H. M Fernando, C. M. Fernando, and J. W. Poulier—the first two sixth form boys, the last an old sixth form boy and present master in the College. H M. Fernando passed in the honors division, being bracketed 27 *æq.* out of the total number of candidates from Great Britain and the Colonies; C M. Fernando and J. W. Poulier in first division. On application being made to the Trustees of the Gilchrist Fund they were induced to extend the privilege of their scholarships to Ceylon as well as to India, and in virtue of the position he had gained, a scholarship of the yearly value of £100, tenable for three years, was accorded to H. M. Fernando. On the results of the Cambridge Local Examination the English University scholarship of the value of £150 was also awarded to him. For the June examination, B. Bawa and J. H. B. Ferdinands and H. Fernando, two old sixth form boys, entered and passed in the 1st division. In the same examination C. Vanderwall, an old sixth form boy and winner of the English University scholarship, at present in England, passed in the same class.

The Senior Mathematical prize, 1883, was won by T. C. Gunawardana, a student of the remove.

The Junior Mathematical prize, confined to the remove, was decided on the same paper as those for the Senior Mathematical. Three students entered; the prize thus falls likewise to T. C. Gunawardana on the results of the senior.

The subjects for the Shakespeare prize, 1883, were the two parts of Henry IV. and Henry V. Mr. Burrows, C.C.S., kindly undertook the work of looking over the papers and making the award. I quote from his report:—"As regards the individual candidate, I have much pleasure in saying that B. Bawa's papers deserve very high commendation, and that he is easily the winner of the prize. Apart from the knowledge he displays, he writes English with great accuracy and fluency, and has learnt the art of answering questions completely yet concisely. His two best answers were on the character of Falstaff and on the position of the stage in Shakespeare's time, both highly creditable performances. C. M. Fernando is 60 marks behind, but a good second. The next best paper was that done by J. Bandaranayaka on Henry V." There were eleven candidates.

The annual benefaction value of £10 kindly given by S. Rajapaksa, Esq., Mudaliyár of the Governor's Gate, was presented at the prize distribution in June, and therefore falls within the report. It was gained by J. Bandaranayaka. The results of the Rajapaksa Examination for 1883 have not yet been all received. To the same prize-day belong the following awards:—

To the Junior Local		...	G. M. Silva
To the Lorenz Scholarship		...	C. Corea
To the Fifth Form	Classical	...	E. Kretser
	Mathematical	...	C. Perera
To the Fourth Form	Classical	...	J. Nicholas
	Mathematical	...	W. Rajapaksa
Senior Science Prize	...	...	C. Paulusz
Junior Science Prize	...	...	C. Perera.

Through the munificence of Mudaliyár George De Silva a new prize of the value of £5, to be awarded for proficiency in English Literature, has been added to the Royal College prize lists. The first examination will be held in March next, the subjects chosen being Dryden's "Absalon and Achitophel," Pope's "Essay on Man" and "Rape of the Lock," "The Spectator," "She Stoops to Conquer," "The School for Scandal," and "The Rivals," together with general knowledge of the history of English Literature.

And for the furtherance of taste and accuracy in classical scholarship, Greek and Latin, the Director's prize worthily closes the list.

I am, &c.,

J. B. CULL, M.A.,
Principal.

APPENDIX B—1.

REPORT of J. H. MARSH, Esq., M.A., Inspector of Schools, Northern and Eastern Provinces, for the year 1883.

Jaffna, 12th February, 1884.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to forward my annual report on schools in the Northern and Eastern Provinces for the year 1883.

The work of inspection was conducted regularly, and (except in a few cases where managers asked for postponements) the month of examination remained unaltered. Any alterations of dates in 1884 will, as far as I can see at present, be the result of those or similar postponements.

The hour for commencing examination has been 10 A.M. An earlier hour has been fixed in a few cases where (as in the Eastern Province) two schools were taken at the same day; while 11 A.M. has occasionally been fixed to suit the convenience of the Inspector, where he had to come from a distance.

On the day of examination, a school generally assembles at 9 A.M.; ordinary work is laid aside, for routine is, as a rule, little understood, and the children wait in eager expectation for the arrival of the Inspector. The Inspector, if he arrives in good time, is able to devote the necessary amount of time to the examination of the register, and then to commence the actual examination at the hour named; except where the numbers are very large, there is no difficulty in getting through the primary school in good time.

When desired, an interval is always arranged for; and the fact that the work in hand is strictly limited in amount and well under control affords the best possible guarantee against hurry or neglect on the part of the Inspector. I have thus in the matter of examinations worked carefully on the lines laid down last year, and have had no occasion to alter any of the arrangements then made.

The examination of a middle school always takes two days; a high school three days. This is exclusive of the time needed for the correction of papers; nor does it apply to village English schools, where the numbers are small and the accommodation rather better than in the case of vernacular schools. In these schools it is possible without risk of "copying" to keep the older children fully engaged in writing during the examination of the younger children.

The localization of the Inspecting Staff has been completely carried out, but the arrangements for the annual grant examinations are still made by the Inspector personally. I have also taken upon myself the chief burden of office work. My object has been not merely to keep myself fully up in all details, but to accustom myself thoroughly to what I feel as the most irksome portion of my present duties.

The great success of the Revised Code, and the comparative ease with which its provisions have been carried out, ought to be a subject of congratulation with all interested in education. One uniform system of public instruction has been introduced, adapted to the needs of all classes of the community.

The great change of the year has been the abolition of capitation grants. The system under which these grants have been made has been from the first thoroughly vicious, and their reduction and subsequent abolition is not merely a saving to the public revenue, but a clear gain to the cause of education. Teachers have hitherto been paid for *not teaching* children who were confessedly within reach. They will in future be able to earn money only where knowledge has been imparted.

I have drawn up a scheme for teaching the (Tamil) alphabet in three months. I am convinced that if this scheme were placed in the hands of teachers at the commencement of the school year, with sufficient explanation to secure its intelligent adoption, the whole capitation class could without difficulty be prepared for presentation in standard 1. Without such assistance most teachers will probably continue to regard merely as a grim joke the remark which I have made to many of them, that Government is willing to pay Rs. 4½ for teaching children for whom they have hitherto received Rs. 1 a head merely as the condition of allowing them to attend school.

It is not desirable that very young children should attend school or be brought up for examination. The words "under five" ought therefore to be inserted in § 31 (*d*) of the Code. This is a matter which is not at present, but which may at any time become one of great urgency. There can be no doubt that precocious children, if they receive encouragement, are likely to injure themselves for life. The age of a child is not any longer a matter of uncertainty.

The regulations for (C) schools were closely connected with those for capitation. How unsatisfactory these regulations were, may be best shown by separating the amount paid for "not teaching" from that paid for "teaching" the children. It should be remembered that in remote schools the actual attendance is the one point about which the greatest amount of uncertainty must exist, and to make this the basis of payment is to make "falsification" almost certain, while from the remote situation "falsification," if only it is systematic enough, cannot be detected.

The one good point about the regulation for (C) schools is the presentations of children "without limits of attendance." This has been retained. It is, however, a relaxation of the Code which is clearly open to abuse. The number so presented ought therefore to be limited to 20. If more than 20 children are presented, the usual proof of attendance ought to be required. It is not desirable that a large school should exist without proper registers and records of attendance.

My views with regard to English and Anglo-vernacular schools in Jaffna, and with regard to schools in the Eastern Province, have been submitted to the Director, and I refrain from any further mention of these subjects at present.

There is one other point on which I have a few remarks to make.

In some parts of the Peninsula of Jaffna the teachers of nearly every vernacular school are working to raise their school to the rank of "middle." The desire is a laudable one, and I have no wish to check it, though I have endeavoured by careful examination to keep it within bounds. What I desire here is to point out that such middle schools will cost money—say the half salary of an efficient teacher, or Rs. 60 a year—and therefore cannot pay unless four or more pupils are successfully prepared for examination. To secure this it is necessary (1) that the teachers should be efficient; (2) that the pupil should be in actual and not nominal attendance.

Unless sufficient teaching power is provided, success in the middle school will be dearly purchased by inefficiency in the primary. I would therefore suggest that proved efficiency in the three R's, and a percentage of 80 per cent. in the primary school might be required by managers from the teachers of a middle school. It is surely undesirable that a school should be registered as middle and then fail to present or pass its boys. The results of examination in middle schools in 1883 were very poor, but the examinations this year will probably show that a considerable advance has been made.

I cannot conclude this report without thanking my assistants for the diligence with which they have worked during the year. Mr. Breckenridge I remember, 24 years ago, as the head of the Batticotta high school. He is still vigorous and ready to undertake any amount of work. Mr. Thampapillai and Mr. Chellappa I have found very efficient and trustworthy in the conducting of large examinations. Mr. Manuel is equally trustworthy and efficient as an inspector, while he combines with this great carefulness and diligence in ordinary matters of business, and will prove most useful as sub-inspector in charge of the Eastern Province. To Mr. Parker I wish the utmost success at his new school at Katankúḍi, where he will have full scope for his undoubted talents as a teacher, and I congratulate both him and Mr. Chellappah on their escape from the double duties of organizing and inspecting, and at the same time conducting the ordinary work of a large vernacular or (Anglo-vernacular) school.

I am also glad of the opportunities which I have had of forming an opinion of their character and abilities. I found them honest and straightforward, and believe them to be worthy of confidence and anxious to do their duty.

J. H. MARSH, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX B—II.

REPORT of W. H DE ALWIS, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Central, North-Central, and North-Western Provinces, for the year 1883.

Kandy, 20th February, 1884.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit my general report for 1883.

2. The English school at Nuwara Eliya having been closed in February, there were at the end of last year only four English-teaching Government schools in operation in the Central Province. The boys' and girls' schools at Badulla passed good examinations; and the Gampola school, though with a greatly diminished attendance, due to the opening of the rival Roman Catholic school, referred to in my report for last year, continues to give satisfaction. All the three schools will, I presume, cease to be Government schools some time this year. The schools at Badulla are practically the only agencies for teaching English in the whole of the large district, of which Badulla is the centre and principal town. As far as I am aware, there is not the smallest immediate likelihood of any Missionary schools stepping into the places which the Government schools now occupy. I venture, therefore, to hope that the citizens of Badulla will not be found wanting in the public spirit and self-denial necessary to maintain these schools in their present state and under the present teachers who have done so much to merit their confidence.

3. The case of Gampola stands on altogether different ground Its nearness to Kandy, and the facilities of railway-travelling, place many of the educational advantages enjoyed by the inhabitants of Kandy within easy and convenient reach of the inhabitants of Gampola. As already stated, the Roman Catholics have started a school of their own in the town, and the Church Mission Anglo-vernacular schools at Kahatapitiya and Siyhapitiya, within a radius of two miles from Gampola, teach English for a small fee in all the standards The townsmen, through their representatives in the Local Board, are more competent judges than the Department can hope to be as to whether, with Kandy so near, a Roman Catholic school in their midst, and two Protestant schools not very far off, it is worth their while to incur the expenditure required to maintain a non-sectarian school of their own.

4. The school at Madawalatenna, the only other English school in the Central Province, does not come under the category of schools to be handed over to Municipalities and Local Boards. At the time of the re-organization of schools under the Department, the attendance at Madawalatenna consisted, as it now does, of Siyhalese, Tamil, Burgher, and Malay boys, and it was represented to Mr. Bruce by the parents of these children that an Anglo-Siyhalese school in accordance with his new scheme was unsuited to the circumstances of Madawalatenna. On the strength of this representation, which had my support, the Anglo-vernacular school at Madawalatenna was raised to the rank of an English school. Since then, except during seasons of extreme want and sickness, the school has been well attended, and it has always acquitted itself with exceptional credit at the yearly examinations.

5. I was obliged last year to report unfavourably on a petition for an infant school in the town of Kandy.

6. The Anglo-vernacular Government schools in the Province continue to be well attended. Two of these, the Walala and Urugala schools, have long since outgrown the accommodation provided for them.

7. Many of the school bungalows in Upper and Lower Dumbara, of which I made complaint in my last report, were in 1883 either enlarged or put in tolerable repair. In a few cases, entirely new buildings were put up, as to which my only complaint is that they are all too narrow, their width in no case exceeding fifteen or sixteen feet The girls' school at Walala is, however, still unprovided with a bungalow, the children (some 40 or 50 girls) being taught in the narrow and crowded outer-verandah of the teacher's private residence.

8. The Government vernacular schools in the District of Kégalla continue to be satisfactory as regards both bungalows and attendance, but I am afraid that these schools are held by the Department on a somewhat uncertain tenure. Four years' experience of the District and frequent visits to all the schools within its limits have forced on me the conclusion that the people of Kégalla are absolutely indifferent, where they are not actively hostile, to their children receiving instruction of any kind. The Assistant Government Agent for the District goes quite into the root of the matter when he says, writing to Mr Bruce, "It is only by absolutely coercive measures that schools can be kept in this District." An Assistant Agent at Kégalla, whose good-will towards schools took a less active shape than that of Mr. Ievers, would, I am afraid, be the innocent cause of closing nearly every school in his District.

9 Thanks to the untiring efforts of some of the Ratémahatmayás and Presidents, all the schools in this District are now provided with good bungalows, which are generally kept in very fair repair. The most conspicuous exception to the rule of well-kept bungalows is the Máwanella school—the only Anglo-vernacular school in the District. Here, in spite of repeated orders issued by the Government Agent to carry out repairs, the bungalow continues dirty and unsightly. The attendance, too, at this school is subject to most extraordinary fluctuations. In June last, for instance, it rose at once from 44 to 107, only to go down again in the following September from 118 to 58, which state of things continued without much change to the end of last year. These facts prove that the local Gansabháwa has not failed in its duty, but they also prove conclusively what has been said before as to the indifference of the parents and the necessity for coercive measures.

10. One Anglo-vernacular school and nine vernacular Government schools in the District of Kégalla furnished returns for December, 1882, and 1883. These ten schools had 490 children on their registers and 323 in average attendance in December, 1882. The corresponding figures for December, 1883, were 552 and 365, respectively.

11. The grant-in-aid schools in the District of Kégalla are, at present, only 5. Of these, the Roman Catholic English school, owing chiefly to changes in the management, was not presented for examination in 1883. The remaining schools, which are vernacular, belong to the Church Missionary Society. All the grant schools in this District are badly attended.

12. The Government English school at Kurunégala was closed in June last, the grant-in-aid and private schools in that town being amply sufficient to fill its place.

13. What I say above as to the necessity for retaining the English schools at Badulla applies at least with equal force to the boys' and girls' schools at Puttalam. Failure on the part of the Local Board to take them over and maintain them in their present state of efficiency would be a calamity, the effects of which, I venture to predict, the inhabitants of Puttalam would be the first to regret. These schools have hitherto given satisfaction to the Department and to the public, and there is not, I am afraid, the remotest chance of any Missionary Society adequately supplying their places There are no other schools of the kind within fifty miles of Puttalam.

14 The Roman Catholic grant schools in the North-Western Province continue to prosper, but I regret I cannot say the same of schools of other denominations The Church of England schools at Múnamala and Márawila, (the former not very long ago largely attended and well taught,) though not yet closed, were not presented for examination last year, owing mainly to irregular attendance. The few other Protestant Mission schools in the Province have not improved either in attendance or teaching.

W. H. DE ALWIS,
Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX C—I.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT AND GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

[NOTE.—In the following Returns, the figures given for Grant-in-aid Schools under the heads "Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination," "Number not presented for Examination or Capitation," "Number of scholars presented in each Department," "Number Examined," "Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination," are taken from Returns furnished by Managers. In some of the Superior Schools, scholars classified according to the Standards, but receiving superior instruction, are included under both heads.]

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination or Capitation	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.				Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure.		Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior.	Middle, Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.			Rs.	cts.	
GROUP 1.															
COLOMBO.															
English Schools.															
Colombo *b* ...	High	Govt.	130	—	130	38	—	9	83	—	92	99	1,344	37	II. to VI.
Colombo *g* ...	Middle	do.	12	66	78	5	—	7	48	18	55	68	4,150	29	I to VI. & VIII.
Colombo Infant ...	Primary	do.	29	41	70	3	—	—	9	58	9	51	1,945	67	I.
Female Seminary ...	High	do.	59	14[illegible]	199	8	7*	29	142	20	171	170	3,546	77	I. to VIII.
Grandpass *b* ...	Middle	do.	88	—	88	2	—	3	71	12	74	66	1,793	7	I. to VI.
Kachchéri Infant ...	Primary	do.	49	41	9[illegible]	1	—	—	17	72	17	54	1,986	7	I.
Maradana *b* ...	Middle	do.	122	—	122	33	—	4[illegible]	67	18	71	84	1,040	46	I. to VI.
Normal School ...	High	do.	15	—	15	—	15	—	—	-	15	14	14,069	19	—
Practising School ...	Middle	do.	125	—	125	20	—	1	68	36	69	99	1,135	29	I. to VI.
Royal College ...	High	do.	289	—	289	289	—	—	—	—	—	263	18,536	68	—
St. Thomas' *b* ...	Closed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	460	0	—
Abbotsford *m* ...	High	Private	58	91	149	56	10†	14	74		93	112	536	50	I to VII. & S.C.
Kollupitiya *b* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	90	—	90	43	—	—	47	—	47	64	235	0	I. to V.
Kollupitiya *g* ...	High	do.	6	86	92	41	9*	10	41	—	51	59	500	0	I to VII & S.C.
Kotahena Convent ...	do	R. C.	—	133	133	63	7‡	7	62	—	70	82	780	0	I. to VIII. & S.C.
1 Pupil Teacher .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	0	—
Lunupokuna *b* ...	Primary	R. C.	126	—	126	49	—	—	77	—	77	73	497	0	I to V.
Modara *b* ...	do.	Diocesan	91	—	91	42	—	—	49	—	49	63	162	0§	I to V.
Ragged *g* ..	do.	do.	14	56	70	50		—	20	—	20	44	499	92	I. to IV.
St. Benedict's *b* ...	High	R. C.	351	—	351	110	90‖	50	184	—	241	291	2,479	0	I. to VIII. & S.C.
3 Pupil Teachers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	0	—
St. Joseph's *b* ...	High	R. C.	85	—	85	31	7*	9	45	—	54	68	127	0§	I. to VII.
St. Joseph's *g* ...	Middle	do.	23	48	71	15	—	3	53	—	56	53	472	50	I. to VI.
St. Mary's *b* ...	High	do.	135	—	135	42	9*	9	84	—	93	112	566	50	I. to VII
2 Pupil Teachers ...	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	104	0	—
St Mary's *g* ..	Primary	R. C.	8	45	53	33	—	—	20	—	20	39	119	50	I. to V.
St. Thomas' College *b* ...	High	Diocesan	187	—	187	61	79¶	65	58	—	126	148	1,858	50	I. to VIII. & S.C.
St. Thomas' Cambridge Local Examination, 1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	0	—
Wesley College *b*	do	Wesleyan	214	—	214	97	33*	34	83	—	117	182	1,238	0	I. to VIII. & S.C.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools															
Railway *b*	Primary	Govt.	33	—	33	7	—	—	19	7	19	18	2	43	I., II., IV. & V.
Railway *g*	do.	do.	3	59	62	1	—	—	25	36	25	40	2	16	I. to IV
Borella Boarding *b* (Tamil)	Middle	C. M. S	54	—	54	21	—	7	24	2	31	38	247	0	I. to VI. & VIII.
Maradana Boarding *g* ...	do.	Baptist	-	29	29	9	—	6	14	—	20	24	367	0	I. to VII.
Nagalagam *b* ...	do.	Wesleyan	93	—	93	47	—	3	42	1	45	56	271	50	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Breakwater Prison ...	Primary	Govt.	78	—	78	26	—	—	52	—	52	78	184	49	I. to III
Breakwater Prison (Tamil)	do.	do.	34	—	34	7	—		15	12	15	25	181	33	I to IV.
Normal School ...	High	do.	54	—	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	47	—		—
Practising School *b* ...	Primary	do.	85	—	85	33	—	—	28	24	28	60	366	6	I to V.
Slave Island Prison ...	do.	do.	132	—	132	65	—	—	61	6	61	127	533	37	I to III.
Slave Island Prison (Tamil)	do.	do.	34	—	34	10	—	—	9	15	9	26	174	56	II & III.
Welikada Jail ...	do.	do.	21	—	21	—	—	—	10	11	10	25	—		I., II., IV. & V.
Borella Boarding *g* (Tamil)	do.	C. M. S.	—	32	32	17	—	—	15	—	15	20	186	0	I. to V.
Galle Face *m* ...	do.	do.	15	30	45	33	—	—	7	5	7	21	42	50	I. to III.
Jampettah St. *m* (Tamil)...	do.	Wesleyan	67	31	98	57	—	—	25	16	25	60	142	50	I. to IV.
Kollupitiya *g* ...	do.	do.	15	35	50	44	—	—	5	1	5	21	11	50	I. and II.

* This number is included in the other standards.
† Out of this number 3 are included in other heads.
‡ Out of this number 6 are included under the other heads.
§ Half Grant.
‖ Out of this number 83 are included in the other standards.
¶ Out of this number 76 are included under the other heads.

C—I *continued.*

Name of School	Class of School Primary Middle or High	Management	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination: Boys	Girls	Total	Number presented for Examination or Capitation	Number of Scholars presented in each Department: Superior	Middle Standards VI to VIII	Primary Standards I to V	Capitation or Alphabet Class	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 mo. the preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure Rs.	cts	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP I *continued*															
Vernacular Schools—contd.															
Kotahena *b*	Primary	R. C.	54	—	54	17	—	—	29	8	29	50	97	0	I. to IV.
Kotahena *g* ..	Middle	do.	—	121	121	48	—	12	59	2	71	81	557	50	I to VIII.
Lunupokuna *b* ..	Primary	do	81	—	81	11	—	—	65	5	65	59	188	50	I to IV.
Lunupokuna *g* ..	do	do.		161	161	82	—	—	79	—	79	82	334	50	I. to V.
Muradaiya *b* (Tamil)	Middle	C. M. S	58	—	58	45	—	2	11	—	13	26	54	0	I. to VI.
Maruthkuliya *b* ...	Primary	Baptist	56	—	56	26	—	—	25	5	25	37	105	50	I. to V.
Milagiriya *b* .	do.	Diocesan	83	—	83	20	—	—	42	21	42	55	180	50	I. to IV.
Milagiriya *g*	do.	do	—	83	83	49	—	—	32	2	32	33	171	0	I. to V.
Mutwal *b* ..	do.	R. C.	120	—	120	51	—	—	53	16	53	84	239	0	I to V.
Mutwal *g* ..	do	do	—	129	129	58	—	—	52	19	52	82	163	0*	I to V.
Mutwal *m* ..	do	Wesleyan	67	17	84	57	—	—	18	9	18	52	84	0	I and II.
Practising School (Dam-street) *b* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	104	—	104	79		—	20	5	20	41	66	0	I. to III.
Pettah (Prince-street) *m* ...	do	Buddhist	57	14	71	37	—	—	34	—	34	48	170	0	I. to V.
St. James' (Mutwal) *m* ...	do	R. C	89	90	179	81	—	—	84	14	84	101	391	0	I. to IV.
Slave Island *m* ..	do.	do.	37	65	102	39	—	—	35	28	35	68	219	0	I to V.
St. Joseph's *b* ...	do.	do.	85	—	85	20		—	58	7	58	55	255	0	I to V.
St. Joseph's *g* ...	do	do.	6	116	122	73	—	—	74	25	74	91	491	50	I. to V.
Slave Island *b* ...	do.	C. M. S.	45	—	45	30	—	—	14	1	14	34	46	50	I. to V.
Training School (Dam-street) *b* ...	—	Wesleyan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Vidyodaya College ...	High	Buddhist	75	—	75	—	75	—	—	—	75	69	1,000	0	—
GROUP II.															
BRIDGE OF BOATS TO JA-ELA.															
English Schools.															
Kandana *b* ...	High	R. C	57	—	57	23	21	2	32	—	34	42	199	50	I. to VI.
Wattala *b* ...	Middle	do.	41	—	41	14	—	5	22	—	27	27	194	0	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Batagama *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	53	—	53	—	—	2	35	16	37	38	276	42	I. to VI.
Batagama *g* ...	Primary	do.	2	34	36	6	—	—	11	19	11	20	181	75	I. to V.
Boatta *g* ...	do.	do.	24	36	60	16	—	—	29	15	29	34	214	24	I. to V.
Hapugoda *g* ...	do	do.	—	39	39	7	—	—	20	12	20	24	300	98	I to III.
Hunupitiya *b* ...	do	do	46	6	52	6	—	—	33	13	33	35	213	87	I to V.
Kalabiya *b* ...	do.	do.	67	—	67	3		—	46	18	46	52	242	60	I. to IV.
Kerewalapitiya *b* ...	do	do.	68	—	68	10	—	1	27	30	28	40	246	69	I. to V. & VII.
Kerewalapitiya *g* ...	do.	do.	—	34	34	2		—	13	19	13	20	182	0	I. to III.
Matumagoda *b* ...	do.	do.	52	—	52	5	—	—	31	16	31	34	191	18	I. to V.
Matumagoda *g* ...	do	do	—	60	60	5	—	—	16	39	16	31	188	6	I. to III.
Pelivagodahatta *b* ...	do.	do.	68	—	68	31	—	—	24	13	24	35	271	32	I. to V.
Telangapatu *g* ...	do.	do.		60	60	9	—	—	16	35	16	46	255	54	I. to III.
Wattala *b* ...	do.	do.	57	—	57	11	—	—	30	16	30	45	156	45	I. to III.
Weliampitiya *b* ...	do	do	67		67	—	—	—	37	30	37	49	302	63	I to III.
Walpola *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	56	—	56	13	—	—	30	13	30	38	255	33	I. to IV.
Batagama *m* ..	Middle	R. C.	81	47	128	42	—	3	68	15	71	78	369	0	I to VI.
Bellene *b* ..	do.	Baptist	60	—	60	13	—	5	34	8	39	39	179	0	I. to III., VI. & VII.
Bopitiya *g* ...	Primary	R. C	—	51	51	14	—	—	32	5	32	50	180	50	I. to V.
Delatura *m* ...	do.	do	37	41	78	36	—	—	42	—	42	43	198	50	I to V.
Dunciapitiya *m* ...	do	do.	38	39	77	46	—	—	27	4	27	43	76	0	I. to V.
Jaela *m* ..	Middle	do.	117	28	145	25	—	3	87	30	90	113	492	50	I. to VI.
Kandana *b* .	Primary	do.	134	—	134	27	—	—	85	22	85	95	386	50	I. to V.
Kandana *g* ..	Middle	do.	—	109	109	10	—	6	60	33	66	75	452	50	I to VII.
Nagoda *b* ..	Primary	do.	79	—	79	13	—	—	51	15	51	65	203	50	I. to V.
Nagoda *g* ..	do.	do.	—	45	45	19	—	—	16	10	16	30	94	0	I. to III.
Navakakanda *b* ...	Middle	do.	78	—	78	14	—	2	45	17	47	58	254	50	I. to VII.
Navakakanda *g* ..	Primary	do.	—	66	66	19	—	—	41	6	41	54	244	50	I to V.
Wattala *b* ...	do.	do.	66	—	66	19	—	—	38	9	38	41	164	50	I. to V.
Wattala *g* ...	do.	do	—	41	41	8	—	—	23	10	23	25	126	50	I. to IV.
Welisara *b* ..	do.	Wesleyan	14	4	18	4	—	—	13	1	13	13	58	50	I. to V.
Wewala Weligampitiya *g* ...	do.	R. C.	—	91	91	29	—	—	47	15	47	53	257	0	I. to V.
GROUP III.															
JA-ELA TO TOPPU.															
English Schools.															
Negombo *b*	High	R. C.	164	—	164	61	14†	14	89	—	103	131	774	0	I. to VII. & S.C.
Negombo *b*	Primary	Wesleyan	58	—	58	28	—	—	30	—	30	43	183	50	I. to V.

* Half Grant. † This number is included in the other standards.

C.—I. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, *i.e.* whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total	Number presented for Examination in Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI to VIII	Primary, Standards I to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the six months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure. Rs.	cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP III.—*continued.*															
JA-ELA TO TOPPU—*contd.*															
Vernacular Schools.															
Alawatupitiya *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	49	—	49	3	—	2	32	12	34	37	246	57	I. to VI.
Amandoluwa *b* ...	do.	do.	73	—	73	15	—	5	30	23	35	54	241	40	I. to VI.
Dandugama *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	94	—	94	15	—	—	41	38	41	60	255	73	I. to V.
Ekala *b* ...	do.	do.	46	—	46	6	—	—	33	7	33	29	189	19	I. to V.
Negombo Jail *b* ...	do.	do.	92	—	92	92	—	Not	examined			53	—		
Pamunugama *b* ...	Middle	do.	85	—	85	1	—	3	59	22	62	71	741	25	I. to V., VII. & VIII.
Seduwa *b* ...	do.	do.	108	—	108	4	—	9	70	25	79	80	925	40	I. to VII.
Bolawalana *b* ...	do.	R. C.	119	—	119	26	—	1	82	10	83	92	321	0	I. to VII.
Bolawalana *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	77	77	20	—	—	52	5	52	64	235	0	I. to IV.
Dandugama *b* ...	Middle	Diocesan	62	—	62	13	—	6	39	4	45	37	149	0	I. to VI.
Dalupota *b* ...	do.	R. C.	124	—	124	31	—	1	65	27	66	80	290	50	I. to VI.
Dalupota *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	55	55	14	—	—	26	15	26	35	153	0	I. to IV.
Dalupota *m* ...	do.	Wesleyan	23	25	48	32	—	—	15	1	15	32	61	50	I. to IV.
Duwa *b* ...	Middle	R. C.	106	—	106	23	—	2	57	24	59	93	185	0	I. to VII.
Duwa (Pitipana) *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	125	125	20	—	—	82	23	82	83	485	0	I. to V.
Duwana (Mixed Tamil) ...	Middle	do.	95	50	145	29	—	4	82	30	86	93	373	50	I. to VII.
Etukala (Mixed Tamil) ...	Primary	do.	80	14	94	34	—	—	38	22	38	44	185	50	I. to V.
Kochchikade *b* ...	Middle	do.	142	—	142	37		4	84	17	88	111	364	50	I. to VI.
Kepungoda *m* ...	Primary	do	39	38	77	6	—	—	58	13	58	50	250	0	I. to V.
Kadirana *b* ...	do.	Diocesan	39	—	39	12	—	—	20	7	20	29	61	0	I. to V.
Katunayaka *b* ...	do.	R. C.	88	—	88	29	—	—	46	13	46	60	196	0	I. to V.
Katunayaka *b* ...	do.	Wesleyan	55	—	55	25	—	—	29	1	29	35	133	50	I. to IV.
Kurana *m* ...	do.	Diocesan	36	12	48	30	—	—	18	—	18	30	68	50	I. to IV.
Kurana *b* ...	do	Wesleyan	86	—	86	31	—	—	52	3	52	58	259	0	I. to IV.
Kurana *g* ...	do	do.	—	57	57	39	—	—	16	2	16	29	75	50	I. to III.
Muruthana *m* ...	Middle	R. C.	124	89	213	92	—	2	101	18	103	150	476	0	I. to VI.
Negombo *b* (Tamil) ...	Primary	do.	181	—	181	67	—	—	98	16	98	124	376	50	I. to V.
Negombo *g* (Tamil) ...	do	do.	—	152	152	57	—	—	83	12	83	96	523	0	I. to V.
Palegatorre *m* (Tamil) ...	Middle	do.	55	89	144	28	—	6	86	24	92	116	513	0	I. to VI.
Palensena *g* ...	do.	do.	—	146	146	24	—	9	80	33	89	107	455	0	I. to VII.
Pitipana *b* ...	Primary	do	70	—	70	1	—	—	52	17	52	58	266	50	I. to V.
Pamunugama *b* ...	Middle	do	85	—	85	26	—	7	42	10	49	54	194	0	I. to VII.
Pamunugama *g* ...	do.	do.	—	91	91	42	—	8	31	10	39	69	168	50	I. to VII.
Raddaluwa *b* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	49	—	49	26	—	—	21	2	21	31	69	50	I. to V.
Sea-street *b* ...	Middle	R. C.	110	—	110	39	—	6	56	9	62	80	241	0	I. to VII.
Sea street *g* ...	Primary	do	89	—	89	61	—	—	16	12	16	50	104	50	I. to III.
Seduwa *g* ...	Middle	do	—	75	75	27	—	—	38	10	38	49	179	50	I. to V.
Seduwa *g* ...	do	Wesleyan	—	49	49	27	—	1	19	2	20	26	116	0	I. to V.
Talahena *m* ...	Primary	R. C.	50	15	65	20	—	—	34	11	34	46	124	0	I. to IV.
Tempola *b* ...	do.	Wesleyan	66	—	66	27	—	—	29	10	29	50	122	50	I. to V.
Tempola *g* ...	do.	do.	—	41	41	33	—	—	6	2	6	18	41	0	II. and III.
Tudella *g* ...	do.	R. C.	—	62	62	28	—	—	30	4	30	47	126	0	I. to V.
Toppu *m* (Tamil) ...	do.	do.	77	57	134	49	—	—	73	12	73	98	270	50	I. to V.
Udammitta *m* ...	Middle	do.	38	50	88	21	—	2	47	18	49	65	226	50	I. to VI.
Uswetakeyyawa *m* ...	do.	do.	49	42	91	32		4	53	2	57	33	216	0	I. to VI
Welihena *m* (Tamil) ...	Primary	do.	84	46	130	23	—	—	67	40	67	79	308	0	I. to IV.
GROUP IV.															
NEGOMBO TO GIRIULLA.															
Anglo-Vernacular School.															
Katana *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	169	—	169	44	—	11	87	27	98	101	1,031	15	I. to IV. & VI.
Vernacular Schools.															
Banduragoda *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	49	—	49	9	—	3	20	17	23	32	183	33	I. to IV. & VI.
Dagonna *b* ...	Primary	do.	95	—	95	22	—	—	40	33	40	64	351	63	I. to IV.
Dewulapitiya *b* ...	do.	do.	52	—	52	2	—	—	21	29	21	37	282	89	I. to V
Godigamuwa *b* ...	do.	do.	58	—	58	20	—	—	21	17	21	27	167	21	I. to III. & V.
Hunumulla *b* ...	Middle	do.	111	—	111	26	—	4	41	40	45	70	241	8	I. to VI.
Kandewala *b* ...	Primary	do.	65	—	65	21	—	—	26	18	26	40	246	68	I. to IV.
Kimbulapitiya *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	82	—	82	8	—	4	45	25	49	52	318	4	I. to VI.
Kattana *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	51	51	20	—	—	19	12	19	27	189	69	I. to III.
Mahalunupitiya *b* ...	do	do.	53	—	53	11	—	—	21	21	21	38	278	24	I. to IV.
Welangana *b* ...	do.	do.	48	—	48	8	—	—	19	21	19	30	278	26	I. to IV.

C—I *continued.*

Name of School	Class, whether Primary, Middle or High	Management	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination: Boys	Girls	Total	Number presented for Examination	Number of Scholars presented in each Department: Superior	Middle Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary Standards I. to V.	Category or Alphabet Class	Number examined	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination	Government Expenditure Rs.	cts.	Number of Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP IV.—*continued.*															
NEGOMBO TO GIRIULLA—*contd.*															
Vernacular Schools—contd.															
Andimulla *m*	Primary	R. C.	165	87	252	135	—	—	97	20	97	140	496	50	I. to VI.
Dunagaha *b*	Middle	Wesleyan	47	—	47	25	—	1	15	6	16	27	80	50	I. to VI.
Etgala *b*	Primary	R. C.	57	—	57	7	—	—	35	15	35	39	168	0	I. to V.
Kandewala *g*	do	do	—	54	54	11	—	—	30	13	30	31	176	0	I. to IV.
Kondagammulla *m*	do.	do.	25	11	36	16	—	—	11	9	11	21	58	0	I. to V.
Kongodamulla *m*	do	do	82	36	118	44	—	—	71	3	71	71	299	0	I. to V.
Mallewagedara *b*	do	do	66	—	66	21	—	—	41	4	41	40	184	50	I. to V.
GROUP V.															
MINUWANGODA DISTRICT															
Anglo-Vernacular Schools															
Andiambalama *b*	Middle	Govt.	108	—	108	7	—	9	67	25	76	65	958	56	I. to IV. & VI.
Udugampola *b*	do	do.	121		121	23	—	5	69	24	74	73	905	9	I. to VII.
Petiyagoda *m*	do.	Wesleyan	34	15	49	37	—	2	9	1	11	27	68	50	I., II., IV., V., & VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Aluthepola *b*	Primary	Govt.	77	—	77	16	—	—	27	34	27	36	242	30	I. to V.
Bulugahamulla *b*	do	do.	37		37	5	—	—	19	13	19	23	151	91	I. to IV.
Doranagoda *b*	Middle	do.	63	—	63	2	—	3	40	18	43	44	318	1	I. to VI.
Doranagoda *g*	Primary	do.	2	28	30	7	—	—	11	12	11	17	213	55	I. to III.
Dewalpola (Balibowa) *b*	do.	do.	42		42	4	—		21	17	21	26	182	14	I. to III. & V.
Himatiyana *b*	do.	do.	42	—	42	9	—	—	22	11	22	29	180	98	I. to V.
Horempella *b*	do.	do	44	—	44	13	—	—	11	20	11	23	241	8	I. to III.
Kotugoda *b*	Primary	Govt.	68	—	68	13	—	—	34	21	34	38	245	88	I. to V.
Kotugoda *g*	do.	do.	—	44	44	3	—		14	27	14	32	195	55	I. to IV.
Mabodella *b*	do	do	42	—	42	3	—	—	29	10	29	32	275	87	I. to V.
Minuwangoda *b*	Middle	do.	78		78	12	—	1	53	12	54	56	277	76	I. to VI.
Nedagamuwa *b*	Primary	do	78	—	78	18	—	—	20	40	20	35	220	0	I. to IV.
Tammita *b*	do	do	73	—	73	6	—	—	44	23	44	37	275	55	I. to V.
Tammita *g*	do	do.	—	43	43		—	—	26	17	26	23	182	0	I. to V.
Udugampola *g*	Middle	do	10	153	163	45	—	6	64	48	70	94	619	61	I. to VII.
Yagodamulla *b*	do.	do	68	—	68	6	—	2	36	24	38	38	246	48	I. to VI.
Yatiyana *b*	Primary	do.	50	—	50	7	—	—	29	14	29	27	182	69	I. to IV.
Andiambalama *g*	do.	Wesleyan		58	58	40	—	—	18	—	18	25	92	50	I. to III. & V.
Buruluputiya *b*	do	R. C.	50	—	50	9	—	—	23	18	23	32	100	50	I. to IV.
Kalahagoda *m*	Middle	do.	46	27	73	25		4	41	3	45	50	46	50	I. to VII.
Kamaragoda *b*	Primary	Wesleyan	44	—	44	36	—	—	5	3	5	21	21	0	I. and II.
Kirinduwita *b*	do.	Baptist	64	—	64	17	—	—	39	8	39	46	175	50	I. to IV.
Kotugoda *g*	do	Wesleyan		48	48	40	—	—	6	2	6	17	40	50	I. to III.
Minuwangoda *m*	do.	do.	46	29	75	46	—	—	26	3	26	52	70	50*	I. to V.
Midellawita *m*	do	R. C.	45	22	67	23	—	—	35	9	35	42	155	0	I. to V.
Makewita *m*	Middle	Baptist	70	17	87	13	—	4	65	5	69	56	318	0	I. to VII.
Mirisswatta *m*	Primary	Wesleyan	37	20	57	25	—	—	29	3	29	33	137	0	I. to V.
Polwatta *b*	Middle	do.	56	—	56	23	—	2	29	2	31	35	147	0	I. to VI.
Ragama *m*	Primary	R. C.	101	60	161	19	—	—	105	37	105	112	583	50	I. to V.
Wattumulla *b*	Middle	Baptist	45	—	45	7	—	2	34	2	36	35	175	0	I. to VII.
Watumulla *g*	Primary	do	—	32	32	9		—	23	—	23	21	130	50	I. to V.
GROUP VI.															
MAHARA DISTRICT.															
Vernacular Schools.															
Bianwila *b*	Middle	Govt.	113	—	113	17	—	2	76	18	78	72	665	28	I. to VI.
Battuwatta *b*	do.	do.	38	—	38	6	—	4	21	7	25	24	281	8	I. to VI.
Daranagama *b*	Primary	do.	47	—	47	9	—	—	26	12	26	33	242	15	I. to V.
Hapugahakanda *b*	do.	do.	62	—	62	13	—	—	49	—	49	47	315	15	I. to V.
Himbutuwalgoda *b*	Middle	do.	74	—	74	4	—	2	53	15	55	52	500	21	I. to VI.
Himbutuwalgoda *g*	Primary	do.	2	41	43	8	—	—	22	18	22	30	301	43	I. to III.
Hinkenda *b*	Middle	do.	107	—	107	12	—	5	55	35	60	72	782	92	I. to VII.
Hinkenda *g*	Primary	do.	—	45	45	6	—	—	20	19	20	31	319	40	I. to V.
Heyantuduwa *b*	do	do.	61	—	61	9	—	—	37	15	37	43	212	61	I. to V.
Kandeliaddepaluwa *b*	Middle	do.	125	—	125	13	—	4	72	36	76	77	594	94	I. to VII.
Kandeliaddepaluwa *g*	Primary	do.	10	33	43	1	—	—	24	18	24	26	314	60	I. to IV.

* Half Grant.

C.—I. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior	Middle Standards VI to VII	Primary Standards I to V	Certificated or Alphabet Class	Number examined	Average daily attendance during the 12 months preceding the Examination.	Government Expenditure Rs.	cts.	Number of Standard in which Pupils have been presented for Examination
GROUP VI.—*continued.*															
MAHARA DISTRICT—*contd.*															
Vernacular Schools—contd.															
Kirillawala *g* ...	Primary	Govt		61	61	61	New school			—	—	47	61	14	—
Kirillawala *b* ...	do.	do.	83	—	83	13	—	—	52	18	52	56	388	32	I to V.
Kosinna *b* ...	Middle	do	57	—	57	7	—	1	30	19	31	36	216	74	I to IV. & VII.
Peliyagoda *b* ...	do.	do.	84	—	84	16	—	3	43	22	46	58	737	49	I. to VI.
Peliyagoda *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	32	32	8	—	—	13	11	13	20	231	31	I. to III.
Weboda *g* ...	do.	do.	—	62	62	62	New school			—	—	42	69	35	—
Bianwila *g* ...	do.	Baptist	5	28	33	14	—	—	16	3	16	19	93	0	I. to V.
Dalugama *g* ...	Middle	R. C.	—	98	98	31	—	6	38	23	44	62	221	0	I. to VII.
Enderamulla *b* ..	do.	do.	65	—	65	16	—	2	32	15	34	45	168	50	I. to VI
Enderamulla *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	24	24	7	—	—	14	3	14	20	105	0	I. & III to V.
Hapugahakanda *m* ...	Middle	do.	34	—	34	9	—	2	21	2	23	35	108	0	I to VII.
Karagahamuna *b* ...	do.	Baptist	61	—	61	13	—	4	41	3	45	36	202	50	I to VII.
Karagahamuna *g* ..	Primary	do.	2	93.	95	39	—	—	51	5	51	61	314	0	I to V
Kirimetiyagara *b* ..	Middle	R. C.	72	—	72	13	—	3	50	6	53	51	277	0	I. to VI
Kirimetiyagara *g* ..	Primary	do.	—	30	30	9	—	—	13	8	13	20	73	0	I to V.
Makola *g* ...	do.	Baptist	3	42	45	16	—	—	20	9	20	29	127	50	I., II., IV. & V
Padiliyatuduwa *b* ...	do.	do.	59	—	59	38	—	—	18	3	18	31	79	50	I to V.
Siambalape *b* ...	do.	do.	58	—	58	28	—	—	28	2	28	31	126	50	I. to IV.
Weboda *b* ...	Middle	do	63	—	63	22	—	2	35	4	37	35	182	0	I to VI
Warakamatta *b* ...	do.	R. C.	118	—	118	29	—	2	65	22	67	76	317	0	I. to VI.
GROUP VII.															
HENARATGODA DISTRICT.															
Vernacular Schools.															
Alutgama *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	97	—	97	19	—	5	64	9	69	71	497	67	I. to VI.& VIII.
Atutgama *g* ..	Primary	do.	1	35	36	7	—	—	16	13	16	27	182	15	I. to III.
Bandarawatta *b* ...	do.	do.	45	—	45	2	—	—	29	14	29	30	193	50	I. to V.
Batapola *b* ...	do.	do.	48	—	48	4	—	—	26	18	26	35	181	8	I & II
Butpitiya *b* ...	Middle	do.	91	—	91	14	—	1	46	30	47	62	514	3	I to VI.
Embaraluwa *b* ...	Primary	do.	76	—	76	7	—	—	36	33	36	47	254	0	I. to V.
Ehalagampaha *b* ...	do.	do.	62	—	62	12		—	37	13	37	41	365	57	I to V.
Ganemulla *b* ...	Middle	do.	46	—	46	3	—	3	24	16	27	37	188	70	I. to IV. & VI.
Galahitiyawa *b* ...	do.	do.	30	—	30	1	—	2	20	7	22	27	284	96	I. to VI.
Hambagama *b* ...	Primary	do.	38	—	38	5	—	—	19	14	19	21	276	95	I. to V
Henagama *b* ...	do	do.	52	—	52	8	—	—	25	19	25	36	212	7	I to IV.
Imbulgoda *b* ...	Middle	do.	62	—	62	2	—	1	49	10	50	39	334	31	I to V. & VII.
Kinigama *b* ...	Primary	do.	60	—	60	5	—	—	40	15	40	37	187	85	I. to V.
Mudungoda *b* ...	do.	do.	65	—	65	9	—	—	39	17	39	42	244	92	I. to V.
Udatuttiripitiya *b* ...	Middle	do.	78	—	78	16	—	3	35	24	38	52	388	69	I to IV. & VI.
Udatuttiripitiya *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	47	47	20	—	—	7	20	7	30	241	7	I. to III.
Udupila *b* ..	do.	do.	49	—	49	13	—	—	32	4	32	31	180	17	I. to IV.
Kaluwalgoda *g* ...	do.	Baptist	—	30	30	10	—	—	17	3	17	19	86	50	II to V.
Kandubodda *b* ...	do.	do	75	—	75	37	—	—	32	6	32	42	143	50	I to IV.
Orutota *b*	do.	do.	58	—	58	13	—	—	39	6	39	38	180	0	I. to IV.
Pelehela *b*	do.	do.	71	—	71	23	—	—	44	4	44	54	180	0	I. to V.
Veliveriya *m* .	Middle	R. C.	58	36	94	27	—	1	46	20	47	63	214	0	I. to VI.
Yakkaduwa *b* ...	Primary	Baptist	63	—	63	25	—	—	33	5	33	39	174	50	I. to V.
GROUP VIII.															
VEYANGODA DISTRICT.															
Vernacular Schools.															
Bemmulla *b* ..	Middle	Govt.	97	—	97	2	—	6	50	39	56	79	329	74	I. to VI.
Botale *b* ...	do.	do.	41	—	41	2	—	1	23	15	24	31	182	63	I to III. & VI.
Danowita *b* ...	do.	do.	75	—	75	5	—	5	40	25	45	53	353	28	I. to III., VI. & VII
Ellakkala *b* ...	do.	do.	40	—	40	3	—	6	17	14	23	31	186	73	I to VII.
Hiruwala *b* ..	do.	do.	21	—	21	4	—	1	13	3	14	12	71	28	I to VI.
Kandangamuwa *b* ...	Primary	do.	74	—	74	11	—	—	32	31	32	39	212	76	I to V.
Mallehewa *b* ...	do.	do.	89	—	89	3	—	—	39	47	39	49	308	36	I. to V.
Mugurugampola *b* ...	Middle	do.	58	—	58	6	—	1	38	13	39	52	321	14	I. to IV. & VI.
Pasyala *b* ...	Primary	do.	60	—	60	6	—	—	22	32	22	33	212	3	I. to V.
Pattalagedara *b* ...	do.	do.	62	—	62	24	—	—	15	23	15	44	182	51	I. to IV.
Thariya *b* ..	Middle	do.	100	—	100	18	—	6	51	25	57	74	489	67	I. to V., VII. & VIII.

C.—I *continued*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys	Girls	Total	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI to VIII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.	Number examined	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination	Government Expenditure Rs.	cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP VIII.—*continued.*															
VEYANGODA DISTRICT—*contd*															
Vernacular Schools—contd															
Tihariya *g* ...	Primary	Govt.	—	80	80	30	—	—	7	43	7	51	133	55	I.
Torapitiya *b* .	do	do.	38	-	38	—	—	—	14	24	14	25	244	25	I., II., IV., & V.
Udugahawalpola *b* .	do.	do.	45	—	45	7	—	—	19	19	19	36	247	31	I. to IV.
Urapola *b* ..	do.	do.	48	—	48	10	—	—	27	11	27	36	294	7	I. to V.
Veyangoda *b*	do	R. C.	26	—	26	20	—	—	6	—	6	23	15	0	I. to III.
GROUP IX															
KELANIYA DISTRICT.															
Anglo-Vernacular School.															
Waragoda *b* ..	Middle	Baptist	40	—	40	10	—	4	24	2	28	32	128	50	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Biyagama *b* .	Middle	Govt.	103	—	103	13	—	3	55	32	58	87	479	31	I. to IV & VI.
Biyagama *g* ..	Primary	do.	—	64	64	14	—	—	22	28	22	35	213	12	I. to IV.
Bollegala *g* ..	do.	do.	—	47	47	10	—	—	12	25	12	20	301	23	I. II., IV., & V.
Kirindiwela *b* ...	do.	do.	94	—	94	9	—	—	28	57	28	47	283	97	I. to V.
Mabima *g* ...	Middle	Govt.	2	44	46	14	—	2	13	17	15	29	301	63	I., II., IV. to VI.
Malwana *b* ...	Primary	do.	81	—	81	6	—	—	47	28	47	56	351	66	I., II., IV., & V.
Pattiwila *b* ..	Middle	do.	100	—	100	15	—	10	63	12	73	63	504	81	I. to VIII.
Dompe *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	76	76	76	—	New	school	—	—	54	80	54	—
Palugama *b* ..	Middle	do.	55	—	55	10	—	1	36	8	37	47	242	78	I. to VI.
Palugama *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	56	56	25	—	-	19	12	19	23	260	17	I. to III.
Pepiliyawela *b* .	do	do.	46	—	46	11	—	—	11	24	11	37	278	54	I. to III.
Radawana *b* ..	do.	do.	42	5	47	11	--		15	21	15	31	209	30	I. to IV.
Waragoda *b* ...	Middle	do.	71	—	71	10	—	1	38	22	39	51	305	13	I. to VI.
Waragoda *g* .	do.	do.	--	46	46	5		1	19	21	20	26	313	55	I. to IV. & VI.
Wailgama *b* ...	Primary	do.	58	—	58	12	—	—	37	9	37	40	313	50	I. to V.
Dompe *b* ..	do	Baptist	50	—	50	23	—	—	23	4	23	32	95	0	I. to V.
Gonawala *b* ...	Middle	do.	73	—	73	26	—	6	35	6	41	50	206	50	I. to VI. and VIII.
Gonawala *g* ..	Primary	do.	—	40	40	15	—	—	22	3	22	24	130	0	I. to V.
Kelaniya *m* ...	do.	R. C.	22	41	63	16	—	-	41	6	41	59	111	25*	I. to V.
Tarala *m* ...	Middle	do.	68	72	140	58	—	4	57	21	61	78	312	50	I. to VII.
Yattowita *m* ...	Primary	do.	38	21	59	30	—	—	23	6	23	38	117	0	I. to V.
GROUP X.															
COLOMBO TO WAKOYA.															
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.															
Hanwella *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	93	—	93	11	—	5	66	11	71	68	937	13	I. to V., & VII. & VIII.
Kohilawatta *m* ..	do	Diocesan	44	28	72	38	—	3	27	4	30	51	199	50	I. to VI.
Kudabutgama *b* ..	do	Baptist	76	—	76	24	—	2	41	9	43	51	248	50	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.															
Ambatale *b* ..	Middle	Govt.	83	—	83	12	—	5	52	14	57	67	418	38	I. to V. & VII.
Ambatale *g* ..	Primary	do	—	56	56	5	—	—	27	24	27	35	336	3	I. to III.
Attigala *g* ..	do	do.	10	37	47	6	—	—	23	18	23	35	178	63	I. to III.
Bomiriya *b* ...	do.	do.	91	—	91	9	—	—	47	35	47	57	411	93	I. to V.
Bomiriya *g* ...	do.	do.	—	47	47	7	—	—	10	30	10	28	184	40	I. & II.
Koratota *g* ...	do.	do.	5	51	56	5	—	—	25	26	25	26	185	7	I. to V.
Mullegama *m* ...	do.	do.	44	55	99	16	—	—	48	35	48	72	344	16	I to III.
Nawagamuwa *b* ..	Middle	do.	79	11	90	8	—	1	58	23	59	57	258	42	I. to VI.
Sedawatta *m* ...	do.	do.	106	35	141	23	—	4	64	50	68	42	519	0	I. to III. & VI.
Gotatuwa *g* ...	Primary	Baptist	16	27	38	20	—	—	16	2	16	20	75	50	I. to IV.
Hanwella *m* ...	do.	R. C.	35	48	83	31	—	—	41	11	41	46	200	50	I. to V.
Kolamuwa *g* .	do.	C. M. S.	16	39	55	38	—	—	14	3	14	27	69	0	I. to III.
Koratota *b* ...	do.	Buddhist	94	—	94	36	—	—	52	6	52	60	208	50	I. to V.
Kudabutgama *g* ...	do.	Baptist	—	51	51	20	—	—	27	4	27	31	158	50	I. to V.
Niripola *m* ...	Middle	R. C.	36	50	86	48	—	4	29	5	33	43	107	50	I. to VI.
Pimuwala *b* ...	Primary	Buddhist	57	—	57	33	—	—	24	—	24	30	68	0	II. to V.
Weliwita *m* ...	do.	R. C.	43	19	62	16	—	—	32	14	32	43	155	50	I. to V.
Wellampitiya *b* ...	do.	Baptist	70	—	70	11	—	—	49	10	49	55	243	0	I. to V.

* Half Grant.

C.—I. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys	Girls	Total	Number not presented for Examination or Inspection	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior	Middle, Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Infantes or Subsidiary Class	Number examined	Number of the preceding Number who passed the Examination	Government Expenditure Rs.	cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination
GROUP XI.															
Wakoya to Balangoda.															
English Schools.															
Ratnapura *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	42	—	42	6	—	—	23	13	23	38	794	25	I. to V.
Ratnapura *g* ...	do.	Baptist	6	23	29	13	—	—	16	—	16	21	120	50	I., II. & IV.
Anglo-Vernacular School.															
Balangoda *b* ...	Middle.	Govt.	35	—	35	2	—	6	23	4	29	28	663	79	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Akarawita *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	48	—	48	2	—	—	35	11	35	34	212	7	I. to V.
Ellawala *b* ...	Middle	do.	46	—	46	1	—	2	24	19	26	36	282	74	I. to VI.
Higgaswatta *b* ...	do.	do.	36	—	36	3	—	2	19	12	21	20	239	11	I., to III. & VI.
Kendangomuwa *b* ...	Primary	do.	35	—	35	4	—	—	16	15	16	17	238	3	I., III. & IV.
Kosgama *b* ...	Middle	do.	57	—	57	3	—	4	32	18	36	40	209	6	I. to VI
Puwakpitiya *b* ...	Primary	do.	63	—	63	2	—		33	28	33	48	294	51	I. to V
Avisawella *m* ...	do.	R. C.	41	15	56	34	—	—	22	—	22	34	113	50	I. to IV.
Mavalgama *m* ...	do.	do.	53	20	73	24	—	—	35	14	35	54	165	50	I to V
Pelmadulla *b* ...	do.	Baptist	40	—	40	19	—	1	20	—	21	32	58	0	I. to V.
GROUP XII.															
Kotte.															
English School.															
Kotte *b*	High	C. M. S.	122	—	122	39	4*	13	70	—	83	101	692	50	I to VII.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.															
Kotte Boarding *g* ...	Middle	C. M. S.		33	33	11	—	6	14	2	20	34	418	0	I. to VII.
Mampe *b* ...	do.	do.	88	—	88	33	—	3	43	9	46	60	268	50	I. to VII.
Nugegoda *b* ...	do.	do.	190	—	190	85	—	12	83	10	95	107	611	0	I. to VIII.
Talangama *b* ...	do	do.	151	—	151	73	—	4	67	7	71	93	484	50	I. to VII.
Kotte Training *b* ...	do.	do.	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	500	0	—
Vernacular Schools.															
Aturugiriya *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	104	—	104	7	—	—	53	44	53	43	345	40	I to III.
Aturugiriya (Pore) *g* ...	do.	do.	—	51	51		—	—	24	27	24	19	301	64	I. to III.
Bope *b* ...	do.	do.	63	—	63	6	—	—	33	24	33	32	189	1	I to IV.
Brahmanagama *b* ...	Middle	do.	59	—	59	4	—	1	16	38	17	26	242	24	I. to III. & VIII
Brahmanagama *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	57	57	8	—	—	21	28	21	29	204	91	I. to III.
Depanama *g* ...	do.	do.	—	38	38	3	—	—	20	15	20	23	261	8	I. to IV.
Gehenuwala *b* ...	Middle	do.	91	—	91	26	—	2	45	18	47	50	491	11	I. to VI.
Gehenuwala *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	40	40	11	—	—	16	13	16	24	219	42	I. to IV.
Godegamuwa *g* ...	do.	do.	—	49	49	8	—	—	18	23	18	25	165	0	I to III.
Jamburelya *b* ...	do.	do.	60	—	60	10	—	—	34	16	34	30	243	19	I. to V
Kahatuduwa *b* ...	Middle	do.	103	—	103	10	—	1	48	44	49	47	246	52	I. to IV & VI.
Kalalgoda *g* ...	do	do	—	43	43	7	—	3	25	8	28	19	301	97	I to VI.
Keshewa *b* ...	Primary	do.	77	—	77	4	—	—	45	28	45	52	361	20	I. to V
Makandana *g* ...	do	do.	16	47	63	9	—	—	36	18	36	32	318	58	I. to IV.
Malabe *b* ...	Middle	do.	74	—	74	4	—	8	48	14	56	47	281	36	I. to VII.
Malabe *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	43	43	3	—	—	19	21	19	26	184	40	I to V
Pitipana *b* ...	Middle	do	120		120	3	—	4	92	21	96	82	337	84	I to VI.
Pitipana *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	31	31	4	—	—	8	19	8	22	184	0	I. & II.
Rukmale *m* ...	do.	do.	22	29	51	6	—	—	26	19	26	27	301	84	I to V.
Walpola *g* ...	Middle	do.	27	36	63	10	—	2	30	21	32	34	306	15	I to VI.
Wewala *b* ...	do.	do.	85	—	85	5	—	5	50	25	55	58	316	61	I. to VII.
Wewala *g* ...	do.	do.	—	51	51	2	—	2	37	10	39	30	304	69	I. to VI.
Akuragoda *g* ...	do.	C. M. S.	—	38	38	28	—	3	7	—	10	18	50	50	I. to III., V. & VI.
Angampitiya *m* ...	Primary	do.	28	20	48	27	—	—	18	3	18	30	77	50	I. to V.
Bokundara *m* ...	do.	do.	65	24	89	47	—	—	38	4	38	43	186	0	I. to V.
Boralesgomuwa *b* ...	Middle	do.	79	—	79	53	—	1	24	1	25	39	104	0	I to V. & VII.
Boralesgomuwa *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	56	56	48	—	—	5	3	5	24	23	0	II. & III.
Erewwala *b* ...	do.	Buddhist.	108	—	108	75	—	—	25	8	25	66	90	50	I. to III
Etul Kotte *g* ...	do.	C. M. S.	10	52	62	36	—	—	21	5	21	37	114	50	I. to IV.
Godigamuwa *b* ...	do.	do.	55	—	55	27	—	—	22	6	22	35	89	50	I. to III.
Hedigama *m* ...	do.	do.	33	36	69	27	—	—	34	8	34	44	197	0	I to V.
Hokandara *b* ...	Middle	do.	74	—	74	51	—	4	19	—	23	32	126	0	I. to VII.
Horagala *m* ...	Primary	do.	46	25	71	46	—	—	18	7	18	31	74	0	I. to IV.

* This number is included under the other heads.

C —I. *continued.*

Name of School	Class as whether Primary, Middle or High	Management	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination: Boys	Girls	Total	Number presented for Examination	Number of Scholars presented in each Department: Upper	Middle, Standards VI to VIII	Primary Standards I to V	Capital or Alphabet Class	Number examined	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination	Government Expenditure Rs	cts	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination
GROUP XII. *continued*															
Kotte—*contd.*															
Vernacular Schools—contd.															
Kalapaluwawa *m* ..	Primary	C. M. S.	56	30	86	61	—	—	23	2	23	38	78	50	I. to V.
Kirillapana *g* ..	do	do.	12	43	55	36	—	1	17	1	18	36	76	0	I. to IV. & VI.
Kotte *b* .	do	do.	73	—	73	39	—	—	31	3	31	41	144	50	I. to V.
Kotte *g* ...	do	do.	—	42	42	29	—	—	12	1	12	22	70	0	I. to V.
Kotte Vihare *m* ...	do	Buddhist	125	64	189	151	—	—	36	2	36	88	158	50	I. to III.
Lianwala *m* ..	do	C. M. S.	52	33	85	59	—	1	36	9	37	50	182	0	I. to VI.
Madapata *m* ..	Middle	do	42	26	68	45	—	2	19	2	21	31	113	0	I. to IV. & VII.
Makumburu *m* ..	do	do.	51	42	93	65	—	4	21	3	25	38	107	0	I. to IV., VI., & VII.
Mampe *g* ..	do	do.		64	64	27	—	3	30	4	33	41	201	50	I. to VII.
Migahawatta *g* ...	Primary	do.	12	34	46	35	—	—	9	2	9	19	35	50	I. II., & IV.
Mirihana *g* ..	do.	do.	—	35	35	22	—	1	8	4	9	19	52	50	I. to IV. & VII.
Nawala *g* ...	Middle	do.	12	46	58	32	—	3	17	6	20	27	98	0	I. to IV., VI. & VII.
Nugegoda *g* ...	do.	do	—	71	71	37	—	8	23	3	31	38	202	50	I. to VII.
Palagama *m* ..	Primary	do.	71	34	105	58	—	—	45	2	45	60	215	0	I. to IV.
Panagoda *m* ...	do.	do.	23	21	44	35	—	—	8	1	8	29	24	0	I. to III.
Punnipitiya *m* ..	do	do	41	27	68	57	—	—	11	—	11	37	45	0	I. to III.
Pelawatta *g* .	do	do.	3	34	37	13	—	—	17	7	17	23	76	0	I. to IV.
Sivambalagoda *g* ..	do	do	—	56	56	23	—	—	27	6	27	34	173	50	I. to III.
Talangama *g* ...	Middle	do.	—	56	56	14	—	2	36	4	38	38	260	50	I. to V. & VIII.
Talawattugoda *g* ..	do.	do.	—	48	48	23	—	3	19	3	22	27	134	0	I. to V. & VII.
Talawattugoda *b*	do.	do.	58	—	58	24	—	2	30	2	32	32	124	0	I. to VII.
Udahamulla *b*	Primary	do.	47	—	47	23	—	—	22	2	22	29	103	0	I. to V.
Welikada Lower *b*	do	do.	118	—	118	63	—	1	47	7	48	68	182	0	I. to VI.
Welikada Middle *g* ..	Middle	do.	—	40	40	25	—	2	12	1	14	24	49	50	I. to VI.
Welikada Upper *m* ...	Primary	do.	14	25	39	28	—	—	11	—	11	20	39	0	I. to V.
GROUP XIII.															
Wellawatta to Dig-a-bola Bridge															
English Schools															
Dehiwala *g* .	Primary	Diocesan	27	47	74	37	—	—	37	—	37	42	223	0	I. to IV.
Galkissa *b* ..	High	do	166	—	166	50	10*	8	108	—	116	93	950	0	I. to VIII. & S. C.
1 Pupil Teacher ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	0	—
Prince of Wales' College *b*	High	Private	273	—	273	95	35†	34	143	—	178	178	1929	0	I. to VIII & S. C.
Do. Cambridge Local Examination	—	—	—					—	—	—	—	—	75	0	—
2 Pupil Teachers		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	0	—
Princess of Wales' Collegiate *g*	do.	Private	—	55	55	19	—	5	31	—	36	40	361	50	I. to VII.
St. Sebastian *b* ...	do	R. C.	108		108	41	16	14	53	—	67	81	700	0	I. to VIII. & S. C.
Wellawatta *b* .	Middle	Diocesan	83	—	83	35	—	4	44	—	48	49	318	0	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular School															
Galkissa *b* .	Middle	R. C.	56	—	56	13	—	9	29	5	38	41	176	0	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Indibetta *m* ..	Primary	Govt	50	39	89	19	—	—	40	30	40	66	530	78	I. to IV.
Angulana *b* ...	do	Wesleyan	115	—	115	70	—	3	38	4	41	55	184	0	I. to VI.
Angulana *g* ..	do	do.	—	83	83	44	—	—	35	4	35	42	184	50	I. to V.
Dehiwala *m* ...	Middle	do.	31	60	91	64	—	2	20	5	22	40	122	0	I. to VI. & VIII.
Galkissa *g* ...	Primary	R. C.	—	33	33	12	—	—	17	4	17	27	98	50	I. to IV.
Galkissa North *b* ...	do.	Diocesan	71	—	71	30	—	—	30	11	30	45	105	0	I. to III.
Galkissa North *g* ..	Middle	do.	—	83	83	34	—	2	40	7	42	46	245	0	I. to VI. & VIII.
Galkissa South *m* ...	Primary	do.	78	49	127	38	—	—	79	10	79	60	118	75‡	I. to V.
Kalubowila *b* ...	Middle	Wesleyan	46	—	46	23	—	1	17	5	18	33	64	50	I. to VI.
Karagamputiya *m* ...	Primary	do.	65	40	105	68	—	—	32	5	32	50	141	0	I. to V.
Kirillapana *m* ...	do.	Diocesan	50	33	83	40	—	—	34	9	34	45	132	0	I. to V.
Kiripellagahawatta *b* ...	do.	R. C.	126	—	126	41	—	—	68	17	68	90	246	0	I. to V.
Kowdana *m* ..	do.	Diocesan	57	26	83	37	—	—	38	8	38	36	140	0	I. to IV.
Laksapitiya *b* ...	do.	do.	85	—	85	43	—	—	32	10	32	54	108	50	I. to V.

* Of this, 8 included in the other standards. † Of this, 34 included in the other standards. ‡ Half Grant.

C.—I. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High	Management	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination: Boys.	Girls	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation	Number of Scholars presented in each Department: Upper or Middle Standards VI to VIII	Primary Standards I to V	Capitation or Alphabet Class	Number examined	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination	Government Expenditure Rs. cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination
GROUP XIII.—*contd.*													
WELLAWATTA TO DIGAROLLA BRIDGE—*contd.*													
Vernacular Schools—contd.													
Laksapitiya *g* ...	Primary	Diocesan	—	64	64	33	—	—	29	2	29	39	134 0	I. to V.
Lunawata *m* ...	do.	Wesleyan	35	15	50	36	—	—	14	—	14	27	33 50	I. to IV.
Mannokkawatta *g* ...	do.	R. C.	—	115	115	42	—	—	62	11	62	75	288 0	I. to V.
Moratumulla *m* ...	do.	Diocesan	48	36	84	28	—	—	44	12	44	55	188 50	I. to V.
Moratumulla *b* ...	do.	Wesleyan	103	—	103	48	—	—	43	12	43	66	200 50	I. to IV.
Moratumulla *g* ...	Middle	do.		95	95	42	—	3	42	8	45	60	259 0	I. to VII.
Pepiliyana *m* ...	do.	do.	47	22	69	50	—	1	13	5	14	32	65 50	I. to VII.
Prince of Wales *b* ...	do.	Private	328	—	328	177	—	3	137	11	140	166	636 0	I. to VII.
Princess of Wales *g* ...	do.	do.	—	176	176	83	—	8	77	8	85	83	374 50	I. to VII.
Ratmalana *m* ...	do.	Diocesan	65	45	110	43	—	3	51	13	54	50	227 0	I. to VI.
Ratmalana *m* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	41	17	58	39	—	—	15	4	15	30	76 50	I. to IV.
Rawatawatta *b* ..	do.	R. C.	63	—	63	11	—	—	47	5	47	56	178 0	I. to V.
Rawatawatta *g* .	do.	Wesleyan	14	52	66	47	—	—	19	—	19	36	95 0	I. to V.
Suduwella *m* ...	do.	do	37	28	65	36	—	—	24	5	24	37	90 50	I. to III.
Telawala *m* ...	do.	do.	36	19	55	31	—	—	21	3	21	29	90 0	I. to V.
Uyana *m* .	do.	Diocesan	29	19	48	11	—	—	31	6	31	36	155 0	I. to IV.
Wellawatta *m* ...	do.	do	60	26	86	47	—	—	28	11	28	39	93 0	I. to V.
Wellawatta *g* ...	do.	Wesleyan	2	37	39	21	—	—	15	3	15	20	74 0	I. to V.
GROUP XIV.													
DIGAROLLA BRIDGE TO PANADURE REST-HOUSE.													
English Schools.													
Panadure *g* ...	Middle	Govt.	3	25	28	1	—	2	19	6	21	20	481 34	I., II. & IV. to VI
Panadure *b* ...	High	Diocesan	72		72	16	3*	3	53	—	56	65	413 50	I. to VI
Vernacular Schools.													
Galtuda (Kuruppumulla) *g*	Primary	Govt.	—	37	37	9	—	—	14	14	14	26	182 0	I. to IV.
Panadure *b* ...	Middle	do.	149	—	149	47	—	2	74	26	76	78	609 26	I. to IV., VII. & VIII.
Panadure *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	76	76	33	—	—	29	14	29	34	301 91	I. to IV.
Tantirimulla *b* ...	do	do	62	—	62	20	—	—	32	10	32	37	270 0	I. to V.
Egoda Uyana *b* ...	do.	Diocesan	105	—	105	62	—	—	32	11	32	61	63 25	I. to V.
Egoda Uyana *g* ...	do.	do		77	77	38	—	—	29	10	29	46	175 0	I. to IV.
Gorakapola *m* .	do.	R. C.	52	50	102	42	—	—	54	6	54	69	313 0	I. to V.
Horatuduwa *m* ...	do	Diocesan	28	33	61	20	—	—	35	6	35	34	104 0	I. to IV.
Katukurunda *m* ...	do.	R. C.	93	48	141	27	—	—	98	16	98	101	533 0	I. to V.
Keielwatta *m* ..	do.	Wesleyan	61	21	82	40	—	—	40	2	40	52	126 0	I. to V.
Koralawella *b*	do.	Diocesan	94	—	94	53	—	—	37	4	37	58	137 50	I. to IV.
Koralawella *g* ...	do.	do.	—	90	90	45	—	—	37	8	37	56	160 50	I. to V.
Koralawella *m* ...	do.	Wesleyan	32	21	53	25	—	—	24	4	24	36	118 0	I. to V.
Koralawella *m* ...	do.	R. C.	57	39	96	47	—	—	44	5	44	60	173 50	I. to IV.
Wattalpola *m* ..	do.	Wesleyan	57	36	93	45	—	—	40	8	40	51	155 0	I. to V.
GROUP XV.													
RAYIGAM KORALE.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Alutgama *b* (New School)	Primary	Govt.	86	—	86	27	—	—	20	39	20	45	211 78	I., II. & V.
Bandaragama *b* ...	Middle	do.	51	—	51	19	—	1	16	15	17	30	253 19	I. to III., V. & VI
Galapata *b* ...	Primary	do.	60	—	60	24	—	—	17	19	17	34	180 99	I. & II.
Gonaduwa ...	Middle	do	103	12	115	22	—	2	50	41	52	64	373 25	I. & III. to VI.
Kesellenawa *m* ...	Primary	do.	45	22	67	5	—	—	27	35	27	30	324 35	I. to III. & V.
Kumbukke *b* ...	do.	do.	88	—	88	32	—	—	34	22	34	50	243 56	I. to IV.
Kumbukke *g* ...	do	do.	—	50	50	13	—	—	29	8	29	32	184 64	I. to IV.
Madurawela *b* ...	Middle	do.	60	—	60	7	—	3	37	13	40	41	339 80	I. to IV. & VI.
Madurawela *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	47	47	8	—	—	7	32	7	16	151 7	I. to III.
Mimana *b* ...	Middle	do	69	—	69	6	—	1	36	26	37	47	185 73	I. to VI.
Mimanapalana *b* ...	Primary	do.	68	—	68	17	—	—	36	15	36	41	180 0	I. to III
Morontuduwa *b* ...	do.	do.	78	—	78	10	—	—	44	24	44	51	242 79	I. to V.
Uduwara *b* ...	do.	do.	54	—	54	14	—	—	29	11	29	26	248 16	I. & II.
Uduwa *b* ...	do.	do.	55	—	55	24	—	—	18	13	18	32	158 67	I. & II.
Weedagama *g* ..	do.	do.	—	87	87	18	—	—	53	16	53	56	259 8	I. to IV.
Wewita *b* ...	Middle	do.	103	—	103	11	—	1	69	22	70	79	482 41	I. to V. & VII.

* This number is included in the other standards. † Half Grant.

C.—I. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys	Girls	Total.	Number presented for Examination	Number of Scholars presented in each Department: Superior	Middle Standards VI to VIII	Primary Standards I to V	Capacity of Alphabet class	Number examined	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination	Government Expenditure Rs.	cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination
GROUP XV.—*continued.*															
RAYIGAM KORALE—*contd.*															
Vernacular Schools—contd.															
Gammanapila *b* ...	Primary	Baptist	53	—	53	29	—	—	23	1	23	34	70	0	I. to V.
Ingiriya *m* ..	do.	C. M. S.	54	29	83	43	—	—	22	18	22	39	95	50	I. to IV.
Rayigama *b* .	do.	Baptist	45	-	45	24	—	—	18	3	18	25	62	50	I. to III. & V.
Rayigama *g* ..	do.	do	—	31	31	23	—	—	7	1	7	13	10	50	I. to V.
GROUP XVI															
PANADURE REST-HOUSE TO KALU-GANGA.															
Anglo-Vernacular Schools															
Desestara Kalutara *g* ..	Middle	Govt.	—	98	98	16	—	2	39	41	41	62	862	10	I. to VI.
Waddhwa *b* ...	do.	do.	160	—	160	28	—	11	72	49	83	112	1418	6	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Alubomulla *b* ...	Primary	do.	104	—	104	26	—	—	41	37	41	79	494	26	I. to IV.
Desestara Kalutara *b* ..	do.	do.	74	—	74	12	—	—	37	25	37	50	463	78	I. to V.
Mahabellana *g* ..	do.	do.	9	71	80	23	—	-	40	17	40	51	329	51	I. to IV.
Panapitiya *b* ..	do.	do.	36	11	47	7	—	—	27	13	27	32	281	45	I. to V.
Talpitiya *b* ...	do.	do.	95	—	95	4	—	—	65	26	65	80	550	52	I. to V.
Talpitiya *g* ...	do.	do.	-	68	68	18	—	—	19	31	19	50	267	0	I. & II.
Waddhwa *g* ...	do.	do.	—	57	57	12	—	—	38	7	38	44	302	53	I. to IV.
Aruggoda *b* ...	do.	R. C.	56	-	56	23	—	—	31	2	31	40	137	50	I. to IV.
Dikbedda *m* ...	do	Wesleyan	73	29	102	54	-	-	42	6	42	62	164	50	I. to V.
Handurumulla *b* ...	Middle	do	106	—	106	50	—	2	51	3	53	68	199	50	I. to VI.
Molligoda *b* ..	Primary	Diocesan	63	—	63	28	—	—	30	5	30	37	112	50	I. to V.
Nallaruwa *m*	do	do.	61	47	108	65	—	—	42	1	42	47	136	0	I. to V.
Panadure *b* ...	Middle	Wesleyan	76	—	76	39	—	1	33	3	34	45	132	50	I. to VI.
Panadure *g* ..	Primary	do		70	70	38	—	—	25	7	25	44	159	50	I. to V.
Panadure Pattiya *b* ..	Middle	Private	143	-	143	47	—	—	89	7	89	92	416	0	I. to VI.
Panadure Pattiya *g* ..	Primary	do	—	54	54	14	-	—	40	—	40	35	185	0	I. to V.
Waddhwa *m*	Middle	R. C.	64	46	110	15	—	4	84	7	88	79	388	50	I. to VII.
Wandurumulla *b* ..	Primary	Diocesan	75	—	75	33	—	—	42	—	42	58	157	0	I. to V.
Waskaduwa *b*	do	Private	83	—	83	41	—	—	34	8	34	41	144	0	I. to IV.
Wekada *m* ..	do.	Wesleyan	87	51	138	82	—	-	48	8	48	74	180	0	I. to V.
GROUP XVII															
KALUTARA TO BENTOTA RIVER.															
English Schools.															
Kalutara *b*	Middle	Govt.	106	-	106	13	-	9	73	11	82	70	1,985	33	I. to V. & VII.
Kalutara *g*	do	Diocesan	—	37	37	7	—	1	29	—	30	33	360	0	I. to V.
Kalutara *m*	do.	Wesleyan	84	36	120	83	—	5	32	—	37	71	336	50	I. to VI. & VIII.
Welapura Kalutara *b* ...	High	Diocesan	75	—	75	18	8	12	45	—	57	62	426	0	I. to VIII. & S. C.
Anglo Vernacular Schools															
Beruwala *b*	Middle	Govt	99	—	99	2	—	5	60	32	65	78	852	36	I. to III. & V. to VII.
Maggona *b* ...	do.	do.	106	—	106	7	—	5	66	28	71	67	804	62	I. to VII.
Payyagala *b* ...	do	do.	180	—	180	60	—	15	84	21	99	134	1,151	33	I. to VIII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Alutgamwijja *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	102	—	102	27		5	55	15	60	52	314	19	I. to VII.
Hettimulla *b* ..	do.	do	78	8	86	10	—	2	56	18	58	60	335	49	I. to VI.
Kalamulla *b* .	do	do	97	—	97	13	—	3	58	23	61	65	388	74	I. to VII.
Kotapitiya *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	64	64	23		—	32	9	32	36	302	34	I. to IV.
Malawanbedda *b* ...	Middle	do.	93	—	93	8	—	1	62	22	63	63	422	53	I. to VI.
Malawanbedda *g* ...	do.	do.	—	64	64	11	—	3	35	15	38	47	306	33	I. to VI.
Megama *b*	Primary	do	66	—	66	14	—	—	35	17	35	44	275	7	I. to V.
Padagoda *m*	do	do.	44	22	66	8	—	—	40	18	40	39	329	66	I. to IV.
Palayangoda *g* ..	do.	do	—	48	48	7	—	—	26	15	26	34	190	52	I. to IV.
Potuwila *b* ...	Middle	do.	55	—	55	15	—	1	20	19	21	36	416	15	I. to IV. & VI.
Potuwila *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	35	35	7	—	—	15	13	15	24	281	93	I. to IV.
Beruwala *b* ..	Middle	R. C.	106	—	106	40	—	6	57	3	63	73	334	0	I. to VII.
Beruwala *g* ...	do	do.	—	93	93	20	—	4	65	4	69	63	422	50	I. to VI.
Henatiyangala *g* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	28	48	76	64	—	—	10	2	10	31	65	0	I. to III.

C—I *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination — Boys	Girls	Total	Number presented for Examination for Capitation	Number of Scholars presented in each Department — Superior	Middle Standards VI to VIII	Primary Standards I to V	Certificated Alphabet Class	Number examined	Average daily attendance of the pupils presented for Examination	Government Expenditure — Rs.	cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination
GROUP XVII — *continued.*															
KALUTARA TO BENTOTA RIVER — *contd.*															
Vernacular Schools — contd.															
Kalamulla *b* ...	Middle	R. C.	120	—	120	14	—	7	72	27	79	100	395	0	I to VII.
Kalamulla *g* ...	do.	do.	—	117	117	17	—	9	81	10	90	83	665	0	I. to VI.
Katukurunda *b* ..	Primary	do	134	—	134	68	—	—	43	23	43	79	234	0	I. to V
Katukurunda *g* ...	do.	do.	—	101	101	36	—	—	59	6	59	63	384	50	I to V.
Maggona *b* ...	Middle	do.	191	—	191	80	—	3	99	9	102	127	562	50	I to VI & VIII.
Maggona *g* ...	do.	do.	—	130	130	17	—	4	96	13	100	90	703	0	I to VI.
Maggona *g* ...	do.	Wesleyan	—	54	54	30	—	6	12	6	18	27	111	50	I to VI.
Paiyagala *b* ...	Middle	R. C.	108	—	108	40	—	1	60	7	61	70	342	50	I to VI.
Paiyagala *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	87	8	20	—	—	60	7	60	56	447	50	I. to V.
Pimidiyamulla *m* ...	do	Diocesan	41	37	78	37	—	—	39	2	39	63	172	0	I. to V.
GROUP XVIII.															
PASDUN KORALE.															
Vernacular Schools.															
Agalawatta *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	71	—	71	8	—	—	44	19	44	44	281	85	I to V.
Agalawatta *g* .	do.	do.	—	38	38	3	—	—	17	18	17	27	154	45	I to IV.
Bellana *b* ...	do.	do.	41	—	41	9	—	—	24	8	24	25	278	32	I. to IV.
Bombuwela *b* ...	do.	do.	43	.	43	6	—	—	23	14	23	34	186	21	I. to IV.
Bopitiya *b* ...	do.	do.	33	—	33	8	—	—	14	11	14	17	239	91	I to IV.
Dehipitiya *b* ..	do.	do.	36	—	36	36	—	New School.			—	26	186	18	—
Dodangoda *b* ...	do.	do.	48	—	48	9	—	—	22	17	22	31	179	21	I. to IV.
Gikiyankanda *b* ..	do.	do.	36	—	36	4	—	—	19	13	19	25	280	98	I. to IV.
Halwala *b* ..	do.	do.	70	—	70	12	—	—	37	21	37	50	242	66	I to V.
Halwala *g* ...	do.	do.	—	50	50	10	—	—	21	19	21	20	167	67	I to III.
Hewassa *b* ...	do.	do.	42	—	42	4	—	—	27	11	27	30	228	39	I. to III.
Ittapana *b* ..	do.	do.	39	—	39	7	—	—	18	14	18	25	241	16	I. to IV
Kalupahana (Horawala) *b* ...	do	do.	26	—	26	14	—	—	7	5	7	25	254	77	I to V.
Kalupahana (Horawala) *g* ...	do.	do.	—	39	39	18	—	—	8	13	8	18	181	39	I. and II.
Kudaligama *b* ...	do.	do.	39	6	45	11	—	—	19	15	19	31	278	15	I to III.
Latpandura *b* ..	do.	do.	40	—	40	14	—	—	24	2	24	29	237	41	I. to IV.
Mathugama *b* ...	Middle	do.	97	6	103	14	—	2	59	28	61	76	411	32	I. to VI.
Mathugama *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	41	41	3	—	—	12	26	12	27	153	30	I. to V.
Migahatenna *b* ..	do.	do.	47	—	47	1	—	—	26	26	26	30	269	74	I. and II.
Malagama *b* ...	do.	do.	69	—	69	19	—	—	19	31	19	44	272	58	I., II. & IV.
Nawattuduwa *b* ...	do.	do.	78	—	78	8	—	—	37	33	37	44	263	25	I. to IV.
Tudugala *b* ..	do.	do.	68	—	68	21	—	—	31	14	31	42	261	7	I. to V.
Walallawita *b* ...	do.	do.	52	—	52	6	—	—	30	16	30	45	243	31	I to V.
Welipenne *b* ..	do.	do.	58	—	58	20	—	—	22	16	22	38	186	42	I. to V.
Welipenne *g* ..	do.	do.	—	45	45	21	—	—	18	6	18	27	182	15	I. to IV.
KEGALLA DISTRICT.															
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.															
Mawanella *b* ...	Middle	do.	56	2	58	20	—	4	22	12	26	35	753	63	I to IV. & VI. & VIII.
Kegalla *m* ...	do.	C. M. S.	41	12	53	34	—	2	8	9	10	30	56	0	I to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Ambepussa *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	32	—	32	2	—	—	22	8	22	17	180	90	I. to IV.
Bedewella *b* ...	do.	do.	45	1	46	20	—	—	21	5	21	37	248	45	I. to IV.
Dehinaduwa *b* ..	do.	do.	30	—	30	5	—	—	14	11	14	18	216	5	I & II.
Dehiowita *b* ..	do.	do.	57	—	57	8	—	—	24	25	24	32	181	25	I. to IV.
Marapana *b*	do.	do.	38	—	38	1	—	—	18	19	18	22	281	11	I. to III. & V.
Mawatugoda *b* ...	do.	do.	38	—	38	8	—	—	5	25	5	21	296	29	I.
Mirihagoda *b* ..	do.	do	42	5	47	10	—	—	22	15	22	31	181	7	I to III.
Molagoda *b* .	do.	do.	60	—	60	19	—	—	21	20	21	34	234	7	I to IV.
Rambukkana *b* ...	do.	do.	70	—	70	8	—	—	20	42	20	39	217	28	I. to IV.
Ruwanwella *b* ..	do.	do.	58	—	58	8	—	—	20	30	20	31	332	52	I., III. & IV.
Dewela *b* ...	do.	C. M. S.	30	—	30	19	—	—	8*	19	8	13	59	0	I. to V.
Hewadiwela *m* ..	do.	do.	27	15	42	19	—	—	13*	17	13	15	94	50	I & II.
Kudagama *m* ...	do	do.	18	13	31	21	—	—	10†	9	10	16	61	50	I. & II.
			29247	12494	41741	13675	447	984	19851	7143	20946	26914	197623	0	

* Out of this number, 7 are included in the Capitation class.

† Out of this number, 9 are included in the Capitation class.

APPENDIX C.—II.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI. to VII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure. Rs.	cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP I.															
GALLE (FOUR GRAVETS) AND AKMIMANA.															
English Schools.															
Galle Central *b* ...	High	Govt.	72	—	72	10	40*	40	22	—	62	70	4,079	52	V. to VIII.
Galle *g* .	Middle	do.	15	60	75	6	—	5	52	12	57	72	2,764	97	I. to VII.
Galle Lower Central ...	Primary	do.	153	—	153	18	—	—	119	16	119	123	1,915	14	I. to IV.
Buona Vista *b* ...	High	Diocesan	115	—	115	54	8*	12	49	—	61	74	548	0	I. to VIII. & S.C.
Do. 1 Pupil Teacher ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	50	—
Mount Calvary *b* .	do.	R. C.	111	—	111	58	12*	15	38	—	53	76	412	50	I. to VIII. & S.C.
Do. 1 Pupil Teacher ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	50	—
Mount Calvary *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	67	67	29	—	—	38	—	38	46	160	0	I. to V.
Richmond College *b* ...	High	Wesleyan	246	—	246	97	34†	31	115	—	149	156	1,534	0	I. to VII. & S.C.
Anglo Vernacular Schools.															
Buona Vista Orphanage ...	—	Diocesan	—	39	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	39	900	0	—
Magalla *b* .	Middle	Wesleyan	113	—	113	60	—	4	48	1	52	60	289	50	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.															
Dadalla *g* ..	Primary	Govt.	6	46	52	—	—	—	15	37	15	27	156	36	I.
Akmimana *b* ..	do.	Wesleyan	50	—	50	18	—	—	31	1	31	34	161	50	I. to V.
Akmimana *g* ..	do.	do.	—	32	32	11	—	—	19	2	19	21	119	50	I. to V.
Dangedara *m* ...	Middle	Private	81	24	105	31	—	2	58	12	60	85	205	0	I. to VI.
Galle Industrial ..	Primary	Wesleyan	30	22	52	52	—	—	—	—	—	32	600	0	—
Hapugoda *g* ...	do.	do.	8	33	41	24	—	—	16	1	16	20	81	50	I. to III. & V.
Kaluwella *b* .	do.	Private	79	—	79	39	—	—	32	8	32	53	46	0	I. to V.
Kaluwella *b* ...	do.	C. M. S.	60	—	60	50	—	—	10	—	10	26	32	0	I. to III.
Kitulampitiya *b* ...	do.	do.	44	—	44	16	—	—	19	9	19	30	27	50	I. to V.
Kitulampitiya *g* ...	do.	do.	11	38	49	39	—	—	9	1	9	22	58	0	I., II., IV. & V.
Magalla *b* ..	do.	Private	72	—	72	35	—	2	35	—	37	47	31	0	I. to VI.
Richmond Hill *g* ...	Middle	Wesleyan	—	81	81	44	—	3	30	4	33	38	290	0	I. to IV. & VI.
Ukwatta *b* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	48	—	48	19	—	—	25	4	25	31	88	0	I. to V.
Wakwella *b* ..	do.	Wesleyan	59	—	59	36	—	—	21	1	22	30	36	50‡	I. to III., & V.
Walahanduwa *b* ...	do.	do.	62	—	62	27	—	—	29	6	29	40	133	0	I. to V.
GROUP II.															
BENTOTA-WALALLAWITI KORALE.															
English School.															
Balapitimodara *b* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	57	—	57	38	—	—	19	—	19	31	110	50	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular School.															
Bentota *b* ...	Middle	Govt	131	—	131	13	—	18	75	25	93	94	1,218	19	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Amugoda *b* ...	Primary	do.	45	—	45	1	—	—	34	10	34	35	218	85	I. to IV.
Awitawa *g* ..	do.	do.	—	25	25	11	—	—	8	6	8	18	151	31	I. & II.
Bentota *g* ...	do.	do.	—	127	127	30	—	—	74	23	74	108	401	56	I. to V.
Bodimduwa *g* ...	do.	do.	—	43	43	24	—	—	14	5	14	30	181	5	I. to III.
Dedduwa *g* ..	do.	do.	—	73	73	19	—	—	34	20	34	48	182	63	I. & II.
Elpitiya *b* ...	do.	do.	51	—	51	13	—	—	28	10	28	31	182	21	I. to IV.
Elpitiya *g* ...	do.	do.	—	32	32	7	—	—	15	10	15	20	181	91	I. & II.
Galboda *g* ...	do.	do.	—	45	45	45	—	—	New	School		30	126	22	—
Galwehera *b* ...	do.	do.	89	—	89	8	—	—	43	38	43	52	183	47	I. & II.
Galwehera *g* ...	do.	do.	—	60	60	11	—	—	15	34	15	33	182	57	I.
Haburukola *g* ...	do	do.	—	39	39	1	—	—	26	12	26	34	182	27	I. to III.
Horawala *b* ...	do.	do	54	—	54	4	—	—	31	19	31	26	181	16	I. to IV.
Horawala *g* ..	do.	do.	—	51	51	8	—	—	30	13	30	26	182	24	I., II. & IV.
Hungantota *b* ..	do	do.	75	—	75	13	—	—	39	23	39	50	243	43	I. to IV.
Induruwa *b* ...	Middle	do.	108	—	108	9	—	2	77	20	79	86	419	23	I. to VI.
Induruwa *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	85	85	24	—	—	49	12	49	60	202	51	I. to V.
Kosgoda *b* ..	do.	do.	72	—	72	9	—	—	39	24	39	52	188	39	I. to IV.

* This number is included in the other standards. † Out of this number, 31 are included in the other standards. ‡ Half Grant.

C.—II *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI to VIII.	Primary, Standards I to V	Capitation or Alphabet Class	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination on	Government Expenditure Rs. cts	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP II.—*continued.*														
BENTOTA-WALALLAWITI KORALE—*contd.*														
Vernacular Schools—contd.														
Kosgoda *g* ...	Primary	Govt.	—	40	40	10	—	—	12	18	12	24	181 7	I. & II.
Madampe *g* ...	do.	do.	—	37	37	3	—	—	10	24	10	21	236 48	I. & II.
Niyagama *b* ...	do.	do.	57	—	57	8	—	—	25	24	25	27	167 8	I to IV.
Omatta *b* ..	do.	do.	38	-	38	13	—	—	16	9	16	22	181 8	I & II.
Paragahatota *b* ...	do.	do.	57	—	57	1	—	—	33	23	33	33	266 97	I. to V.
Pitiga a *b* ...	do.	do.	56	—	56	5	-	—	34	17	34	41	182 33	I. to III.
Pituwa'a *b* ...	do.	do,	35	—	35	13	—	—	20	2	20	26	141 76	I. to III.
Pituwala *g* ..	do.	do.	12	21	33	33	New	School.		—	—	13	155 77	—
Robolg da *b* ..	do.	do.	61	—	61	13	—	—	28	20	28	43	267 57	I. to IV.
Welitara *b* ...	do.	do.	43	—	43	4	—	—	29	10	29	26	167 31	I. to III.
Welitara *g* ...	do.	do	—	60	60	15	—	—	32	13	32	42	182 42	I. to III.
Bentota *g* ...	do.	C. M. S.	7	26	33	12	—	—	16	5	16	27	64 0	I. to IV.
Dedduwa *b* ...	Middle	do.	61	—	61	36	—	2	22	1	24	29	49 0	I. to VI.
Goluamulla *g* ...	Primary	do.	24	30	54	34	—	—	18	17*	18	22	96 50	I. to V.
Poruguwa *b* ...	do.	do.	24	—	24	8	—	—	16	12†	16	17	101 0	I. to IV.
Uragaha *b* ...	do.	do.	28	—	28	9	—	—	15	10‡	15	15	56 50	I. to V.
GROUP III.														
GALLE WELLABODA PATTU.														
English Schools.														
Amblangoda *b* ...	Middle	Wesleyan	57	—	57	35	—	1	21	—	22	42	151 50	I to VI.
Dodanduwa *b* ...	do.	C.M.S.	46	—	46	12	—	3	31	—	34	34	250 50	II. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Hikkaduwa *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	133	1	134	12	—	5	74	43	79	85	752 67	I. to V. & VII.
Vernacular Schools.														
Akurala *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	82	—	82	15	—	—	36	31	36	37	275 39	I. to III.
Hikkaduwa *g* ...	do.	do.	—	93	93	18	—	—	43	32	43	63	181 67	I. to III.
Kahawa *g* ...	do.	do.	—	42	42	42	—	New	School		—	15	158 0	—
Weragoda *b* ...	do.	do.	100	—	100	18	—	—	57	25	57	61	222 11	I. to III.
Amblangoda *b* ...	do.	Wesleyan	79	—	79	51	—	—	24	4	24	37	77 0	I to III.
Amblangoda *g* ...	do.	do.	—	92	92	56	—	—	35	1	35	38	184 0	I. to IV.
Balapitimodera *m* ...	Middle	C.M.S.	40	34	74	22	—	1	41	10	42	49	162 50	I. to VI.
Boosa *b* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	102	—	102	64	—	—	34	4	34	47	136 0	I. to V.
Dodanduwa *b* ...	Middle	Private	124	—	124	43	—	6	65	10	71	84	346 50	I. to VI.
Dodanduwa *g* ..	Primary	C. M. S.	—	41	41	20	—	—	15	6	15	24	97 0	I. to V.
Gonapinnela *b* ...	do.	do.	52	—	52	43	—	—	7	2	7	28	22 0	I. to III.
Narigama *g* ...	do.	do.	7	23	30	11	—	—	18	1	18	20	98 0	I. to IV.
Patuwatta *b* ...	do.	do.	52	—	52	16	—	—	28	8	28	35	99 0	I. to V.
Piriwella *g* ...	do.	Wesleyan	13	49	62	45	—	—	13	4	13	29	74 50	I. to III.
Telwatta *b* ...	Middle	C. M. S.	55	—	55	23	—	2	23	7	25	34	115 50	I. to VI.
Totagamuwe *b* ...	Primary	do.	72	—	72	35	—	—	34	3	34	34	116 50	I. to V.
Watuge lara *b* ...	do.	Wesleyan	68	—	68	43	—	—	24	1	24	41	92 0	I. to III.
Wewala *g* ...	do.	C. M. S.	16	22	38	25	—	—	10	3	10	20	56 0	I. to V.
GROUP IV.														
GALLE GANGABODA PATTUWA.														
English School.														
Baddegama *b* ...	Middle	C. M. S.	63	—	63	20	—	4	39	—	43	42	290 50	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.														
Ampegama *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	75	—	75	9	—	—	52	14	52	45	182 54	I. to III.
Kimbiya *b* ...	do.	do.	40	—	40	9	—	—	18	13	18	30	182 33	I. & II.
Mabotuwana *b* ...	do.	do.	59	—	59	5	—	—	43	11	43	43	195 52	I. to III.
Nagoda *b* ...	do.	do.	48	—	48	5	—	—	31	12	31	35	309 84	I. to V.
Nugamulla *b* ...	do.	do.	56	1	57	12	—	—	7	38	7	30	289 94	I.
Telekada *b* ...	do.	do.	53	—	53	7	—	—	30	16	30	36	315 3	I. to V.
Yattalamatta *b* ...	do.	do.	50	—	50	—	—	—	35	15	35	38	200 82	I. to IV.

* Out of this number, 15 are included in the number examined. † This number is included in the number examined.
‡ Out of this number, 6 are included in the number examined.

C —II. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, viz whether Primary, Middle, or High	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys	Girls	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle Standards VI to VIII	Primary Standards I. to V	Capitation or Alphabet Class	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure Rs cts	Number of Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP IV.—*continued.*														
Galle Gangaboda Pattuwa—*contd.*														
Vernacular Schools—contd														
Baddegama *b* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	58	—	58	35	—	—	20	3	20	35	66 50	I. to IV.
Baddegama *g* ..	Middle	do.	—	51	51	24	—	5	20	2	25	34	163 0	I. to VII.
Ganegama *g* ..	Primary	do.	8	28	36	14	—	—	21	1	21	26	112 50	I. to V.
Habarakada *b* ...	do.	do.	51	4	55	44	—	—	6	5	6	23	35 0	I. to III.
Kotugoda *g* ...	Middle	do.	17	28	45	27	—	2	13	3	15	23	69 50	I. to III., V. & VII.
Lelwala *b* ...	do.	do.	50	—	50	30	—	1	13	6	14	14	41 50	I. to VI.
Mapalagama *b* ...	do.	do.	71	—	71	55	—	2	12	2	14	27	63 50	I. to VI.
GROUP VI.														
Talpe Pattuwa.														
English Schools.														
Ahangama *b* ...	Primary	Diocesan	80	—	80	40	—	—	40	—	40	51	279 0	I. to V.
Katukurunda *b* ...	High	do.	98	—	98	47	3*	9	42	—	51	62	482 0	I. to VII. &S.C.
1 Pupil Teacher ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	85 50	—
Talpe *b* ..	Primary	do.	54	—	54	25	—	—	29	—	29	38	81 25†	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.														
Angulugaha *b* ..	Primary	Govt.	37	—	37	37	closed		—	—	—	29	75 89	—
Howpe *b* ..	do.	do.	27	—	27	8	—	—	14	5	14	25	165 0	I. to IV.
Kodagoda *b*	do.	do.	58	—	58	17	—	—	26	15	26	31	234 30	I. to IV.
Magedara *b* ...	do.	do.	34	—	34	4	—	—	10	20	10	21	236 48	I.
Mipe *b* ...	do	do.	85	—	85	18	—	—	49	18	49	57	247 31	I. to IV.
Mipe *g* ..	do.	do.	—	32	32	3	—	—	23	6	23	25	180 0	I. to III. & V.
Polpogoda *b* ...	do.	do.	50	—	50	10	—	—	33	7	33	39	202 46	I. to V.
Walpola *b* ...	do	do.	43	—	43	18	—	—	14	11	14	29	165 0	I. to IV.
Kalahe *m* ...	do.	Wesleyan	53	27	80	52	—	—	25	3	25	38	116 50	I. to IV.
Metarambe *g* ...	do.	do.	—	35	35	18	—	—	15	2	15	21	59 50	I. to IV.
Metarambe *b* ...	do.	do.	75	—	75	40	—	—	33	2	33	48	138 50	I. to V.
Pilana *b* ...	do.	do.	58	—	58	34	—	—	23	1	23	32	97 0	I. to IV.
GROUP VII.														
Matara Four Gravets.														
English Schools.														
Matara *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	68	—	68	1	—	11	47	9	58	54	1,813 37	I to VII.
Matara *g* ...	Primary	do.	10	37	47	4	—	—	30	13	30	46	990 62	I. to V.
Nape *b* ..	High	Diocesan	69	—	69	27	8*	14	28	—	42	56	419 50	I. to VIII. &S.C.
Pallimulla *b* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	127	—	127	75	—	—	52	—	52	86	306 50	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.														
Matara *b* Tamil ...	Primary	Govt.	27	—	27	27	closed		—	—	—	16	168 9	—
Matara Fort *g* ...	do.	Wesleyan	8	65	73	49	—	—	19	5	19	32	123 50	I. to V.
Nape *b* ...	do.	Diocesan	150	—	150	52	—	—	93	5	93	104	425 50	I. to V.
Pallimulla *b* ...	do.	do.	97	—	97	57	—	—	33	7	33	49	139 0	I. to V.
Pamburana *m* ...	do.	do.	74	46	120	42	—	—	69	9	69	85	369 0	I. to V.
GROUP VIII.														
Weligam Korale.														
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Mirissa *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	165	—	165	15	—	8	82	60	90	114	896 82	I. to VI.
Weligama *b* ..	do.	do.	111	—	111	7	—	7	57	40	64	53	630 54	I. to IV. & VI.
Weligama *b* ...	do.	Diocesan	80	—	80	44	—	4	29	3	33	56	211 60	I. to VII.
Weligama *g* ...	do.	do.	—	65	65	45	—	2	14	4	16	34	139 50	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.														
Maliduwa *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	37	—	37	9	—	—	23	5	23	38	240 0	I. to IV.
Malimboda *b* ...	do.	do.	14	—	14	14	Closed		—	—	—	8	20 0	—
Mirissa *g* ...	Middle	Wesleyan	14	35	49	23	—	3	13	10	16	40	83 50	I. to VII.
Weligama *g* ..	do.	do.	—	89	89	48	—	3	35	3	38	38	257 0	I. to VI.

* This number is included in the other standards. † Half Grant.

C.—II. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI to VIII	Primary, Standards I to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure Rs. cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP IX.														
Matara Gangaboda Pattuwa.														
Vernacular Schools.														
Aturaliya *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	50	—	50	13	—	—	29	8	29	36	205 0	I. to IV.
Karagoda Veyangoda *b* ...	do	do.	47	—	47	47	Not	examined			—	30	45 0	—
Narandeniya *b* ...	do.	do.	52	—	52	17	—	—	26	9	26	33	146 10	I. to III.
Puhulwela *b* ...	do.	do.	46	—	46	9	—	—	24	13	24	35	162 98	I. to V.
Tihagoda *b* ..	do.	do.	38	—	38	6	—	—	19	13	19	26	153 69	I. to IV.
Godapitiya *m* ...	Middle	Wesleyan	62	24	86	58	—	1	21	6	22	41	108 0	I., II. & IV. to VI.
Meda Veyangoda *m* ...	Primary	do.	55	25	80	28	—	—	47	5	47	49	234 50	I. to V.
GROUP X.														
Kandaboda Pattuwa.														
Vernacular School.														
Hakmana *b* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	67	—	67	41	—	—	19	7	19	44	87 50	I. to V.
GROUP XI.														
Morowak Korale.														
Vernacular Schools.														
Beralapanatara *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	50	—	50	8	—	—	37	5	37	40	244 49	I. to IV.
Kotapola *b* ...	do.	do.	43	—	43	15	—	—	10	18	10	18	130 32	I. to III.
Morowaka *b* ...	do.	do.	36	—	36	4	—	—	22	10	22	29	241 8	I. to III.
Siyambalagoda *b* ..	do.	do.	38	—	38	7	—	—	16	15	16	20	178 78	I. to IV.
GROUP XII.														
Matara Wellaboda Pattuwa.														
Vernacular Schools.														
Gandara *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	88	—	88	6	—	—	46	36	46	65	206 25	I. to III.
Motagodara *b* ...	do.	do.	43	—	43	4	—	—	22	17	22	32	242 18	I. to IV.
Talalla *b* ...	do.	do.	78	—	78	7	—	—	38	33	38	35	186 7	I. to III
Talpawila *b* ...	do.	do.	45	—	45	3	—	—	17	25	17	27	137 50	I. & II.
Dikwella *m* ...	do.	Wesleyan	57	14	71	38	—	—	25	8	25	39	130 50	I. to V.
Dondara *b* ...	do.	do.	108	—	108	53	—	—	47	8	47	64	230 50	I. to V.
GROUP XIII.														
Giruwa Pattuwa.														
English School.														
Tangalla *m* ...	Middle	Diocesan	65	16	81	37	—	3	41	—	44	59	323 0	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.														
Dammulla *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	46	—	46	6	—	—	20	20	20	33	230 71	I. to IV.
Danketiya *b* ...	do.	do.	46	—	46	46	Closed		—	—	—	28	222 4	—
Getamanna *b* ...	do.	do.	22	—	22	5	—	—	9	8	9	15	240 0	I. & II.
GROUP XIV.														
Magam Pattuwa.														
Anglo-Vernacular School.														
Hambantota *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	25	—	25	7	—	1	4	13	5	23	491 11	II., III. & VI.
			7427	2255	9682	3639	105	234	4339	1500	4576	6144	43122 32	

APPENDIX C.—III.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI to VIII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure. Rs. cts	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP I.														
Town of Jaffna.														
English Schools.														
Chundikkuli *b* ...	High	C. M. S.	253	—	253	66	92*	86	95	—	187	208	1810 0	I. to VIII. & S. C.
Jaffna Central *b* ...	do.	Wesleyan	193	—	193	61	47†	68	64	—	132	142	1525 0	I. to VIII. & S. C.
Jaffna Convent *g* ...	Middle	R. C.	10	51	61	32	—	2	27	—	29	45	204 50	I. to V. & VII.
Jaffna *g* ...	Primary	Diocesan	6	31	37	16	—	—	21	—	21	22	129 0	I. to III.
Jaffna Pettah *b* ...	High	Private	104	—	104	37	18†	18	49	—	67	81	497 50	I. to VIII. & S. C.
Jaffna St. Patrick's College	do.	R. C.	227	—	227	98	46‡	45	83	—	129	185	1267 0	I. to VIII. & S. C.
1 Pupil teacher ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59 0	—
Vannarponnai *b* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	114	—	114	36	—	—	78	—	78	87	619 50	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Jaffna Boarding *g* ...	Middle	Wesleyan	—	110	110	40	—	22	48	—	70	83	1610 0	III. to VIII.
Jaffna Training *b* ..	—	do.	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	5	800 0	—
Jaffna Practising *b* ...	Middle	do.	28	—	28	6	—	22	—	—	22	26	311 50	VI. and VIII.
Vernacular Schools.														
Anaippanti *g* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	4	35	39	12	—	—	21	6	21	30	137 50	I. to V.
Chernia-street *m* ...	do.	do.	66	44	110	47	—	—	59	4	59	71	272 50	I. to IV.
Chetty-street *g* ...	do.	do.	1	34	35	20	—	—	9	6	9	15	43 0	I. to V.
Chundikkuli West *g* ...	do.	C. M. S.	18	32	50	22	—	—	17	11	17	31	92 50	I., II., IV. & V.
Chundikkuli Station *b* ...	do.	do.	78	—	78	22	—	—	42	14	42	52	158 50	I. to IV.
Chundikkuli Station *g* ..	do.	do.	—	47	47	17	—	—	18	12	18	32	115 0	I. to IV.
Jaffna Convent *g* ...	Middle	R. C.	—	112	112	47	—	3	40	2	43	86	1058 0	I. to VII.
Kariyur *b* ...	do.	do.	65	—	65	26	—	1	37	1	38	51	131 50	I. to VI.
Kariyur *g* ...	do.	do.	—	152	152	107	—	2	38	5	40	85	213 0	I. to VI.
Kottadi *m* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	86	9	95	26	—	—	55	14	55	58	222 0	I. to IV.
Nawanturai *m* ...	Middle	R. C.	55	15	70	8	—	4	41	17	45	50	243 50	I. to VI.
Pettah *g*	Primary	Wesleyan	—	38	38	12	—	—	21	5	21	27	128 0	I. to IV.
St. Charles' *b*	Middle	R. C.	68	—	68	17	—	2	43	6	45	62	149 0	I. to VI.
St. James' *b* ...	do.	do.	86	—	86	17	—	3	54	12	57	70	300 50	I. to VI.
St. Mary's *b* ...	Primary	do	110	—	110	29	—	—	64	17	64	88	249 0	I. to V.
Vannarponnai West *m* ...	do.	Wesleyan	61	26	87	27	—	—	38	22	38	53	188 50	I. to IV.
Vannarponnai West *m*	do	Private	141	12	153	50	—	—	92	11	92	96	348 65 191 75 403 0	I. to V.
GROUP II.														
Chundikkuli.														
Vernacular Schools.														
Ariyalai *m* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	52	—	52	31	—	—	19	2	19	27	61 50	I. to III.
Atikkadu *m* ...	do.	do.	52	7	59	9	—	—	37	13	37	45	152 50	I. to IV.
Colombogam *b* ...	Middle	R. C.	68	—	68	11	—	27	30	—	57	63	451 0	I. to VIII.
Industrial Department	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 0	—
2 Pupil Teachers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 0	—
Colombogam *b* ...	Primary	Private	108	—	108	36	—	—	65	7	65	94	332 50	I. to V.
Colombogam *m* ..	do.	C. M. S.	44	6	50	26	—	—	18	6	18	32	56 50	I. to V.
Colombogam Training *b* ...	—	R. C.	9	—	9	1	8	—	—	—	8	8	650 0	—
Naduteru *m* ...	Middle	C. M. S.	113	13	126	17	—	3	89	17	92	90	395 50	I. to VI.
Passiyur *b* ...	Primary	R. C.	70	—	70	18	—	—	46	6	46	46	220 0	I. to V.
GROUP III.														
Vannarponnai.														
Vernacular Schools.														
Periyapulam *m* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	46	30	76	30	—	—	28	18	28	47	117 50	I. to IV.
Uyarapulam *m* ...	do.	do.	53	35	88	39	—	—	33	16	33	51	181 50	I. to V.

* Out of this number, 86 are included in the other standards. † This number is included in the other standards.
‡ Out of this number, 45 are included in the other standards.

C.—III. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI to VIII	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.	Number examined	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination	Government Expenditure. Rs.	cts	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP IV.															
NALLUR.															
English School.															
Kokuvil *b* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	32	—	32	2	—	—	30	—	30	30	164	50	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.															
Kanthermadam *b* ...	Middle	Private	159	—	159	48	—	20	86	5	106	126	654	0	I. to VII.
Nallur Boarding *g* ...	do.	C. M. S.	—	54	54	2	—	20	32	—	52	49	1301	0	IV. to VIII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Kaikkula *m* ..	Primary	C. M. S.	44	14	58	30	—	—	20	8	20	36	62	0	I. to IV.
Kokkuvil *b* ...	do.	do.	59	—	59	24	—	—	25	10	25	42	48	50*	I. to V.
Kokkuvil *g* ...	do.	do.	—	33	33	15	—	—	18	—	18	22	97	0	I. to V.
Kokkuvil East *m* ...	do.	do.	51	—	51	7	—	—	37	7	37	38	97	50	I. to V.
Kokkuvil West *m* ...	do.	do.	62	8	70	24	—	—	37	9	37	44	125	0	I to IV.
Kondavil *b* ...	Middle	do.	100	—	100	41	—	6	43	10	49	64	213	0	I. to VI.
Kondavil *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	31	31	10	—	—	18	3	18	21	80	0	I. to IV.
Nallur South *g* ...	do.	do.	5	38	43	20	—	—	21	2	21	28	100	0	I. to V.
Nallur Station *b* ...	do.	do.	56	—	56	23	—	—	21	12	21	33	51	0	I. to IV.
Nallur Station *g* ..	do.	do.	—	32	32	9	—	—	21	2	21	27	42	0	I. to IV.
Temple-street *g* ...	do	do.	9	34	43	15	—	—	19	9	19	28	99	0	I to V.
Terunelveli *b* ...	do.	do.	72	—	72	14	—	—	48	10	48	57	152	50	I. to V.
Terunelveli *g* ...	do.	do.	—	30	30	4	—	—	18	8	18	23	104	0	I. to V.
GROUP V.															
KOPPAY.															
English School.															
Koppay *b* ..	Middle	C. M. S.	45	—	45	11	-	4	30	—	34	38	279	0	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools															
Koppay Training *b* ...	—	C. M. S.	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	450	0	—
Kopay Practising *b* ...	Middle	do.	32	-	32	4	—	28	—	—	28	29	365	0	VI. to VIII.
Urampary *m* ..	do.	Private	109	27	136	14	—	14	79	29	93	106	447	0	I. to VIII.
1 Pupil Teacher ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	0	—
Vernacular Schools.															
Irupalai *b* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	67	—	67	15	—	—	44	8	44	55	182	0	I. to V.
Irupalai *g* ...	do.	do.	—	33	33	9	—	—	14	10	14	23	80	0	I. to III.
Koilteru *m* ...	do.	do.	52	19	71	41	—		20	10	20	39	66	0	I. to III.
Kopay Station *b* ..	Middle	do.	65	—	65	16	—	7	31	11	38	47	185	0	I. to VII.
Kopay Station *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	34	34	10	—	—	18	6	18	24	105	50	I. to IV.
Nirvely *b* ...	Middle	do.	127	—	127	45	—	4	49	29	53	77	249	0	I. to VI. & VIII.
Nirvely *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	45	45	22	—	—	17	6	17	25	99	50	I. to III. & V.
Uralu *m* ...	Middle	do.	37	14	51	15	—	2	27	7	29	40	110	50	I to V. & VII.
Urampary *b* ...	do.	do.	90	—	90	32	—	2	50	6	52	73	231	50	I. to VI.
Urampary *g* ..	Primary	do.	—	50	50	12	—	—	22	16	22	40	122	0	I. to III. & V.
GROUP VI.															
PUTTUR.															
Anglo-Vernacular School.															
Puttur *b* ...	Middle	Wesleyan	58	—	58	21	—	3	31	3	34	44	198	0	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Achchilu *m* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	80	12	92	22	—	6	51	13	57	58	240	0	I. to VII.
Averankal *b* ...	do.	do.	97	—	97	36	—	—	54	7	54	68	264	0	I. to V.
Sirupiddi *m* ...	do.	do.	33	3	36	2	—	—	30	4	30	33	129	0	I. to V.
GROUP VII.															
ACHCHUWELI.															
Vernacular Schools.															
Achchuweli *b* ...	Middle	R. C.	43	—	43	13	—	4	24	2	28	32	137	0	I. to VI.
Achchuweli *m* ...	do.	American	84	15	99	36	—	5	35	23	40	61	182	50	I. to VI.
Valaly *m* ...	do.	do.	86	9	95	29	—	7	37	22	44	59	191	50	I. to VII.

* Half Grant.

C.—III *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure. Rs.	cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP VIII.															
MAYILIDDI.															
Anglo-Vernacular School.															
Palali *m* ...	Primary	American	42	2	44	15	—	1	25	3	26	32	80	0	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.															
Kadducan *g* ...	Primary	American	40	35	75	28	—	—	29	18	29	37	92	50	I to IV.
Koddukappulam *b* ..	Middle	R. C.	69	—	69	26	—	4	34	5	38	45	155	0	I. to VI.
Mayiliddi *m* ..	do.	do.	37	4	41	12	—	1	24	4	25	35	107	50	I. to VI.
Vasavilan *g* ...	Primary	do.	3	56	59	24	—	—	32	3	32	28	103	50	I. to IV.
Vasavilan *m* ...	do.	American	47	2	49	21	—	—	21	7	21	30	110	0	I. to V.
GROUP IX.															
TILLIPALLAI.															
English School.															
Tillipallai *b* ...	High	American	74	—	74	10	22*	22	42	—	64	61	703	0	II. to VIII. & S. C.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools															
Kollankalladdi *b* ...	Middle	American	69	—	69	10	—	17	38	4	55	54	296	0	I. to VIII.
Tayiddi *m* .	do.	do.	53	8	61	21	—	4	24	12	28	41	128	50	I. to VII.
Tillipallai Training *b* ...	—	do.	16	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	16	14	1400	0	—
Velichiddi *b* ..	do.	do.	60	—	60	15	—	2	43	—	45	63	121	0	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Kankesanturai *m* ..	Primary	R. C.	30	11	41	7	—	—	26	8	26	32	152	50	I. to V.
Kankesanturai *m* ..	Middle	American	123	2	125	13	—	2	93	17	95	96	334	0	I. to VI.
Karukampany *m* ...	do.	do	53	—	53	28	—	2	15	8	17	34	90	0	I. to VII.
Maviddapuram South *m* ...	do.	do.	44	14	58	3	—	4	32	19	36	44	208	0	I. to VI.
Maviddapuram North *m* ...	Primary	do.	66	10	76	14	—	2	44	16	46	52	162	0	I. to VI.
Punnalai *g* ..	do.	do.	—	36	36	—	—	—	25	11	25	30	162	0	I. to V.
Tillipallai South *g* ...	do.	do.	15	24	39	24		—	11	4	11	24	60	50	I. to IV.
Tillipallai Station *g* ..	do.	do.	—	48	48	24	—	—	23	1	23	27	113	50	I. to V.
Varuttalaivilan *m* ...	Middle	do.	66	7	73	14	—	4	35	20	39	51	186	50	I. to VI.
GROUP X.															
MALAKAM.															
English Schools.															
Alaveddi *b* ...	Primary	American	60	—	60	22	—	—	38	—	38	41	256	0	I. to V.
Mallakam *b* ...	Middle	Private	63	—	63	21	—	4	38	—	42	45	208	0	I. to VII.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.															
Erlalai South *m* ...	Middle	American	95	28	123	46	—	1	52	24	53	104	204	50	I. to VI.
Punnalekadducan South *m*	do.	Private	122	7	129	50	—	13	47	19	60	76	243	50	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Alaveddi *m* ..	Middle	R. C.	154	19	173	15	—	17	109	32	126	131	585	0	I to VIII.
Alaveddi North *b* ..	Primary	American	68	—	68	15	—	—	41	12	41	48	156	50	I. to V.
Alaveddi North *g* ...	do.	do.	—	37	37	16	—	—	14	7	14	22	54	0	I. to V.
Alaveddi South *m* ...	do.	do.	51	7	58	14	—	—	36	8	36	38	61	0†	I. to V.
Chunnakam *b* .	do.	do.	104	—	104	55	—	—	41	8	41	55	183	0	I. to V.
Chunnakam *g* ...	do.	do.	17	74	91	29	—	—	37	25	37	68	75	50	I. to V.
Erlalai North *m* ...	do.	do.	61	19	80	19	—	—	43	18	43	51	213	0	I. to V.
Erlalai North *g* ...	Middle	do	13	29	42	3	—	1	14	24	15	29	101	0	I. to VI.
Mallakam *m* ...	Primary	do.	34	21	55	17	—	—	29	9	29	45	125	0	I. to IV.
Punnalikadducan *m* ...	do.	do.	52	8	60	18	—	—	35	7	35	43	103	0	I. to V
GROUP XI.															
UDUVIL.															
English School.															
Uduvil *b* ...	Middle	American	46	—	46	25	—	1	20	—	21	31	117	50	I. to VI.

* This number is included in the other standards. † Half Grant.

C.—III. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI. to VIII	Primary, Standards I to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class	Number examined	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination	Government Expenditure. Rs.	cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP XI.—*continued.*															
UDUVIL—*contd.*															
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.															
Eruvil *b* ...	Middle	Private	111	—	111	22	—	10	61	18	71	83	178	50	I. to VII.
Uduvil *b* ...	do.	do.	132	—	132	45	—	25	56	6	81	91	118	0	I. to VII.
Uduvil Boarding *g* .	do.	American	—	55	55	6	—	24	25	—	49	51	1294	0	V. to VII.
1 Pupil Teacher ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	0	—
Vernacular Schools.															
Chankuveli *b* ...	do.	Private	58	—	58	14	—	3	34	7	37	43	151	0	I. to VI.
Chankuveli *g* ...	Primary	American	23	39	62	47	—	—	12	3	12	35	35	50	I. to IV.
Eruvil *g* ...	do.	do.	16	80	96	59	—	—	11	26	11	48	90	0	I. to IV.
Kanderodai *m* ...	do.	do.	32	11	43	12	—	—	22	9	22	33	80	0	I. to IV.
Uduvil Station *b* ...	do.	do.	51	—	51	13	—	—	27	11	27	33	80	0	I. to IV.
Uduvil Station *g* ...	do.	do.	—	63	63	20	—	—	37	6	37	43	229	50	I. to V.
GROUP XII.															
MANNIPPAY.															
English Schools.															
Manippay Central *b* ...	High	Private	89	—	89	18	25*	24	47	—	71	68	593	0	I. to VIII. & S.C.
Manippay Standard *b* ...	do.	American	80	—	80	25	10*	11	44	—	55	55	512	0	I. to VII. & S.C.
Navali North *b* .	Middle	do.	55	—	55	26	—	1	28	—	29	45	165	50	I. to VI.
Navali South *b* ...	do.	do.	76	—	76	17	—	9	50	—	59	68	502	0	I. to VII.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.															
Anaikkoddai North *b* ...	Middle	American	105	—	105	51	—	5	42	7	47	80	209	50	I. to VII.
Annaikkoddai *b* ...	do.	Private	80	—	80	33	—	11	35	1	46	68	298	50	I. to VIII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Anaikkoddai South *g* ...	Primary	American	—	48	48	23	—	—	14	11	14	26	78	0	I. to IV.
Anaikkoddai West *m* ...	do.	do.	45	4	49	14	—	—	28	7	28	37	140	50	I. to V.
Chandirupay *g* ...	Middle	do.	22	23	45	19	—	1	19	6	20	33	109	0	I. to VI.
Kadduddai *m* ...	do.	do.	47	15	62	12	—	4	39	7	43	50	155	50	I. to VI.
Makiappiddi *b* ...	Primary	American	66	—	66	8	—	—	48	10	48	51	186	50	I. to V.
Makiappiddi *g* ...	do.	do.	—	33	33	4	—	—	23	6	23	21	95	50	I. to IV.
Manippay Central *m* ...	do.	Private	70	12	82	22	—	—	46	14	46	57	150	0	I. to V.
Manippay South *m* ...	do.	do.	49	48	97	34	—	—	60	3	60	64	316	0	I. to IV.
Manippay Station *g* ...	Middle	American	4	70	74	31	—	2	30	11	32	42	165	50	I. to VI.
Navali *m* ...	Primary	R. C.	22	20	42	20	—	—	18	4	18	31	51	0	I. to IV.
Navali North *m* ..	do.	American	32	46	79	21	—	—	36	22	36	58	177	0	I. to V.
Navali South *m* ...	Middle	do.	40	28	68	17	—	1	40	10	41	61	189	0	I. to VI.
Navali Ragged ...	Primary	do.	34	15	49	21	—	—	20	8	20	36	66	50	I & II.
Sutumalai *b* ...	do.	Private	75	—	75	20	—	—	42	13	42	58	214	50	I. to V.
Sutumalai *g* ...	do.	American	24	37	61	35	—	—	16	10	16	38	68	50	I. to IV.
GROUP XIII.															
PANDATERIPPU.															
English School.															
Pandateripp *b* ...	Middle	American	64	—	64	32	—	7	25	—	32	35	384	0	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Cheruvelan *m* ...	Primary	R. C.	83	34	117	43	—	4	67	3	71	61	290	50	I. to VII.
Cheruvelan *m* ...	do.	American	67	14	81	72	—	—	8	1	8	70	8	50	I. to V.
Chillalai *m* ...	Middle	R. C.	54	23	77	15	—	3	54	5	57	53	304	0	I. to VI.
Matakal *b* ...	do.	do.	72	—	72	11	—	5	37	19	42	55	191	0	I. to VI.
Matakal East *m* ...	do.	American	45	9	54	22	—	2	24	8	26	33	46	25†	I. to VI.
Matakal *g* ...	Primary	R. C.	—	44	44	20	—	—	18	6	18	29	70	50	I. to IV.
Matakal West *m* ...	Middle	American	51	16	67	9	—	5	47	6	52	52	266	50	I. to VI.
Nunasai *m* ...	Middle	American	44	18	62	8	—	9	34	11	43	57	189	0	I. to VII.
Pandateripp *b* ...	Primary	do.	46	2	48	23	—	—	17	8	17	29	75	50	I. to IV.
Pandateruppu Station *g* ...	do.	do.	—	36	36	17	—	—	15	4	15	20	77	0	I. to III.
GROUP XIV.															
CHANKANAI.															
English School.															
Moolay *b* ...	Primary	American	31	—	31	6	—	—	25	—	25	27	178	50	I. to V.

* This number is included in the other standards.

† Half Grant.

C.—III. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI. to VII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure. Rs.	cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP XIV—*continued.*															
CHANKANAI—*continued.*															
Vernacular Schools.															
Chankanai *m* ..	Primary	American	64	12	76	21	—	—	42	13	42	56	128	50	I. to V.
Chulipuram Central *b* ...	Middle	do.	95	—	95	18	—	7	54	16	61	71	383	50	I. to VI.
Chulipuram East *m* .	Primary	do.	40	12	52	2	—	—	48	2	48	40	157	0	I. to V.
Moolay *m* ..	do.	do	73	35	108	33	—	—	71	4	71	82	309	50	I. to IV.
Pannakam North *m* ..	do.	do.	43	26	69	23	—	—	28	18	28	47	144	0	I. to IV.
Pannakam South *m* ...	do.	do.	43	21	64	27	—	—	32	5	32	39	109	50	I. to V.
Ponnalai *m* —	Middle	do.	55	5	60	15	—	2	38	5	40	48	143	0	I. to V. & VII.
Tolpuram *m* .	Primary	do.	38	10	48	9	—	—	21	18	21	42	79	50	I. to IV.
Vaddiladippu *b* ..	Middle	do.	54	—	54	8	—	5	38	3	43	50	198	50	I. to VI.
GROUP XV.															
BATTICOTTA.															
English Schools.															
Araly North *b* ..	Middle	American	38	—	38	21	—	1	16	—	17	32	88	0	I. to VI.
Batticotta *b* ...	High	do.	189	—	189	67	29*	46	76	—	122	151	1477	0	I. to VIII. & S.C
2 Pupil Teachers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	0	—
Batticotta East *b* ..	Middle	do.	46	—	46	16	—	4	26	—	30	31	308	50	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.															
Araly South-east *m* ...	Primary	American	21	30	51	22	—	—	26	3	26	35	160	50	I. to V.
Araly south west *m* .	do.	do.	29	5	34	5	—	—	26	3	26	33	87	0	I. to V.
Batticotta East *b* ...	do.	do.	100	1	101	24	—	—	59	18	59	75	232	0	I. to V.
Batticotta Station *b* ...	do.	do	81	—	81	11	—	—	51	19	51	66	197	0	I. to V.
Batticotta Station *g* ..	do.	do.	—	48	48	3	—	—	30	15	30	38	167	50	I. to V.
Batticotta West *m* .	Middle	do.	57	4	61	15	—	2	34	10	36	46	169	0	I. to VI.
Carpenter street *m* ..	do.	do.	75	9	84	30	—	3	40	11	43	61	254	0	I. to VI.
Chittenkeny *m* ..	Primary	do.	42	4	46	6	—	.	35	5	35	38	149	0	I. to V.
Pulavattai *m* .	Middle	do.	78	3	81	2	—	5	63	11	68	70	411	50	I. to VI.
Thunavi *m* ..	do.	do.	57	16	73	25	—	5	37	6	42	51	122	0	I. to VII.
GROUP XVI.															
UDUPIDDI.															
English School.															
Udupiddi *b* ...	Primary	American	39	—	39	17	—	—	22	—	22	30	107	0	I., II., IV. & V.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.															
Tendamanar *m* ..	Middle	American	61	22	83	23	—	2	40	18	42	51	241	0	I. to V. & VII.
Udupiddi Boarding *g* ..	do.	do.	—	31	31	4	—	21	6	—	27	28	641	0	V. to VII.
Valveddittorai *b* ...	do.	do.	91	—	91	42	—	5	36	8	41	57	219	0	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.															
Kampamoody *m* ...	Primary	American	47	3	50	10	—	—	26	14	26	34	113	0	I. to III.
Karanavai *m* ...	do	do.	44	9	53	3	—	—	32	18	32	33	153	50	I. to IV.
Kattawattai *m* ...	Middle	do.	66	—	66	13	—	2	36	15	38	46	193	50	I. to VI.
Palekandi *m* ...	Primary	do.	49	9	58	19	—	—	21	18	21	39	96	50	I. to IV.
Udupiddi *b* ...	do.	do.	137	—	137	50	—	—	51	36	51	80	224	50	I. to V.
Udupiddi Station *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	58	58	19	—	—	32	7	32	38	123	50	I. to V.
Valveddittorai *g* ...	Middle	do.	—	45	45	9	—	1	29	6	30	29	58	0	I. to VI.
Vulviddi *m* ...	Primary	do.	83	26	109	10	—	—	70	29	70	94	260	50	I. to V.
GROUP XVII.															
KADDAWELI.															
Anglo-Vernacular School.															
Ploly *b* ...	Middle	Wesleyan	113	—	113	35	—	6	59	13	65	56	293	0	I. to VIII.
1 Pupil Teacher ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	0	—
Vernacular Schools.															
Kaddaweli *m* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	100	26	126	41	—	3	71	11	74	63	387	50	I. to VI.
Karaweddi East *b* ...	Middle	do.	70	—	70	8	—	1	38	23	39	41	216	50	I. to VI.
Karaweddi West *b* ...	do.	do.	92	—	92	26	—	2	50	14	52	59	288	50	I. to VI.
Nelliyadi *b* ...	do.	do.	72	—	72	1	—	5	39	27	44	46	279	50	I. to VI.
Nelliyadi *g* ...	do.	do.	—	52	52	5	—	1	15	31	16	28	137	0	I. to VI.
Nukavil *m* ...	do.	do.	72	5	77	23	—	2	40	12	42	40	204	0	I. to VII.
Tikkam *m* ...	do.	do.	53	1	54	8	—	3	27	16	30	33	147	50	I. to VI.
Tunnalai East *b* ...	do.	do.	62	—	62	29	—	2	27	4	29	31	167	50	I. to VI.
Tunnalai West *m* ...	do.	do.	107	25	132	6	—	7	91	28	98	66	542	0	I. to VI.

* This number is included in the other standards.

C.—III. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, *i.e.* whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination — Boys.	Girls.	Total	Number not presented for Examination or Caution.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department — Superior.	Middle, Standards VI to VIII.	Primary, Standards I to V	Capitation or Alphabet Class	Number examined	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination	Government Expenditure Rs.	cts	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP XVII.—*continued*															
KADDAWELI—*contd.*															
Vernacular Schools—contd.															
Vateri North *b* ...	Middle	Wesleyan	80	—	80	26	—	3	39	12	42	42	162	0	I. to VI.
Vateri South *b* ...	do.	R. C.	63	3	66	8	—	4	40	14	44	46	160	0	I. to VI.
GROUP XVIII.															
POINT PEDRO.															
English Schools.															
Point Pedro Central *b* ...	High	Wesleyan	88	—	88	64	6*	5	19	—	24	36	271	0	I. to VII.
Point Pedro Grammar *b* ...	do.	Private	77	—	77	24	9*	9	44	—	53	58	748	0	I. to VII.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.															
Point Pedro Boarding *g* ...	Middle	Wesleyan	—	37	37	5	—	10	22	—	32	33	801	0	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Alway North *b* ...	Middle	do.	90	—	90	35	—	5	46	4	51	60	293	0	I. to VI
Alway North *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	36	36	21	—	. .	12	3	12	21	63	50	I. to V.
Alway South *g* ...	Middle	do.	—	36	36	1	—	5	23	7	28	23	217	0	I. to VI.
Katkovilam *m* ...	Primary	do.	63	10	73	33	—	—	28	12	28	47	128	50	I. to V.
Matanai *m* ..	Middle	do.	50	27	77	45	—	5	23	4	28	39	136	50	I. to VI.
Point Pedro *b* ...	do	do.	53	—	53	17	—	2	29	5	31	38	146	0	I. to VI.
Point Pedro *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	34	34	15	—	—	15	4	15	21	87	0	I. to III.
Point Pedro *b* ...	do.	Private	96	—	96	20	—	—	64	12	64	77	287	50	I. to V.
Succoddai *m* ...	do.	Wesleyan	56	13	69	24	—	—	41	4	41	41	225	50	I. to V.
Tampaiceddi *g* ...	do.	do.	—	31	31	9	—	—	19	3	19	20	123	0	I. to IV.
Tampaiceddi *b* ...	Middle	do.	78	—	78	40	—	2	29	7	31	44	165	0	I. to VI.
Tattateru *b* ...	do.	do.	114	—	114	17	—	6	75	16	81	80	497	50	I. to VI.
Tattateru *g* ...	do.	do.	—	35	35	10	—	1	22	3	22	21	64	0†	I. to VI.
Tumpalai *b* ...	Primary	do.	86	—	86	29	—	—	50	7	50	61	228	50	I. to V.
Tumpalai *g* ...	do	do.	—	26	26	5	—	—	10	11	10	20	64	0	I. to III.
Tumpalai *m* ...	do.	R. C.	39	14	53	8	—	—	38	7	38	44	207	0	I. to V.
GROUP XIX.															
TENMIRADCHCHI.															
English School.															
Chawakacheheri *b* ...	High	American	61	—	61	28	—	3	30	—	33	35	247	50	I. to VII. & S.C.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.															
Kaithadi *m* ...	Middle	C. M. S.	82	—	82	23	—	10	43	6	53	63	267	0	I. to VII.
Munthuvil East *b* ..	do.	American	74	—	74	24	—	2	28	20	30	42	50	0	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Chawakacheheri *g* ...	Primary	do.	14	22	36	13	—	—	19	4	19	28	78	0	I. to IV.
Kaithadi Nunavil *m* ...	Middle	do.	56	1	57	10	—	5	38	4	43	40	202	0	I. to VI.
Kalvayal *m* ...	Primary	do.	58	2	60	21	—	—	31	8	31	34	115	50	I. to III.
Koilakandi *m* ...	do.	C. M. S.	47	3	50	33	—	—	13	4	13	29	67	0	I. to V.
Koilkudiyiruppu *m* ...	do.	American	67	7	74	32	—	—	27	15	27	41	111	50	I. to V.
Madduvil North *m* ...	do.	do.	57	3	60	16	—	—	38	6	38	33	132	0	I. to V.
Madduvil South *b* ...	do.	do.	50	—	50	14	—	—	33	3	33	31	101	50	I. to IV.
Madduvil South *g* ...	do.	do.	—	40	40	13	—	—	20	7	20	23	101	0	I. to IV.
Mesalai North *m* ...	Middle	do.	69	2	71	37	—	2	26	6	28	41	148	0	I. to IV., VI. & VII.
Mesalai South *m* ...	do.	do.	84	7	91	12	—	2	60	17	62	54	215	50	I. to VI.
Muntuvil West *b* ...	do.	do.	50	—	50	12	—	2	34	2	36	33	102	50	I. to IV. & VI.
Navatkuli *m* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	54	4	58	15	—	—	38	5	38	46	155	50	I. to V.
Nunavil East *m* ...	do.	American	55	4	59	13	—	—	40	6	40	34	149	50	I. to IV.
Nunavil West *g* ...	do.	do.	—	32	32	9	—	—	17	6	17	21	76	0	I. to III. & V.
Nunavil West *b* ...	Middle	do.	58	—	58	21	—	1	31	5	32	34	84	0	I. to VI.
Periyamavadi *m* ...	Primary	do.	56	2	58	19	—	1	26	12	27	30	102	50	I. to VI.
Tanankalapu *m* ...	do.	do.	51	5	56	21	—	—	25	10	25	33	106	0	I. to IV.
GROUP XX.															
PACHCHELAPPALI.															
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.															
Kodikamam *b* ...	Middle	American	64	2	66	32	—	2	23	9	25	37	128	50	I. to VII.
Varany Station *m* ..	do.	do.	67	1	68	15	—	14	29	10	43	38	257	50	I. to IV. & VI. to VIII.

* This number is included in the other standards.

† Half Grant.

C.—III. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI. to VIII	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure. Rs.	cts.	Number of Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination
GROUP XX.—*continued.*															
PACHCHILAPPALLI—*contd.*															
Vernacular Schools.															
Ampan *m* ...	Middle	American	43	4	47	17	—	6	14	10	20	30	85	50	I. to VI.
Chettycurichchy Punarin *m*	Primary	C. M. S.	32	2	34	18	—	—	16*	15	16	15	107	0	I. to V.
Elutumadduvil *m* ...	do.	do.	40	7	47	10	—	—	33	4	33	31	123	50	I. to IV.
Ketpali *m* ...	do.	American	44	16	60	29	—	—	28	3	28	33	64	0	I. to IV.
Kudatanai South *m* ...	do.	do.	55	2	57	12	—	—	32	13	32	34	127	0	I. to IV.
Merusuvil *m* ...	Middle	R. C.	49	13	62	21	—	5	26	10	31	39	204	0	I. to VII.
Nallur Punarin *m* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	26	11	37	15	—	—	19	3	19	28	59	0	I. to V.
Odduveli *m* ...	Middle	American	88	19	107	17	—	3	71	16	74	53	302	50	I. to VII.
Pallai *m* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	74	5	79	19	—	—	48	12	48	58	208	0	I. to V.
Sorampattu *m* ..	do.	do.	42	13	55	31	—	—	21	3	21	27	89	50	I. to III.
Udutturai *m* ...	do.	do.	36	5	41	8	—	—	22	11	22	30	123	50	I. to V.
Usan *m* ..	Middle	American	60	16	76	10	—	7	47	12	54	41	285	0	I. to VI.
Varany North *b* ...	do.	do.	56	—	56	7	—	3	39	7	42	39	213	50	I. to VI.
Vempodukeni *m* ..	Primary	C. M. S.	66	12	78	13	—	—	45	20	45	47	258	50	I. to V.
Yattalai *m* ..	Middle	American	53	—	53	8	—	2	33	10	35	35	181	0	I. to VI.
GROUP XXI.															
MULLAITTIVU.															
Anglo-Vernacular School.															
St. Patrick's, Mullaittivu *b*	do.	R. C.	63	—	63	11	—	12	39	1	51	46	209	75†	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Chunnalie *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	27	4	31	6	—	—	13	12	13	29	193	71	I. to III.
Kokkuthodivai *b* ...	do.	do.	24	3	27	4	—	—	18	5	18	18	208	64	I. and II.
Mattalan *b* ...	do.	do.	19	7	26	—	—	—	18	8	18	22	201	78	I. to III.
Mulliavalai *m* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	61	11	72	12	—	—	39	21	39	52	164	0	I. to V.
Tannyuttoe *m* ...	do.	do.	57	7	64	33	—	—	22	9	22	43	94	0	I. to V.
Vavuniya-Vilankulam *m* ...	do.	do.	23	1	24	9	—	—	13	2	13	17	64	0	I. to V.
GROUP XXII.															
MANNAR.															
English Schools.															
Mannar Good Shepherd's *b*	Middle	R. C.	45	—	45	12	—	7	26	—	33	41	286	50	I. to VII.
Mannar *m* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	30	8	38	18	—	—	20	—	20	33	185	0	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.															
Mannar Good Shepherd' *m*	Primary	R. C.	59	50	109	54	—	—	48	7	48	97	235	0	I. to V.
Mannar *m* ..	do.	Wesleyan	42	3	45	29	—	—	16	—	16	31	67	0	I. to IV.
Navatkulam *m* ...	do.	R. C.	62	26	88	57	—	—	21	10	21	36	93	50	I. to III.
Pesalai *m* ...	do.	do.	67	25	92	36	—	—	46	10	46	45	222	50	I. to V.
Talamannar *m* ...	do.	do.	80	11	91	22	—	—	55	14	55	77	201	50	I. to V.
Thayilankudiruppu *m* ...	do.	Wesleyan	34	8	42	16	—	—	13‡	26	13	24	127	50	I & II.
Vankalai *m* ...	do.	R. C.	96	50	146	18	—	—	75	53	75	130	411	50	I. to III.
Vedutaltivu *b* ...	do.	do.	40	3	43	2	—	—	25	16	25	33	115	0	I. to III.
GROUP XXIII.															
THE ISLANDS.															
English School.															
Punkudutivu West *b* ...	Middle	American	39	—	39	5	—	2	32	—	34	81	49	0	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.															
Analaitivu *m* ..	Middle	do.	64	13	77	38	—	1	31	7	32	50	109	0	I. to VII.
Kayts *b* ...	do.	R. C.	138	—	138	46	—	10	77	5	87	79	446	50	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.															
Allapiddi *m* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	38	5	43	21	—	—	15	7	15	30	49	0	I. to V.
Allapiddi *m* ...	do.	R. C.	50	10	60	22	—	—	36	2	36	42	121	50	I. to V.
Charavanni *m* ...	Middle	American	71	15	86	30	—	2	34	20	36	52	136	50	I. to VI.
Churuvil *m* ...	do	R. C.	34	8	42	13	—	3	19	7	22	32	87	0	I. to VI.
Delft, Mullaittivu *m* ...	do.	do.	44	13	57	12	—	5	28	12	33	43	178	0	I. to VI.
Delft, Nadukurichi *b* ...	do.	do.	71	—	71	10	—	4	49	8	53	46	250	50	I. to VI.
Delft, Nadukurichi *g* ..	Primary	do.	—	52	52	16	—	—	31	5	31	35	223	50	I. to V.

* 15 excluded in capitation. † Half Grant. ‡ This is included in the capitation.

C.—III. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, *i.e.* whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure. Rs. cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP XXIII.—*continued.*														
THE ISLANDS—*contd.*														
Vernacular Schools—contd.														
Delft West *m* ...	Primary	R. C.	50	10	60	16	—	—	32	12	32	33	139 0	I. to IV.
Irrupiddi *m* ...	Middle	American	45	5	50	15	—	1	25	9	26	35	115 50	I. to VI.
Kayts (St. Peter's) *g* ..	Primary	R. C.	—	76	76	31	—	—	42	3	42	51	240 0	I. to V.
Karampan *m* ...	do.	do.	79	11	90	31	—	—	45	14	45	64	155 50	I. to V.
Mandaitivu *m* ...	do.	do.	35	22	57	8	—	—	30	19	30	38	162 50	I. to V.
Mandaitivu *m* ..	do.	C. M. S.	71	2	73	18	—	—	40	15	40	45	192 50	I. to V.
Mankumpan *m* ...	do.	do.	43	5	48	22	—	—	17	9	17	30	70 0	I. to III. & V.
Narantanai *m* ...	do.	R. C.	58	23	81	19	—	—	52	10	52	50	231 0	I. to IV.
Nainativu *m* ...	do.	American	57	1	58	26	—	—	26	6	26	36	58 50	I. to V.
Punkudutivu East *m* ...	do.	do.	77	1	78	26	—	—	42	5	42	34	147 0	I. to IV.
Punkudutivu West *m*	do.	do.	37	19	56	26	—	—	7	23	7	25	45 50	I. to IV.
Valanai East *m* ...	Middle	do.	72	2	74	35	—	3	25	11	28	37	116 50	I. to VI.
Valanai Sivite *b* ...	Primary	Private	133	—	133	30	—	—	95	8	95	95	330 0	I. to V.
Valanai South *m* ..	do.	American	44	3	47	6	—	—	24	17	24	33	100 50	I. to IV.
GROUP XXIV.														
KARATIVU.														
English School.														
Tankodai *b* ...	Middle	do.	46	—	46	18	—	2	26	—	28	30	228 0	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.														
Kalapuny *m* ...	do.	do.	68	7	75	11	—	4	56	4	60	62	206 50	I. to VI.
Karaitivu Ragged ...	Primary	do.	47	5	52	21	—	—	14	17	14	31	73 50	I. to III.
Karunkali *m* ...	Middle	do.	57	5	62	6	—	3	38	15	41	45	157 0	I. to VI.
Tankoddi West *m* ...	do.	do.	76	4	80	26	—	6	41	7	47	65	169 50	I. to VII.
Valantalai North *m* ...	do.	do.	88	5	93	18	—	6	61	8	67	73	270 50	I. to VII.
Valantalai South *b* ...	do.	do.	124	—	124	46	—	5	61	12	66	100	290 0	I. to VII.
Valantalai South *g* ...	do.	do.	—	38	38	16	—	1	18	3	19	27	122 50	I. to V. & VII
			16323	4419	20742	6419	338	1074	10543	2693	11658	14350	69984 3	

APPENDIX C.—IV.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Name of School.	Class, *i.e.* whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure. Rs. cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP I.														
TRINCOMALEE NORTH.														
Vernacular Schools.														
Mathavachchi *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	18	—	18	5	—	—	11	2	11	13	185 44	I. to V.
Panikadumurippu *b* ...	do.	do.	24	2	26	6	—	—	9	11	9	17	186 85	I. & II.
Champaltivu *m* ...	do.	Wesleyan	21	3	24	6	—	—	11*	18	11	16	102 50	I. to IV.
Kuchchaveli *m* ...	do.	do.	32	—	32	9	—	—	10*	23	10	20	102 0	I. to IV.
Nilavely *m* ...	do.	do.	45	9	54	25	—	—	22	7	22	36	81 50	I. to V.
Pulmodai *m* ...	do.	do.	45	—	45	28	—	—	6*	17	6	17	73 50	I. to III. & V.
Tiriyai *m* ...	do.	do.	25	1	26	9	—	—	10*	17	10	14	93 50	I. to IV.
Thennamaravadai *m* ...	do.	do.	26	5	31	—	—	—	26*	31	26	26	151 0	I. to V.
Uppuveli *m* ...	do.	do.	40	11	51	27	—	—	17	7	17	22	49 50	I. to V.

* Included in the Capitation.

C.—IV. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure. Rs. cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP II.														
TRINCOMALEE CENTRAL.														
English Schools.														
St. Joseph's *b* ...	Middle	R. C.	46	—	46	26	—	3	17	—	20	33	188 50	I. to IV. & VI. to VIII.
St. Mary's *g* ...	do.	do.	2	22	24	16	—	4	4	—	8	21	82 0	I. to IV. & VI. & VII.
Trincomalee Central *b* ...	High	Wesleyan	114	—	114	37	18*	17	60	—	77	76	828 50	I. to VII. & S. C.
1 Pupil Teacher ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 0	—
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Trincomalee *b*	Middle	Govt.	77	—	77	32	—	1	38	6	39	47	766 49	I. to V. & VII.
Trincomalee Boarding *g* ...	do.	Wesleyan	—	26	26	10	—	2	13	1	15	18	301 0	II. to VI.
Vernacular Schools														
Perunthern *b* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	144	—	144	71	—	—	45	28	45	68	193 0	I. to V.
Perunthern *g* ...	do	do.	—	41	41	22	—	—	15	4	15	19	68 50	I., II., IV. & V.
St Joseph's *b* ...	Middle	R. C.	70	—	70	38	—	1	25	6	26	45	128 50	I. to IV. & VI.
St. Mary's *g* ...	do.	do.	—	88	88	62	—	2	24	—	26	38	164 50	I. to VI.
Trincomalee *b* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	57	—	57	36	—	—	20	1	20	38	76 0	I. to V.
GROUP III.														
TRINCOMALEE SOUTH.														
Vernacular Schools.														
Ichchelampattai *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	25	—	25	7	—	—	14	4	14	15	153 77	I. to IV.
Kiniyai *b* ...	do	do	46	—	46	4	—	—	20	22	20	30	191 7	I. to IV.
Kottiyar *b* ...	do.	do.	66	—	66	18	—	—	21	27	21	33	186 4	I. to IV.
Nachchikuda *b* .	do.	do.	35	—	35	6	—	—	25	4	25	26	190 3	I. to V.
Toppur *b* ...	do	do	44	—	44	44	New	School.	—	—	25	60 0	—	—
Champur *m* ..	do.	Wesleyan	36	—	36	9	—	—	12	27	12	20	123 0	I. to III.
Chamur *m* ...	do.	do.	37	1	38	8	—	—	14	30	14	27	142 50	I. to III.
Kottiyar *m* ...	Middle	R. C.	47	2	49	11	—	11	23	4	34	35	164 0	I. to VII.
Mallekattivu *b* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	23	5	28	3	—	—	20	25	20	20	140 50	I. to IV.
Periyakuiyai *b* ..	do.	do.	75	—	75	26	—	—	45	4	45	46	184 0	I. to IV.
GROUP IV.														
BATTICALOA NORTH														
Vernacular Schools.														
Maruodai *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	55	—	55	23	—	—	27	5	27	49	178 33	I. to IV.
Chandivali *m* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	29	—	29	2	—	—	19‡	27	19	23	143 50	I. to III.
Chenkalladi *m* ...	do.	do.	40	4	44	11	—	—	26‡	7	26	34	107 50	I. to IV.
Chittankudi *m* ...	Middle	do.	104	—	104	41	—	2	43	18	45	67	193 50	I. to VI.
Eravur *m* ...	Primary	do	92	11	103	85	—	—	50	18	50	65	233 50	I. to V.
Kiran *m* ...	do	do.	31	—	31	4	—	—	19‡	27	19	21	166 50	I. to III. & V.
Kudiyirupu *m* ...	do.	do	40	—	40	20	—	—	16	4	16	30	61 0	I. to III. & V.
Panankudaveli *m* ...	Middle	do.	42	4	46	12	—	2	22	10	24	34	87 0	I. to VI.
Thannamunai *m* ..	do.	R. C.	36	6	42	27	—	3	5	7	8	25	41 50	I. to VI.
Urani *m* ...	Primary	Diocesan	56	1	57	27	—	—	28	2	28	30	99 50	I. to V.
Valaichchenai *m* ..	do.	do.	53	9	62	24	—	—	34	4	34	33	87 0	I. to V.
Vantharamulai *m* ..	do.	Wesleyan	52	2	54	32	—	—	16	6	16	30	49 50	I. to V.
GROUP V.														
BATTICALOA CENTRAL.														
English Schools.														
Puliyantivu Central *b* ...	High	do.	136	—	136	49	25†	23	62	-	87	98	808 0	I. to VIII. & S.C.
1 Pupil Teacher ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0	—
St. Michael's *b* ...	do.	R. C.	77	—	77	29	7*	7	41	—	48	65	409 50	I. to VII. & S.C.
St. Thomas' *b* ...	Middle	Diocesan	92	—	92	57	—	3	32	—	35	63	223 0	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular School.														
Puliyantivu Boarding *g* ...	Middle	Wesleyan	—	38	38	6	—	3	27	2	30	32	429 50	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.														
Amirthakali *b* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	51	—	51	21	—	—	25	5	25	34	73 50	I. to V.
Amirthakali *g* ..	do.	do.	—	25	25	8	—	—	12	5	12	22	63 50	I. to V.
Kalladi-street *g* .	do	do.	5	44	49	20	—	—	26	3	26	34	138 0	I. to V.
Karuwapankani *m* ..	Middle	do.	22	6	28	5	—	2	11‡	23	13	22	115 0	I. to VI.

* This number is included in other standards. † Of this number, 23 are included in other standards. ‡ This number is included in Capitation class.

C.—IV. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High	Management	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior	Middle, Standards VI to VIII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure Rs.	cts	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP V—*continued.*															
BATTICALOA CENTRAL—*continued.*															
Vernacular Schools—contd.															
Kottamunai *m* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	76	25	101	58	—	—	32	11	32	56	124	0	I. to IV.
Kottammunai *m* ...	do.	R. C.	86	50	136	63	—	—	71	2	71	89	291	50	I. to IV.
Puliyantivu *g* ...	do.	do.	—	63	63	38	—	—	22	3	22	37	144	0	I. to IV.
Singalavadi *b* ...	do.	Wesleyan	91	—	91	21	—	—	57	13	57	61	300	0	I. to V.
St. Mary's *b* ..	do.	R. C.	106	—	106	58	—	—	37	11	37	58	136	0	I. to V.
Valayiravo *m* ..	do.	Wesleyan	40	6	46	24	—	—	13	9	13	35	71	50	I. to V.
GROUP VI.															
BATTICALOA SOUTH.															
Vernacular Schools.															
Arappattai No. 1 *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	87	—	87	19	—	3	47	18	50	44	335	13	I to VII.
Eruvil *b* ...	Primary	do.	50	2	52	9	—	—	29	14	29	35	222	95	I. to V.
Kannankuda *b* ...	do.	do.	55	12	67	1	—	—	56	10	56	56	192	81	I. to V.
Kattankudi *b* ...	do.	do.	47	—	47	11	—	—	25	11	25	34	222	46	I. to III. & V.
Kattankudi No 5 *b* ...	do	do.	47	—	47	14	—	—	24	9	24	33	150	0	I. to IV.
Kattankudiyiruppu *b* ...	Middle	do.	53	—	53	10	—	2	25	16	27	41	216	85	I. to III & V. to VII.
Nochchimunai *b* ...	Primary	do.	46	—	46	10	—	—	24	12	24	34	181	20	I. to V.
Palaimunai *b* ...	Middle	do.	40	—	40	14	—	1	13	12	14	30	186	37	I. to IV. & VI.
Saneyterrai *b* ...	Primary	do	53	—	53	53	—	—	—	closed		37	60	0	—
Talankuda *b* ..	do.	do.	65	2	67	11	—	—	23	33	23	35	182	42	I. to V.
Arappattai *m* ...	Middle	Wesleyan	70	20	90	30	—	3	39	18	42	70	258	0	I to VII.
Ampalanturai *m* ...	Primary	do.	55	8	63	21	—	—	14	28	14	37	91	0	I. & II.
Kalladi *m* ...	do.	do.	70	18	88	20	—	—	51	17	51	53	213	50	I. to V.
Kirankulam *m* ...	do.	do.	37	8	45	14	—	—	19	12	19	29	79	50	I. to IV.
Kaluthavalai *b* ..	Middle	do.	103	12	115	24	—	1	61	29	62	73	314	0	I. to VI.
Koilporativu *b* ...	Primary	do.	39	4	43	14	—	—	21	8	21	32	90	50	I. & II.
Kokaddicheholai *m* ..	do.	do.	57	13	70	16	—	—	34	20	34	50	191	50	I. to IV.
Kurukalmadam *m* ...	Middle	do.	46	15	61	17	—	1	31	12	32	41	160	0	I to VI.
Muthalaikuda *m* ...	Primary	do.	110	26	136	24	—	—	84	28	84	98	450	0	I. to V.
Navatkuda (Endowed) ...	Middle	Private	43	—	43	9	—	3	22	9	25	31	—		I. to VI.
Palugamam *m* ...	do	Wesleyan	64	5	69	6	—	1	41	21	42	53	247	0	I. to VI.
Pandarivelly *m* ..	Primary	do.	41	12	53	34	—	—	17	2	17	27	75	0*	I. to IV.
Porativu *b* ...	do.	do.	57	—	57	25	—	—	22	10	22	31	108	50	I. to III.
Puthukudiyiruppu *m* ...	do.	do.	46	3	49	17	—	—	20	12	20	31	60	50	I. to V.
Tetatevu *m* ...	Middle	do.	65	3	68	21	—	4	29	14	33	46	109	50	I. to VI.
GROUP VII.															
KALMUNAI.															
Vernacular Schools.															
Sambanturai *b* ...	Middle	Govt	81	6	87	45	—	2	26	14	28	40	151	33	I. to IV. & VI.
Attailaichenai *b* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	41	—	41	26	—	—	9	6	9	21	10	0	I. to IV.
Blackheath *m* ...	do.	do.	39	5	44	17	—	—	10	17	10	26	26	25*	I to IV.
Kallar *m* ..	do.	do.	84	16	100	49	—	—	34	17	34	54	160	50	I. to V.
Kalmunai *m* ..	do.	do.	75	20	95	43	—	—	26	26	26	48	140	0	I to V.
Karativu *m* ...	Middle	do.	88	7	95	29	—	3	39	24	42	64	95	50*	I. to VI.
Karunkodditivu *m* ..	Primary	do.	71	13	84	31	—	—	41	12	41	44	211	0	I. to V.
Kolavil *m* ...	do.	do.	38	5	43	11	—	—	19	13	19	30	74	50	I to III.
Komari *m* ...	do.	do.	19	—	19	2	—	—	†15	17	15	15	102	50	I. to IV.
Karumanweli *m* ...	do.	do.	38	4	42	16	—	—	14	12	14	31	29	50*	I. to IV.
Magilur *m* ...	do.	do.	35	3	38	21	—	—	7	10	7	26	32	50	I. to III.
Mandur *m* ...	do.	do.	40	8	48	18	—	—	24	6	24	31	110	50	I. to V.
Naypattimunai *m* ...	do.	do.	84	12	96	32	—	—	28	36	28	52	108	0	I. to IV.
Pandiruppu *b* ...	do.	do.	88	—	88	28	—	—	42	18	42	52	161	0	I. to V.
Pandiruppu *g* ...	do.	do.	—	38	38	17	—	—	11	10	11	18	47	50	I. & II.
Pamankadu *m* ...	do.	do.	35	—	35	9	—	—	†16	26	16	20	140	50	I. to III.
Periya Nilavanai *m* ...	do.	do.	40	—	40	18	—	—	11	11	11	30	51	0*	I. to III.
Sambanturai *m* ...	do.	do.	26	4	30	19	—	—	10	1	10	17	22	50	II. & III.
Saynthamaruthu *b* ...	do.	do.	36	—	36	10	—	—	23	3	23	25	98	0	I. to V.
Thampiluvil *b* ..	do.	do.	64	—	64	38	—	—	14	12	14	31	76	50	I to V.
Thampiluvil *g* ...	do.	do.	—	29	29	18	—	—	6	5	6	11	31	0	I. to IV.
Tirukovil *m* ...	do.	do.	35	—	35	16	—	—	15	4	15	22	33	50	I. to V.
Turrai Nilawanai *m* ...	do.	do.	89	6	95	41	—	—	19	35	19	48	108	50	I., II., IV. & V.
	—	—	5224	849	6073	2314	50	110	2580	1258	2692	3845	16669	79	

* Half Grant. † This number is included in the Capitation class.

APPENDIX C.—V.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Name of School.	Class, as whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination			Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department				Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior.	Middle, Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary, Standards I. to V	Capitation or Alphabet Class.			Rs. cts.	
GROUP I.														
KANDY.														
English Schools														
Kandy *b* ...	High	R. C.	99	—	99	43	—	16	40	—	56	63	469 0	I. to VIII. & S. C.
Kandy *g* ...	do.	Wesleyan	15	85	100	46	7*	7	47	—	54	68	553 0	I. to VIII. & S. C.
Kandy Industrial *b* ..	Middle	Diocesan	62	—	62	17	—	3	42	—	45	57	3156 34†	I. to VI.
Kandy St. Anthony's *g* ...	Primary	R. C.	—	68	68	51	—	—	17	—	17	42	127 50	I. to V.
St. Pauls' *b* ...	High	Diocesan	70	—	70	32	4*	4	34	—	38	51	305 0	I. to VIII. & S. C.
St. Pauls' Cambridge Local Examination, 1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—	15 0	—
Trinity College *b* ...	do.	C. M. S.	206	—	206	65	41‡	50	90	—	141	171	1315 50	I. to VIII. & S. C.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Kandy *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	77	—	77	5	—	6	52	14	58	65	2052 40	I. to VI.
Kandy *b* ...	do.	C. M. S.	95	—	95	54	—	5	32	4	37	53	183 50	I. to VII.
Kandy *b* S. & T ...	do.	Diocesan	153	1	154	94	—	14	46	—	60	92	397 50	I. to VII.
Kandy Training *b* ..	—	do.	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	100 0	—
Katugastota *b* ...	Middle	Baptist	55	—	55	33	—	1	17	4	18	27	92 50	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.														
Ampitiya *b* ...	Primary	Wesleyan	49		49	27	—	—	18	4	18	31	85 0	I. to IV.
Ampitiya *g* .	do	do.	—	33	33	18	—	—	15	—	15	21	96 50	I. to III.
Getambe *b* ..	do.	C. M. S.	40	—	40	21	—	—	19	—	19	30	70 0	I. to IV.
Haloluwa *b* ..	do.	Baptist	31	—	31	12	—	—	18	1	18	20	69 50	I. to V.
Hendegala *b* ...	do	C. M. S.	37	—	37	19	—	—	18§	4	18	20	78 50	I. to V.
Kandy *g* ...	do.	do.	—	33	33	18	—	—	13	2	13	23	85 50	I. to IV.
Kandy *m* Tamil ...	do.	do.	95	34	129	91	—	—	35	3	35	69	62 50‖	I. to V.
Katukele *b* S. & T. ..	do	do.	70	—	70	52	—	—	16	2	16	41	74 50	I. to IV.
Katukele *g* ...	do.	do.	1	37	38	34	—	—	3	1	3	16	19 0	I.
Kundasale *b* ...	do.	do.	60	5	65	52	—	—	12	1	12	25	44 0	I. to IV.
GROUP II.														
MATALE DISTRICT.														
English Schools														
Matale *b* ...	Middle	Diocesan	83	—	83	37	—	7	39	—	46	60	298 50	I. to VII.
Matale *b* .	do	R. C.	48	—	48	22	—	2	24	—	26	33	181 0	I. to VII.
Matale *g* ..	Primary	do.	2	31	33	14	—	—	19	—	19	26	146 0	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.														
Akurangboda *b* ..	do	Govt.	161	—	161	35	—	—	55	71	55	72	475 69	I. to V.
Akuramboda *g* ...	do.	do.	20	15	35	8	—	—	7	20	7	19	151 2	I.
Alawatugoda *b* ...	do.	do.	36	—	36	10	—	—	17	9	17	34	246 2	I. to III. & V.
Dambulla *b* ...	do.	do.	49	—	49	17	—	—	14	18	14	29	181 79	I. to IV.
Eramudugolla *b* ..	do.	do.	28	—	28	4	—	—	15	9	15	17	240 0	I. to IV.
Kaikawela *b* ..	do.	do.	30	—	30	4	—	—	17	9	17	22	277 97	I. to V.
Kumbukkandanwela *b* ...	do	do.	50	—	50	8	..	..	23	19	23	28	181 97	I. to IV
Leanadore *b* ...	do.	do.	48	—	48	22	—	—	15	11	15	24	182 16	I. to IV.
Madipola *b* ..	do.	do.	65	—	65	18	—	—	32	15	32	40	181 12	I. to V.
Naulla *b* ...	do.	do.	99	1	100	4	—	—	46	50	46	84	356 88	I. to V.
Nilagama *b* .	do.	do.	34	—	34	16	—	—	16	2	16	23	180 0	I. to V.
Talkota *b* ...	do.	do.	43	—	43	3	—	—	21	19	21	21	150 87	I. to III.
Tolombugolla *b* ...	do.	do.	64	—	64	8	—	—	21	35	21	35	260 59	I. to IV.
Yatawatta *b* ...	do.	do.	44	—	44	10	—	—	13	21	13	22	203 45	I. to IV.
Vahacottai *m* ...	do.	R. C.	85	11	96	32	—	—	63	1	63	69	240 50	I. to IV.
GROUP III.														
DUMBARA DISTRICT.														
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Panwila *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	68	—	68	17	—	8	33	10	41	46	710 55	I. to VI. & VIII.
Urugala *b* ...	Primary	do.	81	—	81	22	—	—	39	20	39	41	527 52	I. to IV.

* This number is included in the other standards.

† This includes the following:—Allowance to Kandy Industrial School, Rs. 1,999·92; Cost of Boarding Military Orphans, Rs. 300; Rent of Kandy Industrial School, Rs 499·92; Result payment, Rs. 356 50.

‡ Out of this number, 40 are included in the other standards. § Out of this number, 4 are included in the capitation.

‖ Half Grant.

C.—V. *continued*

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination: Boys	Girls	Total	Number presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department: Superior	Middle Standards VI to VIII	Primary Standards I to V	Capitation or Alphabet Class	Number examined	Average daily attendance of the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination	Government Expenditure Rs. cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination
GROUP III.—*continued.*														
Dumbara District—*contd.*														
Anglo-Vernacular School.														
Walala *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	219	—	219	101	—	5	72	41	77	135	984 85	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.														
Gunapana *b* ...	Primary	do.	84	—	84	11	—	—	33	40	33	53	280 69	I. to V.
Medawaka *b* ...	do.	do.	50	—	50	9	—	—	32	9	32	43	241 52	I. to IV.
Naranpanawa *b* ...	do.	do.	88	—	88	18	—	—	29	41	29	39	205 66	I. to III.
Paranagama *b* ...	do	do.	66	9	75	27	—	—	41	7	41	41	240 65	I. to IV.
Udatalawinna *b* ..	Middle	do.	62	—	62	23	—	1	21	17	22	28	268 7	I. to IV. & VI
Udispattu *b* ...	do.	do.	96	—	96	18	—	2	32	44	34	57	326 21	I. to VI.
Walala *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	85	85	20	—	—	41	24	41	51	364 80	I. to III.
Wattagama *b* ...	do.	do.	64	—	64	15	—	—	33	16	33	41	257 85	I., II., IV. & V.
Wewa *b* ...	do	do.	106	—	106	15	—	—	55	36	55	55	268 11	I. to V.
Welapahala *b* ...	do.	do.	31	—	31	7	—	—	17	7	17	23	160 0	I. to V.
GROUP IV.														
Hewaheta.														
Vernacular Schools.														
Munwatta *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	47	—	47	3	—	—	25	19	25	35	278 27	I., II. & III.
Rikillagasgoda *b* ...	do.	do.	35	—	35	12	—	—	10	13	10	36	232 3	I. to IV.
Talatu-oya *b* ...	do	do	43	—	43	17	—	—	11	15	11	26	276 0	I., III. & IV.
Talpegoda (Meeruppe) *b* ...	Middle	do.	50		50	10	—	2	26	12	28	31	242 33	I. to III. & VI.
Udagama *b* ...	do	do.	66	—	66	15	—	1	22	28	23	42	279 32	I. to VI.
Ganegama *b* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	43	—	43	25	—	—	14	4	14	26	35 50	I. to IV.
Hanguranketa *m* ...	do.	do.	44	3	47	18	—	—	27	2	27	36	96 0	I. to V.
Maturata *m* ...	do.	do.	48	2	50	34	—	—	12	4	12	23	53 50	I. to III.
GROUP V.														
Walapana.														
Vernacular School.														
Nidandehena *b* ...	Middle	Govt	28	—	28	4	—	1	17	6	18	20	262 50	I. to IV. & VI.
GROUP VI.														
Gampola to Nuwara Eliya														
English Schools.														
Gampola *b* ..	Middle	do.	45	—	45	5	—	5	31	4	36	40	1405 49	I. to VI. & VIII.
Nuwara Eliya *b* ...	Primary	do.	8	—	8	8	—	—	—	Closed.		9	91 67	—
Anglo-Vernacular School.														
Kahatapitiya Sinhalese and Tamil *b* ...	Middle	C. M. S.	60	—	60	22	—	3	32	3	35	35	197 50	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.														
Gampola *g* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	7	29	36	21		—	12	3	12	23	61 0	I. to IV.
Mahara *b* ...	do.	Baptist	47	—	47	28	—	—	18	1	18	32	48 50	I. to III.
Pussellawa Tamil *b* ...	do.	C. M. S.	32	—	32	16	—	—	15	1	15	22	70 50	I. to V.
Sinhaptiya Sinhalese and Tamil *b* ...	do.	do.	47	—	47	37	—	—	8	2	8	17	14 75*	I., II. & IV.
GROUP VII.														
Kotmale District.														
Vernacular Schools.														
Morape *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	47	—	47	10	—	—	22	15	22	25	240 98	I. & II.
West Hall Tamil *m* ...	do.	C. M. S.	36	7	43	17	—	—	22	4	22	23	161 50	I. to IV.
GROUP VIII.														
Badulla District.														
English Schools.														
Badulla *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	77	—	77	6	—	8	49	14	57	66	1130 13	I. to VII.
Badulla *g* ..	Primary	do.	7	29	36	4	—	—	17	15	17	27	371 43	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.														
Palugama *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	41	—	41	41	Not examined				—	22	200 0	—
Paranagama *b* ...	do.	do.	27	1	28	2	—	—	21	5	21	20	178 42	I. to V.

* Half Grant.

C.—V. *continued.*

Name of School.	Class, *i.e.* whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure. Rs	cts.	Number of Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination
GROUP VIII.—*continued.*															
BADULLA DISTRICT—*contd*															
Vernacular Schools—contd.															
Rupaha *b* ..	Primary	Govt.	49	—	49	15	—	—	25	9	25	30	241	28	I. to IV.
Beddegama *m* ...	do	Diocesan	42	12	54	17	—	—	31	6	31	37	154	50	I. to V.
Raggala Tamil *m* ...	do.	C. M. S.	25	7	32	9	—	—	*20	23	20	21	153	50	I. to III.
GROUP IX.															
NAWALAPITIYA DISTRICT.															
Anglo-Vernacular School.															
Nawalapitiya *b* ...	Middle	do.	67	—	67	47	—	1	15	4	16	36	83	0	I. to V. & VII.
Vernacular Schools.															
Abbotsford Tamil *m* ...	Primary	do.	33	26	59	18	—	—	20	21	20	47	89	50	I. to IV.
Dikoya *m* ...	do.	do.	50	2	52	31	—	—	16	5	16	30	83	0	I. to IV.
Lindula Tamil *m* ...	do.	do.	106	55	161	55	—	—	47	59	47	67	251	0	I. to V.
Mattekele Tamil *m* .	do.	do.	23	9	32	12	—	—	18	2	18	33	57	50	I. to V.
Middleton Estate Tamil *b*	do.	do.	30	5	35	15	—	—	*15	20	15	26	89	0	I. to III.
Norwood Tamil *m* ...	do.	do.	36	16	52	20	—	—	19	13	19	36	87	50	I. to IV.
GROUP X.															
UDUNUWARA DISTRICT.															
Vernacular Schools.															
Embakkamadama *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	68	—	68	8	—	4	38	18	42	36	282	81	I. to VI.
Gadaladeniya *b* ...	Primary	do.	129	—	129	9	—	—	61	59	61	48	263	25	I. to V.
Ganhata *b* ..	Middle	Govt	50	—	50	9	—	1	24	16	25	29	208	93	I. to VI.
Handessa *b* ...	Primary	do.	73	—	73	—	—	—	45	28	45	51	242	57	I. to V.
Petiyagoda *b* ...	Middle	do.	72	—	72	2	—	3	26	41	29	35	307	16	I. II. & IV. to VI.
Wattapola *b* ...	do	do.	71	-	71	9	—	5	33	24	38	37	310	28	I. to IV., VI. & VII.
GROUP XI.															
YATINUWARA DISTRICT.															
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.															
Kadugannawa *b* ...	Middle	Govt	91	—	91	7	—	6	51	27	57	66	696	59	I. to VI.
Peradeniya *b* ...	do.	do.	60	—	60	5	—	1	36	18	37	45	658	29	I. to III. & V. & VI.
Vernacular School															
Dantura *b* ..	Primary	Govt	60	—	60	7	—	—	11	42	11	38	179	61	I. to III.
GROUP XII.															
DELTOTA DISTRICT.															
Vernacular School.															
Wariagala Tamil *m* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	24	7	31	18	—	—	10	3	10	17	38	0	I. to V.
GROUP XIII.															
HARISPATTU DISTRICT.															
English School.															
Madawalatenna *b* ...	Primary	Govt	47	—	47	3	—	—	33	11	33	42	368	58	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.															
Hadeniya *b* ...	Middle	do.	58	3	61	1	—	2	47	11	49	52	245	28	I. to VI.
Pujapitiya *b* ...	do.	do.	27	—	27	1	—	2	14	10	16	30	236	4	I. to VI.
GROUP XIV.															
HAPUTALE DISTRICT.															
Vernacular School.															
Kalupahana *m* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	29	6	35	6	—	—	*3	29	3	27	99	0	I. & II.
			5425	667	6092	2038	53	176	2588	1330	2766	3849	29777	74	

* This number is included in Capitation.

APPENDIX C.—VI.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High.	Management	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number not presented for Examination, or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department. Superior.	Middle, Standards VI. to VII	Primary, Standards I. to V	Capitation or Alphabet Class	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure Rs. cts.	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP I.														
KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.														
English Schools.														
Kurunegala *b* ...	Middle	Govt	67	—	67	25	—	4	32	6	36	42	716 20	I. to V. & VII.
Kurunegala *b* ...	do.	R. C.	102	—	102	50	—	8	44	—	52	69	364 0	I. to VI.
Kurunegala *g* ...	do.	do.	3	46	49	23	—	2	24	—	26	33	257 0	I. to V. & VII.
Kurunegala *g* ...	do.	Diocesan	—	22	22	8	—	5	9	—	14	19	112 50	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.														
Balala *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	52	—	52	7	—	—	18	27	18	39	278 36	I. to IV.
Bulupitiya *b* ...	Middle	do.	69	—	69	46	—	1	13	9	14	35	174 22	I., II. & VI.
Hetipala *b* ...	Primary	do.	32	—	32	9	—	—	4	19	4	15	180 0	I.
Kandoluwa *b* ...	do.	do.	54	—	54	23	—	—	23	8	23	29	187 38	I. to III.
Malagamuwa *b* ...	do.	do.	45	—	45	21	—	—	12	12	12	28	182 9	I. to IV.
Nikaweratiya *b* ..	do.	do.	34	—	34	34	Not	exa	mine	d	—	23	141 18	--
Pilessa *b* ...	do.	do.	55	—	55	18	—	—	22	15	22	38	181 7	I. to III.
Wadiyagoda *b* ...	do.	do.	120	—	120	11	—	—	72	37	72	77	406 74	I. to V.
Wariyapola *b* ...	do.	do.	64	—	64	6	—	—	26	32	26	50	241 16	I. to IV.
Kurakkangedara *b* ...	do.	C. M. S.	45	—	45	23	—	—	18*	21	18	21	132 0	I. to III.
Kurunegala *b* ...	do.	R. C.	108	—	108	100	—	—	5	3	5	40	25 50	I. & II.
Kurunegala *g* ...	Middle	do.	—	77	77	40	—	2	31	4	33	57	328 50	I. to IV. & VI.
Narammulla *b* ...	Primary	C. M. S.	60	—	60	33	—	—	23†	22	23	28	133 50	I. to III.
Polgahawela *m* ...	do.	do.	48	8	56	35	—	—	14	7	14	34	62 50	I. to V.
Talampitiya *m* ...	do.	do.	29	14	43	25	—	—	15‡	14	15	18	75 0	I. to III.
GROUP II.														
PUTTALAM DISTRICT.														
English Schools.														
Puttalam *b* ...	Middle	Govt.	50	—	50	5	—	3	38	4	41	41	510 67	I. to VI.
Puttalam *g* ...	do.	do	3	26	29	2	—	1	20	6	21	18	319 50	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.														
Anamaduwa *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	36	—	36	12	—	—	16	8	16	17	240 0	II. to IV
Kalpitiya Tamil *m* ...	do.	R. C.	20	1	21	9	—	—	11§	12	11	13	79 0	I. to IV.
Navatkuda Tamil *m* ...	do.	do.	85	10	95	9	—	—	78	8	78	66	337 0	I. to V.
GROUP III.														
CHILAW DISTRICT.														
English School.														
Chilaw *b* ...	do.	R. C.	40	—	40	27	—	—	13	—	13	31	60 50	I., II. & IV.
Vernacular Schools.														
Etiyawela *b* ...	do.	Govt.	62	—	62	12	—	—	33	17	33	35	277 19	I. to IV.
Kirunetiyana *b* ...	do.	do.	60	—	60	7	—	—	23	30	23	34	279 79	I. to III.
Kuliyapitiya *b* ...	do.	do.	37	—	37	4	—	—	8	25	8	23	271 74	I.
Mahawewa *b* ...	do.	do.	46	—	46	18	—	—	12	16	12	25	182 6	I. to III.
Makandura *b* ...	do.	do.	60	—	60	7	—	—	32	21	32	35	242 40	I. to IV.
Natandiya *b* ...	Middle	do.	35	3	38	4	—	3	22	9	25	28	243 38	I. to IV. & VI.
Pannala *b* ...	do.	do.	134	—	134	44	—	6	31	53	37	55	316 67	I. to VI.
Bandirippu *m* ...	Primary	R. C.	18	20	38	17	—	—	21	—	21	20	83 50	I. to V.
Bolawatta Tamil *b* ...	do.	do.	79	—	79	26	—	—	35	18	35	51	185 50	I. to V.
Bolawatta Tamil *g* ...	do.	do.	—	41	41	20	—	—	19	2	19	25	107 0	I. to III.
Borelassa *b* ...	do.	do.	62	—	62	11	—	—	42	9	42	44	191 50	I. to V.
Borelassa *g* ...	do.	R. C.	—	36	36	8	—	—	24	4	24	24	141 50	I. to IV.
Chilaw *m* ...	do.	do.	117	37	154	54	—	—	81	19	81	101	395 50	I. to V.
Dummalkotuwa *m* ...	do.	do.	35	36	71	35	—	—	25	11	25	37	48 0‖	I. to IV.
Godella *m* .	do.	do.	70	40	110	60	—	—	22	28	22	56	120 50	I. to V.
Gonawela *b* ...	do.	do.	48	—	48	11	—	—	31	6	31	34	144 50	I. to V.
Gonawela *g* ...	do.	do.	—	48	48	10	—	—	30	8	30	32	165 50	I. to IV.
Haldanduwana *b* ...	do.	do.	60	27	87	45	—	—	28	14	28	52	132 50	I. to VI.
Handalankawa *m* ...	do.	do.	63	2	65	23	—	—	29	13	29	39	99 0	I. to IV.
Katuneriya *b* ...	Middle	do.	133	—	133	33	—	7	83	10	90	90	469 50	I. to VII.
Katuneriya *g* ...	Primary	do.	—	88	88	13	—	—	57	18	57	71	317 50	I. to V.
Madampe *m* ...	do.	Baptist	47	18	65	33	—	—	28	4	28	36	105 50	I. to V.

* Of this number, 17 are included in Capitation.
† Of this number, 18 are included in Capitation
‡ Of this number, 11 are included in Capitation.
§ This number is included in Capitation.
‖ Half Grant.

C.—VI. *continued.*

Name of School	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High	Management	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination: Boys	Girls	Total	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation	Number of Scholars presented in each Department: Superior	Middle, Standards VI to VIII	Primary, Standards I to V	Capitation or Alphabet Class	Number examined	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination	Government Expenditure Rs	cts	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination
GROUP III—*continued.*															
CHILAW DISTRICT—*contd*															
Vernacular Schools—contd															
Madampe *m* ...	Primary	R. C.	39	17	56	29	—	—	18	9	18	30	92	50	I. to IV.
Marawila *m* ...	do.	do.	161	68	229	50	—	—	96	83	96	148	522	0	I. to V.
Mattakotuwa Tamil *m* ..	do.	do	80	6	86	11	—	—	63	12	63	69	303	50	I. to V.
Nanjundankara *m* ...	do.	do.	68	39	107	38	—	—	57	12	57	56	284	0	I. to V.
Nynamadama *b* ..	Middle	do.	100	-	100	17	—	4	65	14	69	67	317	0	I. to VI.
Nynamadama *g* ...	Primary	do	—	63	63	19		..	38	6	38	40	188	0	I. to V.
Nynamadama Tamil *m* ...	do	do	58	42	100	11	-	—	50	6	50	41	272	0	I. to V.
Tambarawila *m* ...	do	do	85	66	151	73	—	—	56	22	56	105	192	0	I. to IV.
Todiwana *m* ...	do.	do	36	1	37	3	-	-	18*	34	18	27	175	0	I. to IV.
Ulletiyawa *m* Tamil ...	do.	do	51	26	77	20	—	—	35	22	35	49	205	50	I. to V.
Vennappuwa *g* ..	do	do.	—	133	133	24	—	—	91	18	91	100	499	0	I. to V.
Waikkal Tamil *g* .	do.	do.	—	39	39	11	—	..	6	22	6	27	41	50	I. and II.
Walahapitiya *b* ...	do	Buddhist	66		66	4	—	—	44	18	44	66	184	0	I. to V.
Wennappuwa *b* ...	Middle	R. C.	199	—	199	64	—	8	117	10	125	145	612	0	I. to VII.
			3330	1100	4430	1503		54	2051	897	2105	2798	14133	80	

* This number is included in Capitation.

APPENDIX C.—VII.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Name of School.	Class, i.e. whether Primary, Middle, or High	Management	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination: Boys.	Girls	Total.	Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department: Superior.	Middle, Standards VI to VIII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Government Expenditure. Rs.	cts	Number of Standards in which Pupils have been presented for Examination.
Vernacular Schools.															
Andiyagala *b* ...	Primary	Govt.	60	—	60	12	—	—	38	10	38	31	241	8	I. to III.
Kahatagahadigiliya *b* ..	do	do.	30	—	30	3	—	—	12	15	12	17	249	59	I. & II.
Minneriya *b* .	do.	do.	20	—	20	20	Closed		—	—		16	89	67	—
Palugaswewa *b* ...	do.	do.	44	—	44	44	—	Not	examined			21	136	1	—
Ralapanawewa *b* ..	do	do.	39	—	39	10	-	—	14	15	14	12	160	0	I. to IV.
Tirappene *b* ...	do.	do.	22	—	22	4	—	-	13	5	13	8	229	3	II. to IV.
Anuradhapura *b* ...	Middle	C. M. S.	34	—	34	27	—	1*	5*	7	6	16	48	50	II. to VI.
Tammuttegama *b* ...	Primary	do.	21	—	21	13	—	—	8*	8	8	9	52	0	I. to IV.
			270	—	270	133	—	1	90	60	91	130	1205	88	

* This number is included in Capitation.

APPENDIX C.—VIII.

SUMMARY OF APPENDICES.

	Western Province		Southern Province		Northern Province		Eastern Province		Central Province		North Western Province		North Central Province		Total	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Government ...	257	17258	77	4535	3	84	20	1038	54	3382	20	1144	6	215	437	27656
American ...	—	—	—	—	136	8823	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	8823
Baptist ...	32	1720	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	133	1	65	—	—	36	1918
Buddhist ...	6	594	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	66	—	—	7	660
Church of England, C.M.S. ...	51	3249	27	1347	52	3078	—	—	27	1627	4	204	2	55	163	9560
Church of England, Diocesan	35	2917	11	928	1	37	3	211	6	424	1	22	—	—	57	4539
Private ...	8	1261	4	380	—	—	1	43	—		—	—	—	—	13	1684
Roman Catholic ...	110	10946	2	178	45	3518	10	701	5	344	34	2929	—	—	206	18616
Wesleyan ...	52	3796	29	2314	47	3320	69	4080	3	182	—	—	—	—	200	13692
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	18	1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1882
Total ...	551	41741	150	9682	302	20742	103	6073	98	6092	61	4430	8	270	1273	89030

APPENDIX D.

LIST of Schools removed from the Register of Aided Schools in 1883.

Name.	Class.	Mission.	Group.	Province.	Manager.	Cause for which removed.
Rawatawatta *b* ...	Vernacular	Wesleyan	XIII.	Western	Rev. J. Scott ...	A weak school, removed from the list at Manager's request
Akuragoda *g** ...	do.	C. M. S.	XII.	do.	Rev. R. T. Dowbiggin	Do. do.
Katunayaka *g* ...	do.	Wesleyan	III.	do.	Rev. J Scott ...	Do. do.
Mutwall *b* ...	English	Diocesan	I.	do.	Rev. S. D. J. Ondatjie	Do do.
Panagoda *m** ...	Vernacular	C. M. S.	XII.	do.	Rev. R. T. Dowbiggin	Do do.
Ratnapura *g* ...	do.	Baptist	XI.	do.	Rev. H. R. Pigott ...	Do. do.
Moratuwa *b* ...	English	Diocesan	XIII.	do.	Rev. J. de Silva ...	Amalgamated with Prince of Wales' College, English.
Moratuwa *b* ...	Vernacular	do.	XIII.	do.	do.	Do. do. Vernacular boys' school.
Moratuwa *g* ...	do.	do.	XIII.	do.	do.	Amalgamated with Princess' of Wales' Vernacular girls' school.
Kalutara St. John's *g**	English	do.	XVII.	do.	Rev. R. H. Duthy ..	A weak school, removed from the list at Manager's request.
Akuratiya *m* ...	Vernacular	C. M. S.	IV.	Southern	Rev. J. Allcock ...	Do do.
Unanwitiya *g* ...	do.	do.	IV.	do.	do.	A weak school, closed by Manager.
Habarakoda *b** ...	do.	do.	V.	do.	do.	Do. do.
Valany West ...	do.	American	XXIII	Northern	Rev R. C. Hastings	Do. do.
Chanderuppu *m* ...	Anglo-Vernacular	Sivite	XII.	do.	R. O. D. Asbury ...	Removed by the Director for not having satisfied conditions of 4, 21, of Code.
Urumperay *b** ...	do.	do.	V.	do.	C. T. Iyer ...	Removed by the Director on account of fraud and untrustworthiness of Registers.
Mathegal East* ...	Vernacular	American	XIII.	do.	Rev. E. P. Hastings	Do. do.
Vichikulmunai *m* ...	do.	R. C.	V.	Eastern	Rev. P. O'Flanagan	Closed by Manager.
Tamblegam *m* ...	do.	Wesleyan	III.	do.	Rev. T. Little ...	Ceased to exist.
Tanmunai *m* ...	do.	R. C.	IV.	do.	Rev. P. O'Flanagan	Closed by Manager.
Nindur *m* ...	do.	Wesleyan	VII.	do.	Rev. W. J. G. Bestall	Ceased to exist.
Leangawela *b* ...	do.	C. M. S.	XIV.	Central	Rev. W. E. Rowlands	Removed at the request of the Manager.
Elkaduwa *b* ...	do.	Diocesan	II.	do.	Rev. E. A. Copleston	Ceased to exist
Gonegama *b** ...	do.	C. M. S.	IV.	do.	Rev. J. I. Jones ...	Closed by Manager.
Kandewa *b* ...	do.	do.	—	North-Central	do.	Do. do.
Mahadiyalwewa *b* ...	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	Do. do.
Kokkatigollewa *b* ...	do.	do.	—	do.	do.	Do. do.

Total 27, of which 8 are included in the total number of Grant Schools, as they have earned Grants.

* Earned a Grant for 1883, and removed after examination.

APPENDIX E.—I.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction.

Province and Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on roll on the day of examination: Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number not presented for examination or capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department: Superior.*	Middle, Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class.†	Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Nationality: English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese: Low-country.	Kandyans.	Tamil: Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Religion: Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Roman Catholic.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western Province.																													
English Schools	43	3793	970	4763	1731	368	385	2351	264	2768	3560	41	1284	3076	31	200	37	38	43	13	961	302	307	1694	125	78	73	1220	3
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	27	2034	276	2310	663	4	141	1124	378	1269	1529	4	14	2123	72	31	46	5	15	—	146	2	112	372	44	20	15	1598	1
Vernacular Schools ...	481	23420	11248	34668	11281	75	458	16376	6501	16909	21825	—	36	33184	786	485	59	36	67	15	999	5	1022	10863	211	109	117	21341	1
Southern Province.																													
English Schools ...	19	1506	180	1686	633	105	148	852	50	1003	1218	7	269	1341	—	37	1	3	26	2	193	92	84	165	1	31	4	1116	—
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	9	758	105	863	242	—	49	383	189	432	558	—	12	834	—	2	—	11	4	—	58	2	10	6	—	15	2	770	—
Vernacular Schools ..	122	5163	1970	7133	2764	—	37	3104	1261	3141	4368	—	57	6978	1	11	4	8	72	2	50	4	127	19	—	80	10	6841	2
Northern Province.																													
English Schools ...	30	2320	90	2410	851	304	381	1171	—	1559	1820	7	123	2	1	2251	1	5	20	—	148	30	91	325	107	25	1683	1	—
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	33	2098	397	2495	747	26	337	1157	228	1520	1808	—	13	—	—	2482	—	—	—	—	74	3	116	174	143	—	1985	—	—
Vernacular Schools ...	239	11905	3932	15837	4821	8	357	8215	2465	8579	10722	—	6	3	3	15619	51	—	143	12	96	—	39	2620	281	143	12659	—	—
Eastern Province.																													
English Schools ...	6	467	22	489	214	50	57	216	—	275	356	10	77	5	6	362	9	11	8	1	32	1	51	129	—	23	252	1	—
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	3	77	64	141	48	—	6	78	9	84	97	—	11	1	—	122	—	1	6	—	2	—	46	—	—	7	86	—	—
Vernacular Schools ...	94	4680	763	5443	2052	—	47	2286	1249	2333	3392	—	77	37	—	4685	1	63	570	10	1	7	72	478	74	635	4145	31	—
Central Province.																													
English Schools ...	14	769	213	982	353	52	102	482	44	585	755	35	291	385	133	51	8	35	24	20	294	25	74	267	37	63	33	186	3
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	12	1027	1	1028	407	1	50	425	145	476	642	—	8	412	458	60	12	33	65	—	87	2	8	86	9	97	48	691	—
Vernacular Schools ..	72	3629	453	4082	1278	—	24	1681	1141	1705	2452	—	21	569	2714	63	564	59	85	7	90	—	5	219	13	146	463	3146	—
North-Western Province.																													
English Schools ...	7	265	94	359	140	—	23	180	16	203	253	2	81	135	61	48	—	27	3	2	84	1	—	191	2	31	6	44	—
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular Schools ...	54	3065	1006	4071	1363	—	31	1871	881	1902	2545	—	8	2610	895	529	2	15	11	1	35	—	3	2696	11	26	11	1288	1
North-Central Province.																													
English Schools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular Schools ..	8	270	—	270	133	—	1	90	60	91	130	—	1	9	244	13	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	6	—	2	13	248	—
	1273	67246	21784	89030	29721	993	2633	42042	14891	44834	58030	106	2389	51704	5385	27051	796	351	1163	85	3351	476	2167	20310	1058	1531	21604	38522	11

* Of the students enumerated in this column, all of whom are receiving instruction in one or more subjects beyond the Standard, 834 are included in other heads.

† Of the students enumerated in this column, 406 are included under the head "Number examined," as they have received a capitation grant in C. schools as well as a result-payment grant.

APPENDIX E.—II.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Schools and Scholars, indicating Religion, Nationality and Standard of Instruction.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on roll on the day of examination.			Number not presented for examination or capitation	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.				Number examined.	Average daily attendance for the 12 months preceding the month fixed for the Examination.	Nationality.									Religion.							
														Sinhalese.		Tamil												
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior *	Middle, Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary, Standards I. to V.	Capitation or Alphabet Class †			English.	European Descendants.	Low-country.	Kandyans.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Roman Catholic.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western ...	551	29247	12494	41741	13675	447	984	19851	7143	20946	26914	45	1334	38383	889	716	142	79	125	28	2106	309	1441	12929	380	207	205	24159	5
Southern ...	150	7427	2255	9682	3639	105	234	4339	1500	4576	6144	7	338	9153	1	50	5	22	102	4	301	98	221	190	1	126	16	8727	2
Northern ...	302	16323	4419	20742	6419	338	1074	10543	2693	11658	14350	7	142	5	4	20352	52	5	163	12	318	33	246	3119	531	168	16326	1	—
Eastern ...	103	5224	849	6073	2314	50	110	2580	1258	2692	3845	10	165	43	6	5169	10	75	584	11	35	8	169	607	74	665	4483	32	—
Central ...	98	5425	667	6092	2038	53	176	2588	1330	2766	3849	35	320	1366	3285	174	584	127	174	27	471	27	87	572	59	306	544	4023	3
North-Western .	61	3330	1100	4430	1503	—	54	2051	897	2105	2798	2	83	2745	956	577	2	42	14	3	119	1	3	2887	13	57	17	1382	1
North-Central ..	8	270	—	270	133	—	1	90	60	91	130	—	1	9	244	13	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	6	—	2	13	248	—
	1273	67246	21784	89030	29721	993	2633	42042	14881	44834	58030	106	2389	51704	5385	27051	796	351	1163	85	3351	476	2167	20310	1058	1531	21604	38522	11

* Of the Students enumerated in this column, all of whom are receiving instruction in one or more subjects beyond the Standard, 864 are included in the other Standards.

† Of the Students enumerated in this column, 403 are included under the head "Number examined," as they have received a capitation grant in C. schools as well as a result payment grant.

APPENDIX F.—I.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Grant-in-Aid English Schools, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Northern.		Eastern.		Central.		North-Western.		North-Central.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Grant	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
American ...	—	—	—	—	15	5458 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5458 50
Baptist ...	1	120 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	120 50
Buddhist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church of England: C. M. S. ...	1	692 50	3	651 50	3	2253 50	—	—	1	1315 50	—	—	—	—	8	4913 0
Diocesan ...	9	5430 92	6	2310 75	1	129 0	1	223 0	3	3774 84	1	112 50	—	—	21	11981 1
Private ...	3	3002 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3002 0
Roman Catholic ...	11	7318 0	2	673 0	3	1817 0	3	680 0	4	923 50	3	681 50		—	26	12093 0
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	4	2046 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2046 50
Wesleyan ...	5	2493 0	3	1992 0	4	2600 50	2	1752 50	1	553 0	—	—	—	—	15	9391 0
	30	19056 92	14	5627 25	30	14305 0	6	2655 50	9	6566 84	4	794 0	—	—	93	49005 51

APPENDIX F.—II.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Grant-in-Aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Northern.		Eastern.		Central.		North-Western.		North-Central.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Grant	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
American ...	—	—	—	—	15	5474 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5474 50
Baptist ...	3	744 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	92 50	—	—	—	—	4	836 50
Buddhist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church of England: C. M. S. ...	7	2585 0	—	—	4	2383 0	—	—	3	464 0	—	—	—	—	14	5432 0
Diocesan ...	1	199 50	3	1251 0	—	—	—	—	2	497 50	—	—	—	—	6	1948 0
Private ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic ...	1	176 0	—	—	2	656 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	832 25
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	6	1969 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1969 50
Wesleyan ...	2	340 0	1	289 50	6	4083 50	2	730 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	5443 50
	14	4044 50	4	1540 50	33	14566 75	2	730 50	6	1054 0	—	—	—	—	59	21936 25

APPENDIX F.—III.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Northern		Eastern.		Central.		North-Western		North-Central.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
American ...	—	—	—	—	106	15493 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	15493 25
Baptist ...	28	4082 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	118 0	1	105 50	—	—	31	4306 0
Buddhist ...	6	1695 50		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	184 0	—	—	7	1879 50
Church of England : C. M. S. ...	43	4537 0	24	1890 50	45	5559 50	—	—	23	1874 75	4	403 0	2	100 50	141	14365 25
Diocesan ...	25	3494 50	2	564 50	—	—	2	186 50	1	154 50	—	—	—	—	30	4400 0
Roman Catholic ...	98	26139 25	—	—	40	9641 50	7	1070 0	1	240 50	31	7075 50	—	-	177	44166 75
Private ...	5	1755 50	4	628 50	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2384 0
Sivite ...	—	—		—	8	2724 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2724 90
Wesleyan ...	45	4912 0	—	—	37	7089 0	65	7827 75	2	181 50	-	—	—	—	174	24031 25
	250	46616 25	55	7104 50	256	40508 15	75	9084 25	29	2569 25	37	7768 0	2	100 50	684	113750 90

APPENDIX F.—IV.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Grant-in-Aid English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Northern.		Eastern.		Central.		North Western		North-Central		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant	Schools.	Grant.	Schools	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools	Grant.
		Rs. cts		Rs. cts		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
American ...	—	—	—	—	136	26426 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	26426 25
Baptist ...	32	4947 0	—	—	—	—	-	—	3	210 50	1	105 50	—	—	36	5263 0
Buddhist ...	6	1695 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	184 0	—	—	7	1879 50
Church of England : C. M. S. ...	51	7814 50	27	2542 0	52	10196 0	—	—	27	3654 25	4	403 0	2	100 50	163	24710 25
Diocesan ...	35	9124 92	11	4126 25	1	129 0	3	409 50	6	4426 84	1	112 50	—	—	57	18329 1
Private ...	8	4757 50	4	628 50	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	5386 0
Roman Catholic ...	110	33633 25	2	673 0	45	12114 75	10	1750 0	5	1164 0	34	7757 0	—	-	206	57092 0
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	18	6742 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	6742 90
Wesleyan ...	52	7745 0	29	6302 50	47	13773 0	69	10310 75	3	734 50	—	—	—	—	200	38865 75
	294	69717 67	73	14272 25	299	69379 90	83	12470 25	44	10190 9	41	8562 0	2	100 50	836	184692 66

APPENDIX G.

Schools supported and supervised by the Department of Public Instruction under special arrangement.

	Class of Schools.	Number of Children on the roll on the day of Examination.			Nationality.									Religion.									Number not presented for Examination or Capitation.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department of Schools			
							Sinhalese.		Malabars.																		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	English.	European Descendants.	Low country	Kandyans.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Roman Catholic.	Christians of other Denominations.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.		Primary.	Middle.	High.	Capitation.
Buona Vista Orphanage* ...	Anglo-Ver.	—	39	39	—	5	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—
Colombo Girls' Ragged* ...	English	14	56	70	—	58	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	2	40	—	—	—	13	—	50	20	—	—	—
Galle Industrial* ...	Vernacular	30	22	52	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	43	5	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—
Kandy Industrial* ...	English	62	—	62	6	34	10	7	5	—	—	—	—	58	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	17	42	3	—	—
Navatkuḍa Endowed* ...	Vernacular	43	—	43	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	41	—	—	9	22	3	—	9
Vidyódaya College* ...	do.	75	—	75	—	—	68	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	75	—
Railway Boys' Night† ..	Anglo-Ver	33	—	33	—	3	25	—	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	13	—	4	—	13	—	7	19	—	—	7
Railway Girls'† ...	do.	3	59	62	4	5	52	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	2	7	14	2	—	—	28	—	1	25	—	—	36
Negombo Jail† ...	Vernacular	92	—	92	—	—	34	39	11	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	6	—	8	9	68	—	92	—	—	—	—
Welikaḍa Jail† ...	do.	21	—	21	—	—	8	3	2	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	5	—	3	6	7	—	—	10	—	—	11
Total ...		373	176	549	10	157	243	56	63	2	2	13	3	125	6	54	88	3	15	56	202	—	267	138	6	75	63

* Schools partly supported by Government.

† Schools receiving no support, but controlled and supervised by the Department of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction from the year 1874 to the year 1883.

Year.	Government Boys' English Schools.		Government Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Schools		Government Boys' Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' English Schools.		Government Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' Vernacular Schools.		Grant-in-Aid Schools.		TOTAL	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1874 ...	12	945	30	1,545	169	7,886	4	258	4	135	24	950	595	35,559	838	47,278
1875 ...	12	890	33	1,644	191	8,572	4	304	7	199	29	1,167	654	41,343	930	54,199
1876 ...	12	970	32	1,622	212	10,687	4	281	7	220	34	1,335	697	45,422	998	60,537
1877 ...	13	998	30	1,586	239	11,189	5	324	7	159	35	1,421	730	47,142	1,059	62,819
1878 ...	14	1,131	29	1,418	255	12,899	6	364	5	129	47	1,955	772	49,854	1,128	67,750
1879 ...	14	1,151	28	1,618	262	13,497	7	446	5	126	56	2,282	814	55,944	1,186	75,064
1880 ...	13	1,165	26	1,735	262	15,093	7	506	5	136	56	2,659	833	59,820	1,202	81,114
1881 ...	16	1,326	23	1,922	276	15,865	10	650	2	156	71	3,707	839	61,131	1,237	84,757
1882 ...	18	1,526	22	2,309	295	17,948	9	612	2	146	75	4,056	832	62,842	1,253	89,439
1883 ...	17	1,504	23	2,401	304	18,529	9	652	2	160	82	4,410	836	61,374	1,273	89,030

APPENDIX I.—I.

STATEMENT showing the Amount voted for the Department of Public Instruction, and the Amount expended under the Heads of Establishment and Education for the year 1883.

	Amount voted.	Amount Expended.	Excess.	Balance.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Salaries.				
Fixed	37,750 0	35,588 34	—	2,161 66
Provisional	210,153 0	197,345 48	—	12,807 52
Allowances.				
Grants-in-Aid for existing Schools	165,000 0	168,747 90	3,747 90	—
Grants-in-Aid for New Schools	5,000 0	4,072 0	—	928 0
Grants-in-Aid Training Schools' Scholarships ...	3,500 0	5,700 0	2,200 0	—
Grants to Pupil Teachers of Aided Schools ...	2,000 0	1,577 50	—	422 50
Grants to Vernacular High Schools	1,000 0	—	—	1,000 0
Grants to Industrial Schools	500 0	95 0	—	405 0
Grant to Pali Vidyódaya College	1,000 0	1,000 0	—	—
Allowance to Science Inspector	500 0	100 0	—	400 0
Allowance to Ragged Schools	500 0	499 92	—	0 8
Allowance to Galle Industrial School	600 0	600 0	—	—
Allowance to Buona Vista Charity School ...	900 0	900 0	—	—
Allowance to Kandy Industrial School... .	2,000 0	1,999 92	—	0 8
Cost of boarding Military orphan boys at the Kandy Industrial School	600 0	499 92	—	100 8
Rent, Kandy Industrial School	500 0	499 92	—	0 8
Cost of boarding Normal students	6,500 0	5,834 81	—	665 19
Four English Scholarships, including Rs. 500 passage money	5,875 0	4,198 32	—	1,676 68
Queen's Scholarships	2,200 0	1,836 49	—	363 51
Allowance of Monitors in Government Schools, including bonus to Head Masters on the same	7,000 0	6,196 14	—	803 86
Cost of translating and printing a new series of Sinhalese School books	2,000 0	1,184 8	—	815 92
Result payments to certificated Head Teachers ...	5,000 0	4,359 0	—	641 0
Donations to Libraries, Book Clubs, &c. ..	2,750 0	2,750 0	—	—
Contingencies.				
Cost of Books and Stationery	8,000 0	8,871 92	871 92	—
Furniture for Schools	2,800 0	1,315 60	—	1,484 40
Repairs, &c.	3,500 0	4,211 53	711 53	—
Mathematical Prize	100 0	100 0	—	—
Rent.				
Rent of School houses	3,500 0	2,635 0	—	865 0
Transport.				
Travelling expenses of Director, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Peons	15,000 0	13,659 83	—	1,340 17
Horse Allowance to two Sub-Inspectors ...	960 0	840 0	—	120 0
Cost of bringing Teachers to local centre for examination	500 0	272 53	—	227 47
Rs.	497,188 0	477,491 15	7,531 35	27,228 20

APPENDIX I.—II.

STATEMENT showing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of "Education," and the Receipts by Fees, from the year 1872 to the year 1883.

Year.	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional Establishment		Rent.		Education, exclusive of Establishment.		Transport.		Total.		Receipts by Fees.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
1872	37,001	34	112,668	30	9,748	64	99,511	38	8,648	29	267,577	95	24,570	64
1873	34,680	53	116,237	47	7,933	97	127,479	15	8,980	9	295,311	21	22,167	69½
1874	33,219	25	128,197	54	6,306	21	140,569	54	10,558	81	318,851	35	23,253	5
1875	36,519	66	135,709	30	5,880	92	164,164	18	10,634	93	352,848	99	22,691	2
1876	39,211	3	150,788	75	5,797	37	171,229	14	13,887	91	380,914	20	24,158	80
1877	36,749	95	160,975	46	4,244	53	180,298	88	14,849	68	397,118	50	23,111	70
1878	32,763	77	172,001	43	4,215	08	186,634	23	13,441	27	409,056	38	22,139	44
1879	38,025	56	181,961	44	3,942	8	205,674	12	15,624	94	445,228	4	22,927	73
1880	38,440	2	183,551	53	4,135	92	249,367	41	16,374	50	491,869	38	22,824	38
1881	37,749	34	189,967	28	—		255,123	93	—		482,840	55	23,057	52
1882	37,291	36	196,394	51	—		2[illegible]4,303	3	—		487,988	90	22,415	85
1883	35,588	34	197,345	48	—		244,557	33	—		477,491	15	26,167	34

APPENDIX I.—III.

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction, from 1st January to 31st December, 1883.

	Rs.	cts.
Amount received from the Treasury on account of votes	446,066	67
Amount received by school fees ..	22,364	34
Do from Normal Students as boarding fees	1,365	50
Amount received by sale of Stationery ...	272	40
Do. by sale of Books ...	4,984	74
Do. as Examination fees ...	2,437	50
	Rs. 477,491	15

	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts.
ADMINISTRATION.						
Cost of Direction			22,449	52		
Cost of Inspection			40,841	37		
					63,290	89
GENERAL INSPECTION.						
Superior.	Rs.	cts.				
Royal College ...	27,410	31				
Galle Central ...	5,683	13				
Female Seminary ...	4,721	97				
Pali Vidyodaya College	1,000	0				
Grant-in-aid High Schools	33,802	78				
Scholarships and Prizes	6,317	73				
			78,935	92		
Middle and Primary.						
Government Schools...	157,093	36				
Grant-in-aid Schools...	141,853	8				
			298,946	44		
					377,882	36
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.						
Normal School			15,432	44		
Grant-in-aid Training Schools ...			3,965	4		
Industrial Schools			4,397	34		
Orphan and Ragged Schools ...			1,599	84		
					25,394	66
LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.						
Donations to Libraries and Reading Rooms			—		2,750	0
PREPARATION OF SCHOOL BOOKS.						
Sinhalese Books and Maps ...			—		1,236	73
BOOKS PURCHASED FOR SALE.						
English, Sinhalese and Tamil ...			—		5,383	79
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads ...			—		1,552	72
					Rs. 477,491	15

APPENDIX J.—I.

ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several Classes of Government Schools for the year 1883.

	Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on List.	Average daily Attendance.	Receipts.			Charges.								Cost of educating each Pupil for the year.		
					Fees.	Stationery	Total.	Salaries.	Allowance.	Rent.	Furniture.	Books.	Stationery.	Sundries.	Total.	By receipts.	Cost to Government.	Total.
					Rs. cts.	Rs cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Boys'	English High ...	3	376	347	12564 82	—	12564 82	39674 90	240 0	—	389 77	724 33	329 78	7691 43	49250 21	33 41	97 57	130 98
Boys'	Do. Elementary*	14	1128	873	6743 51	43 37	6786 88	21327 85	860 41	480 0	—	44 0	75 27	43 37	22830 90	6 2	14 22	20 24
Boys'	Anglo-Vernacular...	23	2401	1593	1272 80	120 49	1393 29	18206 99	2464 4	55 0	50 75	102 18	191 61	186 89	21257 46	0 58	8 27	8 85
Boys'	Vernacular ...	308	18779	12060	—	100 22	100 22	72160 92	5988 54	—	570 79	684 10	553 17	352 62	80310 14	0 5	4 27	4 32
	Total, Boys' ...	348	22684	14873	20581 13	264 8	20845 21	151370 66	9552 99	535 0	1011 31	1554 61	1149 83	8474 31	173648 71	0 92	6 73	7 65
Girls'	English High ...	1	199	170	1268 41	—	1268 41	4310 0	255 0	—	—	93 21	15 74	141 23	4815 18	6 37	17 82	24 19
Girls'	Do. Elementary..	8	453	351	1869 34	8 32	1877 66	12474 26	190 0	2100 0	18 75	22 50	29 16	52 88	14887 55	4 14	28 72	32 86
Girls'	Anglo-Vernacular...	2	160	102	10 96	—	10 96	865 67	—	—	—	4 60	4 95	—	875 22	0 7	5 40	5 47
Girls'	Vernacular† ...	78	4160	2555	—	—	—	16572 3	456 65	—	227 0	207 24	113 13	23 43	17599 48	—	4 23	4 23
	Total, Girls' ...	89	4972	3178	3148 71	8 32	3157 3	34221 96	901 65	2100 0	245 75	327 55	162 98	217 54	38177 43	0 63	7 4	7 67
	Grand Total ...	437	27656	18051	23729 84	272 40	24002 24	185592 62	10454 64	2635 0	1257 6	1882 16	1312 81	8691 85	211826 14	0 86	6 79	7 65

* Exclusive of St Thomas's Boys' English School which was closed during the year.

† Exclusive of Indibetta Girls' Vernacular School closed during the year.

APPENDIX J.—II.

ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and State of Government Schools in the several Provinces for the year 1883.

Provinces.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on List.	Average daily Attendance.	Receipts.			Charges.								Cost of educating each Pupil for the year.		
				Fees.	Stationery	Total.	Salaries	Allowances.	Rent.	Furniture.	Books.	Stationery.	Sundries.	Total.	By Receipts.	Cost to Government.	Total.
				Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Western	257*	17258	11333	17169 95	17 42	17187 37	125112 31	6696 44	2130 0	670 91	1578 71	838 95	8065 38	145092 70	0 99	7 41	8 40
Southern	77	4535	3057	4148 84	145 90	4294 74	29712 50	1666 20	505 0	548 75	178 22	250 83	283 31	33144 81	0 94	6 36	7 30
Northern	3	84	69	—	—	—	540 0	—	—	—	3 88	11 50	48 75	604 13	—	7 19	7 19
Eastern	20	1038	674	28 75	15 65	44 40	4008 77	129 50	—	—	51 51	27 38	26 78	4243 94	0 4	4 4	4 8
Central	54	3382	2126	1687 12	71 30	1758 42	19225 53	1679 75	—	26 64	54 28	134 46	225 41	21346 7	0 52	5 79	6 31
North-Western ...	20	1144	687	695 18	18 99	714 17	5899 66	282 0	—	10 76	15 56	38 77	39 22	6285 97	0 62	4 87	5 49
North-Central ...	6	215	105	—	3 14	3 14	1093 85	0 75	—	—	—	10 92	3 0	1108 52	0 1	5 14	5 15
Total ...	437	27656	18051	23729 84	272 40	24002 24	185592 62	10454 64	2635 0	1257 6	1882 16	1312 81	8691 85	211826 14	0 86	6 79	7 65

* Exclusive of St. Thomas's Boys' English School and of Indibetta Girls' Vernacular School, which were closed during the year.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

THE working of the combined Department has this year cost the Colony Rs. 151,434·99½ over and above the total of its revenue.

This amount has, however, been increased owing to the payment of unavoidable arrears of charges due to the British Post Office for sea conveyance of mails, and if due allowance is made for such expenditure, the abovementioned figures will be reduced to Rs. 111,696·34½, which more nearly represents the actual excess of expenditure over receipts on the working of the Department for the year.

If Rs. 100,000 of this sum be apportioned as the value of work done by this Department on Her Majesty's Service, the small balance of Rs. 11,696·34½ will indicate the loss on the working of the "Telegraphs."

There is a less difference of only Rs. 450·55 between the Postal receipts of this and the previous year, while the Telegraph revenue out of total collections amounting to Rs. 258,257·46 can only show a balance of Rs. 61,662 to be credited to this Department. The small increase of Rs. 792·30 in excess of last year's Telegraph receipts is not due to any improvement in the message traffic, which has fallen off, the grand total for the year being Rs. 229,100·68, as against Rs. 236,799·03 for 1882, the inland message traffic showing a reduction of Rs. 1,046·69.

This state of affairs is certainly disappointing. It was urged with some reason that an appreciable reduction in the period of transit of telegrams would certainly cause a corresponding addition to the traffic, especially in the exchange of messages with India. The desired improvement has been effected, and the exchange, both local and foreign, has been placed on an efficient footing, but the result anticipated has not been realized. The depressed financial condition of the best interests of the Colony has no doubt had some effect in checking the growth of Telegraphic communication, which with foreign countries is expensive, and over a considerable radius in Ceylon is not a necessity, owing to the shortness of distances, and the competition of postal arrangements.

Receipts under the head of Sale of Stamps and Postage Collections show a slight increase of Rs. 664·20, which was to be expected in view of the fact that an addition of 4 cents was made in 1883 to the rates of postage chargeable on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom. Such increase being necessary in order to meet the loss by exchange on remittances made to the London office in payments of sea conveyance claims.

The total receipts of the Department for the year are :—

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Post Office	263,217	29½		
Telegraphs	258,257	46		
			521,474	75½
Deduct—				
Payment to India on account of message traffic ...	190,234	0		
Inland reply deposits	6,361	9		
			196,595	9
			324,879	66½

The Post Office receipts are made up of the following items :—

Sale of stamps	223,920	25½		
Postage collections	20,659	32		
			244,579	57½
Payments to Treasurer.				
Overland paced conveyance	6,000	0		
Indian do.	1,000	0		
Straits and China	110	0		
Lapsed local money orders	354	72		
Commission on local money orders ...	10,500	0		
Amount found in unclaimed registered letters and by sale of articles found in dead letters ...	68	69		
Sale of Postal Guide	116	77		
Fines on contractors, &c.	67	54		
Daily List	420	0		
			18,637	72
		Rs.	263,217	29½

Revenue of the Telegraph Department for the year 1883.

PARTICULARS.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Total. Rs. cts.
To amount of—		
Stamps on message traffic ...	223,532 49	
Abbreviated addresses ...	1,015 0	
Received on under-charged messages	31 0	
Reply deposits to India ...	872 27	
Do. Foreign ...	74 85	
Do. Inland ...	4,621 7	
		230,146 68
Credited by Indian Government on account of messages transferred from India to Ceylon during 1883 ...	16,666 72	
Refunds credited in India...	440 75	
Refunds made in India ...	272 55	
		17,380 2
Recoveries.		
Received from Traffic Manager for maintenance of Railway Telegraphs for 1883	9,060 0	
Received from Resident Engineer, Breakwater, for 1883	125 0	
Sale of telegraph stores ...	1,458 24	
Fee for supplying extra copies of messages ...	8 27	
Subscription for mail steamer reports ...	25 0	
Sale of message form books, &c.	54 25	
		10,730 76
Total ... Rs.		258,257 46

PARTICULARS.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Total. Rs. cts.
By payment—		
Made to Indian Government on account of message traffic	189,078 18	
Reply deposits to India ...	817 38	
Do. Foreign ...	70 94	
Refund made in India ...	272 55	
		190,234 0
To addressees on inland reply deposit messages ...	4,585 7	
To addressees on incoming reply deposit messages, Foreign and Indo-Ceylon	1,776 2	
		6,361 9
		196,595 9
In favour of Ceylon Government ...		61,662 37
Total ... Rs.		258,257 46

Telegraph Expenditure for 1883.

	Rs.	cts.
Provisional Salaries	66,280	92
Telegraph Service	21,949	39
Rs.	88,230	31

Telegraph Service.

	Rs.	cts.
Petty Expenses	2,327	1
Line Maintenance	4,744	81
Office and Pegu allowance ...	7,337	98
Transport	5,827	9
Rent	1,712	50
Rs.	21,949	39

Expenditure of the Postal Establishment for the year 1883.

	Rs.	cts.
Fixed Establishment	41,382	45
Provisional	83,143	54
Allowance	1,610	0
Conveyance of mails	261,948	36
Rs.	388,084	35

The Post Office expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 10,740·35 over that of the previous year, which is accounted for by the payment already referred to on account of Sea Conveyance arrears amounting to Rs. 39,738·65. But for this item a reduction would have been shown.

In the Telegraph Branch the cost of maintaining the service is very much the same as that of the previous year under the various heads mentioned in the above statement.

Overland Parcel Post.

There has been a slight falling off in the number of parcels received and despatched in the course of the year; but the receipts have not suffered to any appreciable extent. The competition of a much less expensive agency for the transmission of parcels to and from England does not appear to have affected this business.

I hope before the end of 1884 to have made arrangements with Her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the direct exchange by post of parcels weighing not more than seven pounds, and when this system is in operation it will be a question for the Government to decide, whether the present overland Parcel Post Service need be continued.

Parcel Post with India.

1,680 parcels were received from and sent to India, as compared with 1,371 during the

previous year, while the net revenue accruing to Government from this service has risen from Rs. 817 to Rs. 1,289.

Parcel Post with Straits and Hongkong.

The extension of the parcel post to the Straits and Hongkong has not been productive of much business. 226 parcels only were "received" and "sent" during the year. See full particulars in Statements G 7 and 8.

Returned Letter Office.

The figures appearing in the statement of transactions of the "Returned Letter Office" for the year are satisfactory, for they show a diminution in the number of letters received, as well as a corresponding decrease in the total of letters which were finally returned to this office, and were destroyed because the senders could not be traced.

There is a slight falling off in the number of illegible and anonymous letters, which reached the "Returned Letter Office," but I fear that this cannot be taken to indicate that the habit of anonymous letter-writing, so common in this Colony, is being abandoned. My own experience of such communications would lead me to an opposite conclusion.

Money Order Business.

The summary D 7 which is annexed furnishes the fullest particulars in regard to the Inland Money Order business of the Department, as well as the exchanges of orders with the United Kingdom, India, Victoria, the Straits, and Hongkong.

The number of inland orders issued has increased by 4,315, making up a total of 45,740 issues during the year, representing in value a sum of Rs. 1,051,536; the payments for the year being slightly in excess of that amount. The commission earned on inland money orders amounted this year to Rs. 12,281·90.

The business with India, which is chiefly maintained by the remittances of coolies to the Coast, shows also a favourable rate of progress.

The exchange of orders with Victoria, the Straits, and Hongkong only commenced in the course of the year, and has not in consequence made much way. With the Straits Settlements this Department will probably do a fair amount of business in course of time.

Correspondence.

The return of correspondence exchanged between Ceylon, the United Kingdom, and the Continent of Europe, shows a falling off in the weights of all classes of Mail matter, both "received" and "despatched."

With offices east of Suez, the returns are very similar to those of the previous year under the same heading.

The contribution paid by this Department towards the expenses of the International Bureau was fixed at £25 1*s.* 10*d.*

In the course of the year a correspondence took place between the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Colonial Office, and the British Post Office, on the question of obtaining from Ceylon and other Colonies some contribution towards the heavy expenses entailed upon the Imperial Exchequer by maintenance of the steam packet service by which their correspondence is conveyed, and it was eventually decided by His Lordship the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that in the case of Ceylon the total amount to be paid under existing circumstances should be £1,400. This arrangement was subsequently approved by the Legislative Council.

TELEGRAPHS.

Improvement in telegraph communication with foreign and local has not, as I have before observed, had the effect of increasing telegraph receipts, the Ceylon share of which amounts to Rs. 61,662·37, being Rs. 692·30 only in excess of last year's collections.

The Lunugala office was opened as a combined office on the 24th September, in order to afford the planting community of Madulsima the advantage of telegraph communication. The receipts on account of messages despatched since September last have averaged to Rs. 19·20 a month, not a very satisfactory return for the additional expenditure incurred.

The experimental telegraph office which was opened at the Polgahawela railway station in conjunction with the post office was permanently added to the list of combined offices in November.

Interruptions in inland telegraph communication have been exceptionally few, and of short duration.

Full information regarding the message traffic and telegraph receipts will be found in the two accompanying statements.

The accompanying diagrams of insulation of two telegraph lines between Colombo and Kandy were alluded to in my report of last year, but as they have since then been lithographed, I again forward them, for their publication will be interesting to many as indicating the various changes in the humidity of the climate at different times of the year.

It is necessary to repeat that the tests were taken at six in the morning by an experienced officer. The distance traversed by the two lines is 75·6 miles, with a difference in elevation of 1,600 feet. The wire chiefly used is No. 5½ B. W. G., giving an average conduction resistance according to actual tests of 810 ohms. The similar diagrams which have been prepared for 1883 give corresponding readings, and show that the weather during the two years was very much the same.

Increase of Postage on Letters addressed to the United Kingdom.

The half-ounce rate of postage on letters addressed to the United Kingdom was raised in 1883 from 20 cents to 24 cents, in order to meet the loss which the rate of exchange entailed on the Department in accounting for sea conveyance to the British Post Office.

Dishonesty on the part of Employés.

Two instances of dishonesty occurred in the Department in the course of the year.

In one case a postmaster was concerned. This subordinate, who had been for many years in the Department, and was from want of education far below the present standard of men in charge of offices, had gained by strict regularity and accuracy in all his dealings a character for integrity. So high was the opinion I had formed of his honesty, that in the early part of the year, when a sum of money disappeared in transit between his office and the General Post Office, I did not suspect him of any wrongdoing, and held a clerk in the Chief Office responsible for the loss.

During my absence in England, a similar irregularity having occurred in connection with another post office to which this Postmaster had been removed, suspicion was aroused, prompt measures were taken, and during the investigation, which established his guilt, the unfortunate postmaster committed suicide by poisoning himself with arsenic before he had been removed from office.

The second case occurred in the Kandy office, where a Tamil clerk appropriated unpaid postage collection. He was tried before the Supreme Court, but was acquitted. He was, however, dismissed from the Department.

Coaching Service between Badulla and Lunugala.

An enterprising resident of Badulla applied for, and obtained, a contract to run a light cart with the mails beteen Badulla and Lunugala, a distance of 26 miles, but he was unfortunately disappointed in the expectations he had formed of public support, and, after the coach had been running for a period of two months, the Government released him from his engagement, which he would have been unable to carry out without very serious loss.

Post and Telegraph Library.

The Assistant Postmaster-General started on the 1st of April a Departmental Library which is likely to become very useful as a means of instruction. Employés will often read newspapers, though they will not look at a book, and the information they obtain from such sources is most useful in improving their intelligence and usefulness as Post Office or Telegraph Clerks.

A verandah of the General Post Office has been railed off, and converted into a reading room, which is in charge of a Librarian who is paid from the subscription of members.

There are already 219 volumes in the Library. Other works have been ordered from England, and there was a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 769·30 to the credit of the institution, which has now 117 subscribers on its list.

The Library has its difficulties, one of which consists in the trouble involved in furnishing out-station subscribers with a regular supply of reading matter, but with patience this will in time be satisfactorily accomplished, and each year the members will have greater reason to appreciate the advantages which they will derive from the thoughtful attention and labour which my Chief Assistant, Mr. Vane, had devoted to their interest in the formation of this institution.

General Post Office and Colombo Telegraph Office.

The Post Office accommodation in Colombo is far from satisfactory, and great inconvenience is caused by the division of the business between two buildings on opposite sides of the road. So limited is the space available at the Post Office, that the requirements of the public are attended to from a window looking out into the verandah, which is crowded more or less throughout the day by messengers, chiefly of the cooly class. Passengers constantly complain of the exceptionally bad arrangements made for their convenience at this port, and I regret my inability to improve matters. The buildings occupied by my staff in Colombo were not designed for the use now made of them, and no alterations which are feasible can ever render them suitable for the Head Quarters of the Ceylon Post and Telegraph Establishment. A Post and Telegraph Office, such as Colombo ought to have, should be erected on the sites of the Library and the present Telegraph Office, as soon as the finances of the Colony are in a more satisfactory condition.

Security Fund.

The amount standing to the credit of the Departmental Security Fund was at the end of the year Rs. 89,287·82.

Mail Robbery.

In May the Haldummulla and Kotmalé mails were stolen from the runner, who was murdered on his way to Wilson's Bungalow, in the vicinity of Wilson's Bungalow. Every endeavour was made to trace the perpetrators of this crime, but the efforts of the officers of this Department and of the Police were unsuccessful. The bulk of the stolen mails were found in a jungle about 20 yards above the spot where the murder took place, and were subsequently forwarded to destination.

Retirement of Captain Durnford.

Captain Durnford, formerly of the Ceylon Rifles, who had for some years held the appointment of Deputy Postmaster-General, and had been promoted to an acting appointment in the Customs at Jaffna, retired on pension in January.

Administration.

During my absence from the Colony on six months' leave, from May to November, the Department was administered by my Chief Assistant, Mr. Vane.

General Post Office,
Colombo, 26th June, 1884.

T. SKINNER,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX.

A.

ABSTRACT of Letters, &c., Despatched and Received at the Post Offices in Ceylon during the year 1883.

Provinces.	Despatched.								Received.							
	Letters on Service.	Letters Post Paid.	Letters Post not Paid.	Parcels on Service.	Miscellaneous Packets.	Registered Letters.	Printed Matter.	Postal Cards.	Letters on Service.	Letters Post Paid.	Letters Post not Paid.	Parcels on Service.	Miscellaneous Packets	Registered Letters.	Printed Matter.	Postal Cards.
Western Province ...	468,712	1,670,038	214,041	36,072	80,031	131,815	249,259	59,703	504,185	3,518,763	23,725	8,005	16,289	68,272	260,503	18,508
Central Province ...	232,830	1,426,128	32,021	6,419	16,319	35,591	150,508	31,409	213,732	1,709,507	33,146	44,831	41,673	46,322	614,770	23,535
Southern Province ..	102,316	302,501	7,217	3,052	3,396	8,179	12,622	2,052	92,021	293,987	7,750	4,049	5,965	9,987	58,188	2,570
North-Western Province ...	43,564	91,093	1,736	850	915	3,172	5,046	738	35,631	96,887	2,571	1,085	1,838	1,645	30,865	1,137
Northern Province .	61,288	196,096	3,618	1,635	1,476	6,842	52,389	1,729	67,254	195,737	3,768	2,005	2,265	7,279	63,943	3,248
Eastern Province ...	31,693	71,795	1,290	835	932	3,435	7,487	574	30,918	74,735	2,217	1,011	1,935	2,305	32,252	646
North-Central Province ...	8,522	17,486	180	117	253	743	905	152	7,242	15,334	666	161	1,102	270	5,111	197
Total ...	948,925	3,785,137	260,103	48,980	103,322	189,777	478,216	96,357	950,983	5,904,950	73,843	61,147	71,067	136,080	1,065,632	55,842
Total Despatched .								5,910,817								
Total Received ...																8,319,544
„ Despatched ...																5,910,817
Total Despatched and Received ..																14,230,361

31.

STATEMENT showing the Weights of P. and O. Overland Mails despatched from London to Colombo *viâ* Brindisi during the year, 1883.

Date of Despatch.	Unpaid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Books. lb.	oz.
January 12	3	10	92	10	295	0
" 26	3	8	94	10	285	0
February 9	2	8	88	0	284	0
" 23	2	6	99	2	284	2
March 9	2	12	86	10	260	0
" 23	2	0	67	10	231	2
April 6	1	14	88	0	260	0
" 20	2	0	87	0	275	10
May 4	2	5	85	10	339	0
" 18	2	0	80	10	220	10
June 1	2	8	90	0	346	0
" 15	2	0	88	10	187	10
" 29	2	8	88	0	469	10
July 13	2	3	89	0	286	0
" 27	3	12	81	5	296	0
August 10	1	14	94	10	243	0
" 24	3	6	95	0	199	0
September 7	2	7	80	10	226	10
" 21	1	2	89	0	224	4
October 5	3	0	85	10	374	10
" 19	1	10	99	6	244	0
November 2	2	8	104	10	408	12
" 16	2	4	108	0	228	0
" 30	5	0	148	10	394	0
December 14	5	2	117	10	341	10
" 28	3	12	76	2	258	6
Total	69	15	2,406	1	7,342	0

32.

STATEMENT showing the Weights of Mails despatched from Ceylon to London by the P. and O. Steamers *viâ* Brindisi during the year 1883.

Date of Despatch. 1883.	Unpaid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Books. lb.	oz.
January 10	42	0	122	10	41	10
" 24	50	2	122	10	36	0
February 7	30	0	128	2	93	2
" 21	50	0	98	1	22	4
March 7	18	2	114	10	66	0
" 21	48	0	97	10	71	2
April 4	20	0	98	6	39	10
" 18	62	0	100	2	55	2
May 2	40	0	100	0	43	2
" 13	40	0	86	10	53	0
" 27	46	10	97	4	50	0
June 10	38	10	120	0	27	4
" 23	38	0	102	2	34	0
July 7	30	1	109	1	59	10
" 21	24	0	112	4	57	0
August 4	18	10	85	10	33	2
" 18	19	14	68	10	27	4
September 2	56	0	99	8	57	10
" 15	44	10	94	4	46	4
" 29	21	4	95	4	54	8
October 13	54	2	98	7	67	0
" 30	47	0	116	4	49	10
November 13	28	4	106	2	56	0
" 28	30	2	132	0	88	2
December 12	40	2	129	2	77	4
" 26	72	0	97	8	85	6
Total	1,009	9	2,732	3	1,391	0

33.

STATEMENT showing the Weights of Overland Mails despatched from London to Ceylon by the French Packets *viâ* Marseilles during the year 1883.

Date of Despatch. 1883.	Unpaid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Books. lb.	oz.
January 5	4	2	73	0	313	8
" 19	3	1	72	0	210	0
February 2	3	8	70	10	372	8
" 16	3	0	69	2	275	2
March 2	3	10	69	10	484	5
" 16	2	5	78	0	236	10
" 30	2	6	67	0	252	0
April 13	2	0	63	14	232	10
" 27	2	1	66	2	252	0
May 11	2	0	64	0	251	0
" 25	2	5	61	10	224	0
June 8	2	4	58	10	222	10
" 22	2	6	60	10	258	0
July 6	2	0	65	0	411	0
" 20	2	1	49	10	209	2
August 3	2	0	53	0	309	10
" 17	2	2	65	10	184	10
" 31	2	5	58	2	381	2
September 14	2	2	57	6	277	4
" 28	2	1	70	5	292	0
October 12	2	5	79	2	406	10
" 26	2	0	62	10	308	6
November 9	2	1	64	10	388	2
" 23	2	6	83	6	380	6
December 7	2	10	87	10	562	0
" 21	2	0	65	6	459	10
Total	63	1	1,736	1	8,176	3

B 4.

STATEMENT showing the Weights of Mails despatched from Ceylon to London, by the M.M. Steamers *viâ* Naples during the year 1883.

Date of Despatch. 1883.		Unpaid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Books. lb.	oz.	Date of Despatch. 1883.		Unpaid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Letters. lb.	oz.	Paid Books. lb.	oz.
January	14	7	2	46	10	17	2	August	11	5	11	59	0	20	4
"	27	21	4	41	6	43	0	"	22	4	0	38	6	10	2
February	12	11	10	56	2	19	2	September	6	3	4	40	0	16	0
"	25	4	14	48	2	18	0	"	20	1	0	41	10	13	2
March	12	5	12	60	0	53	4	October	4	4	12	50	0	15	10
"	26	1	10	42	10	33	0	"	18	5	8	47	10	18	0
April	9	6	4	61	2	26	4	November	5	2	0	53	8	9	0
"	22	27	0	43	10	12	0	"	19	5	2	56	10	23	4
May	7	38	10	68	0	34	0	December	3	4	0	98	10	65	8
"	17	8	2	46	2	20	0	"	16	2	0	50	8	22	10
"	31	1	8	44	0	20	2								
June	15	11	0	55	4	30	0								
"	27	1	14	39	0	13	0								
July	11	2	14	38	8	14	10								
"	28	17	0	60	4	28	4								
								Total		203	13	1,286	10	595	4

B 5.

STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Correspondence exchanged between Ceylon and the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe during the year 1883,

Description.	Quantity Despatched.		Quantity Received.	
Paid letters	oz.	714,94	oz.	72,528
Unpaid letters	"	22,494	"	2,610
Paid books	lb.	3,494	lb.	17,421
Paid papers	No.	62,496		204,840
Registered letters		3,664		3,604

B 6.

STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Correspondence exchanged between Ceylon and Offices East of Suez during the year 1883.

Description.	Despatched.	Received.
Paid letters	36,040	37,620
Unpaid letters	1,890	8,241
Paid books	2,007	1,906
Paid newspapers	69,180	34,001
Registered letters	1,770	1,638

B 7.

STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Correspondence exchanged between Ceylon and India by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Packets during the year 1883.

Description.	Despatched	Received.
Paid letters	45,838	30,479
Paid newspapers	6,352	3,582
Paid books	312	1,665
Registered	2,570	1,010

B 8.

AMOUNT paid by Ceylon on account of the Additional Loss sustained by the Imperial Exchequer through the reduction of Postage on Correspondence with the United Kingdom and other Postal Union Countries, for the year 1883.

£1,400.

B 9.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Contribution paid by Ceylon towards the cost of the maintenance of the "*Bureau International*" of the Universal Postal Union, during the year 1883.

Per-centage.	Amount. £.	s.	d.
18·35	25	1	10

C.

STATEMENT of Correspondence delivered by the Rural Postmen during the year 1883 in the undermentioned Districts.

Districts.	Service Letters.	Letters Paid.	Letters Unpaid.	Service Parcels.	Printed Matter.	Miscellaneous Packets.	Post Cards.	Registered Letters.
Grandpass ...	407	2288	191	—	392	—	22	48
Hensratgoda ...	1183	4477	—	36	1178	56	74	—
Kalutara ...		11837		—	1075	32	—	164
Moratuwa ...		16421		—	2986	82	—	—
Kóttó ...		3003		—	375	24	—	79

Numbers of Letters, &c., distributed at the Pánaduré Post Office, 14,361.

D 1.

STATEMENT of Particulars of Money Order Transactions between Ceylon and the Chief Money Order Office, London, from January to December, 1883.

	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts
To amount of Orders collected (£9,481 4s. 6d.) ..	34,812	25	By remittance to England (£3,057 6s. 10d.	30,573	42
„ Exchange collected on above ...	8,369	78	„ Half-share of commission on Orders to England (£19 17s. 2d.) .	198	58
„ Commission collected do. ..	587	83	„ Exchange paid to Bank for drafts on London	7,303	42
„ Half-share of commission on Orders drawn on Ceylon (£2 11s. 3d.) ...	25	62	„ Orders issued in England and payable in Ceylon (£446 1s 9d.) ..	4,460	87
„ Amount of Orders outstanding (3s.) .	1	50	„ Exchange paid on above ...	1,074	18
			„ Balance	186	51
Total ...	43,796	98	Total ...	43,796	98

D 2.

STATEMENT showing the Overland Money Orders received and despatched during 1883

Despatched.			Received.		
No. of Orders.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Amount £ s. d.	No. of Orders.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Amount. £ s. d.
1,404 ...	34,812 25 ..	3,481 4 6 ...	179 ...	4,460 87 ..	446 1 9

D 3.

MONEY ORDERS between Ceylon and the United Kingdom despatched and received from 1873 to 1883.

	Despatched.				Received.			
Year.	No. of Orders.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Amount. £ s. d.		No. of Orders.	Amount. Rs cts.	Amount. £ s. d.	
1873	271	4,815 75	481 11 6		22	1,189 50	113 19 9	
1874	219	5,895 92	589 11 10		26	743 62	74 7 3	
1875	267	7,355 96	735 11 11		61	2,047 08	204 14 2	
1876	156	4,075 61	407 11 2		69	2,553 96	255 7 11	
1877	283	6,385 71	638 11 5		67	1,752 96	175 5 11	
1878	268	9,595 54	959 11 5		80	2,239 87	223 19 9	
1879	550	12,262 33	1,226 4 8		91	2,655 54	265 11 1	
1880	896	19,855 29	1,985 10 7		145	4,303 75	430 7 6	
1881	1,313	30,295 58	3,029 11 2		149	4,352 46	435 4 11	
1882	1,426	33,057 58	3,305 15 2		147	5,418 50	541 17 0	
1883	1,404	34,812 25	3,481 4 6		179	4,460 87	446 1 0	

D 4.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Amount of Orders issued and paid in the Post Offices of Ceylon, and the Amount of Commission collected, during the year 1883.

Issued.			Paid.	
No. of Orders.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Commission Rs. cts.	No. of Orders.	Amount. Rs. cts.
45,740 ...	1,051,536 45 ...	12,281 90 ...	45,591 ...	1,053,588 61

D 5.

INDIAN MONEY ORDER BRANCH.—Statement showing the Number and Amount of Orders issued and paid in the Post Offices of Ceylon, and the Amount of Commission collected, during the year 1883.

Issued.					Paid.	
No. of Orders.	Amount. Rs.	cts.	Commission. Rs.	cts.	No. of Orders.	Amount. Rs. cts.
8,450	428,841	1	4,719	19	979	38,639 63

D 6.

COMMISSION and Interest gained on Indian Money Orders during the year 1883.

	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
To total amount of commission collected on Ceylon Orders on India ...	—	4719 19
Commission allowed by India for Orders on Ceylon	259 4	
Interest gained by the Bank	713 42	
		972 46
		5691 65
By amount claimed by the Indian Office, being their share of commission ...		3248 16
Amount in favour of Government	Rs.	2443 49

[For D 7 *see* next page.]

D 1.

STATEMENT showing the Revenue derived in each Province by Postage Collections and by sale of Postage Stamps during the year 1883.

	Postage Collections. Rs.	cts.	Postage Stamps. Rs.	cts.
Treasurer	15,802	21	105,215	31
Western Province ...	407	56	10,885	64
North-Western Province ...	265	66	4,805	91½
Southern Province ...	557	19	16,711	70
Eastern Province ...	285	82	4,858	42
Northern Province ...	310	46	8,517	80
North-Central Province ...	87	47	943	99
Central Province ..	2,942	95	71,981	48
Total — Rs.	20,659	32	223,920	25½

D 2.

STATEMENT showing the several Amounts paid to Revenue on account of the Post Office during the year 1883.

(*Vide* Report, page 93 D.)

F 1.

POSTAL EXPENDITURE for 1883.

(*Vide* Report, page 94 D.)

F 2.

TELEGRAPH EXPENDITURE for 1883.

(*Vide* Report, page 94 D.)

D 7.—SUMMARY of Money Order Business in the Ceylon Post Offices since the introduction of the Money Order System.

Year.	ISSUED.												PAID.											
	Victoria.		Straits.		Hongkong.		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland		Indian.		Inland.		Great Britain and Ireland.		Indian.		Inland		Hongkong.		Victoria.		Straits	
	No	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No	Value	No	Value	No.	Value	No	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No	Value	No.	Value
		Rs cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts		Rs cts.		Rs. cts		Rs. cts		Rs. cts		Rs. cts		Rs cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
1873 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	271	4815 75	—	—	—	—	22	1139 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	5895 92	—	—	—	—	26	743 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	267	7355 96	—	—	—	—	61	2047 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	4075 61	—	—	—	—	69	2553 96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	283	6385 71	—	—	1606	38616 50	67	1752 96	—	—	1465	34983 66	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	368	9595 54	—	—	11441	317192 20	80	2239 87	—	—	11181	310626 26	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	550	12262 33	—	—	23129	703569 70	91	2655 54	—	—	22847	610128 58	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	896	19855 29	882	39479 79	30233	788072 24	145	4303 75	78	3794 36	30038	783976 19	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1313	30295 58	6687	347334 72	38028	919384 93	149	4352 46	692	35025 25	37774	923351 90	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1426	33057 58	8092	409434 88	41425	974177 45	147	5418 50	854	38638 54	41133	969896 79	—	—	—	—	—	—
1883 ...	18	328 65	13	141 72	3	49 62	1404	34812 25	8450	428841 1	45740	1051536 45	179	4460 87	979	38639 63	45591	1053558 61	4	124 8	11	626 60	50	1459 90

G 1.

STATEMENT showing the number of Overland Parcels that have been received in, and despatched from, Ceylon during the year 1883, the total amounts collected on them, the payments to the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agent and to the Collector of Customs, and the amount accruing to the Government as Revenue.

	Receipts.								Payments.							
	Collection on Parcels.															
	No. received.	Amount.			No. despatched.	Amount.			Total collections.		To the Agent of the P. & O S N. Company, being the Company's share for conveyance of the Parcels.		To the Collector of Customs, being Duty taxed on Parcels received.		Total Payments		Nett Revenue accruing to Government	
		Rs	cts.			Rs.	cts		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts	Rs	cts.
Balance due for 1882 ...	—	—		—		—			—		—		—		—		475	91
January, 1883 ...	373	693	60	148		199	25		892	85	—		325	59	325	59	567	51
Received from P & O. S. N. Co.	—	—		—		—			0	25								
February ...	260	494	17	116		165	0		659	17	78	71	185	95	264	66	394	51
March ...	260	558	92	109		116	75		675	67	79	96	214	47	294	43	381	24
April ...	289	616	27	108		100	0		716	27	—		294	21	294	21	427	36
Received from P. & O. S. N Co	—	—		—		—			5	30								
May	438	846	14	170		183	25		1,029	39	99	48	313	21	412	69	616	70
June ...	270	521	60	129		117	75		639	35	13	53	250	26	263	79	375	56
July ...	254	547	7	156		223	0		770	7	131	14	202	7	333	21	436	86
August	497	954	96	120		136	50		1,091	46	11	9	421	70	432	79	658	67
September ...	276	582	4	199		243	25		825	29	118	29	220	28	338	57	486	72
October ...	286	492	28	136		156	50		648	78	99	67	188	44	288	11	360	67
November ...	318	570	96	172		213	25		784	21	100	36	243	69	343	96	440	25
December ...	325	660	27	178		168	50		828	77	15	10	293	2	308	12	520	65
	3,846	7,538	28	1,741		2,023	0		9,566	83	747	33	3,152	80	3,900	13	6,142	61

G 2.

ABSTRACT of Collections on Overland Parcels during 1883.

			Rs.	cts.
Amount received from the P. & O. Company's Agent			5	55
Do. collected on Overland Parcels received in Ceylon			7,538	28
Do. do. do. despatched from Ceylon			2,023	0
		Rs.	9,566	83
Deduct from above the following payments made :—	Rs	cts.		
Amount paid to the P. & O. Agent	747	33		
Do. as Customs duty	3,152	80		
			3,900	13
Nett revenue to Government ...		Rs.	5,666	70
Balance revenue out of collection during 1882		,,	475	91
Total revenue ...		Rs	6,142	61

G 3.

ABSTRACT of Overland Parcels.

	Number.
Total number of Parcels received in Ceylon by Overland Parcel Post during 1883 ...	3,846
Do. despatched from Ceylon	1,741
Total number received and despatched in 1883	5,587
Do. do 1882	5,777
Decrease in 1883	190

G 4.

STATEMENT of sums paid into Government as revenue on account of Overland Parcels received and despatched in 1883.

	Rs.	cts.
Paid on the 27th July, 1883 .	1,819	17
Do. 4th September, 1883 ...	1,300	0
Do. 28th December, 1883 ...	2,880	0
Total ...	6,000	0
Amount paid as duty on parcels from London	3,152	80
	9,152	80

G 5.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Parcels received from and sent to India during the year 1883, the amount collected thereon, the amount paid to the Customs Department, and the amount accruing to Government as Revenue.

	Receipts.						Payments.		
	No of Parcels received	Amount.		No. of Parcels despatched.	Amount.		Total Amount collected.	Customs Duty.	Nett Revenue accruing to Government.
		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Balance for 1882 ...	—	—		—	—		—	—	217 0
January, 1883 ...	48	95	70	43	80	50	176 20	95 70	80 50
February ...	55	62	99	56	55	75	118 74	62 99	55 75
March ...	67	69	95	81	79	50	149 45	69 95	79 50
April ...	77	93	50	72	105	75	199 25	93 50	105 75
May ...	57	56	10	52	65	25	121 35	56 10	65 25
June ...	67	98	32	101	120	50	218 82	98 32	120 50
July ...	76	113	44	85	101	25	214 69	113 44	101 25
August ...	58	36	95	59	55	0	91 95	36 95	55 0
September ...	73	43	89	98	104	25	148 14	43 89	104 25
October ...	51	95	15	69	71	50	166 65	95 15	71 50
November ...	52	46	10	89	101	75	147 85	46 10	101 75
December ...	92	74	45	103	131	0	205 45	74 45	131 0
Total ...	773	886	54	908	1,072	0	1,958 54	886 54	1,289 0

G 6.

STATEMENT of Sums paid as Revenue on account of Parcels despatched to and received from India during 1883.

		Rs.	cts.
Paid on the 27th July	... ...	432	75
Do. 4th September	... ...	280	0
Do. 28th December	... ...	287	25
		Rs. 1,000	0
Amount paid as duty on Parcels received from India	...	886	54
		Rs. 1,886	54

G 7.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Parcels received from, and despatched to, the Straits Settlements and Hongkong from Ceylon, during the year 1883, the Amount collected thereon, the Payments to the P. & O. S. N. Company and to the Customs, and the Amount accruing to Government.

	Receipts.						Payments.			
	Collection on Parcels.						To the P. & O. S. N. Company, being their share for conveyance of Parcels.	To the Customs, being duty taxed on Parcels received.	Total.	Amount accruing to Government as Revenue.
	No.	Received		No.	Despatched.		Total.			
		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Revenue for previous years ..	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	58 75
January ..	2	2	50	16	19	50	22 0	9 75	2 50	12 25	9 75
February ...	1	1	0	5	4	50	5 50	2 25	1 0	3 25	2 25
March ...	3	1	90	28	27	50	29 40	13 75	1 90	15 65	13 75
April ...	2	2	70	16	27	75	30 45	13 87	2 70	16 57	13 88
May ...	4	0	88	7	7	0	7 88	3 50	0 88	4 38	3 50
June ...	5	9	95	12	17	75	27 70	8 87	9 95	18 82	8 88
July ...	3	2	30	19	18	0	20 30	9 0	2 30	11 30	9 0
August ...	4	2	45	16	27	50	29 95	13 75	2 45	16 20	13 75
September ...	6	3	80	17	17	0	20 80	8 50	3 80	12 30	8 50
October ...	4	1	65	17	22	75	24 40	11 37	1 65	13 2	11 38
November ...	2	4	75	14	12	25	17 0	6 12	4 75	10 87	6 13
December ...	3	1	35	20	26	75	28 10	13 37	1 35	14 72	13 38
Total ...	39	35	23	187	228	25	263 48	114 10	35 23	149 33	172 90

G 8.

STATEMENT of Sums paid as Revenue on packets per Parcel Post received and despatched to the Straits Settlements and Hongkong.

(Revenue derived on these Parcels since the introduction of the Parcel Post System between the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and Ceylon, viz., from February, 1882, to December, 1882.)

		Rs.	cts.
Amount paid on the 27th July, 1883	... ...	58	75
Do. do.	... ...	25	75
Do. 4th September, 1883	... ...	20	0
Do. 28th December, 1883	... ...	5	50
		110	0
Amount paid as duty on parcels received from the Straits Settlements and Hongkong		36	60
Total ...		146	60

H 1.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Letters, &c., received at the Returned Letter Office during the year 1883, and how they were disposed of.

Western Province	... ...	14,159
Central do.	... ...	18,270
Southern do.	... ...	4,777
Northern do.	... ...	1,512
North-Western Province	... ...	1,666
Eastern Province	... ...	984
North-Central Province	... ...	413
Total number of Registered Letters received	...	1,016
Total ...		42,797

H 2.

NUMBER of Letters, &c., returned to Senders through the Returned Letter Office during the year 1883.

Paid letters	... ...	15,954
Unpaid do.	... ...	7,686
Registered letters	... ...	1,016
Letters returned to Foreign Countries	..	13,138
Do. re-directed by the Returned Letter Office to different Offices in the Island	...	1,207
Illegible and anonymous letters	...	3,796
Total ...		42,797

H 3.

NUMBER of Letters, &c., finally returned to Returned Letter Office, senders not being known, and destroyed

Paid letters	... ...	4,962
Unpaid letters	... ...	3,324
Total ...		8,286

H 4.

NUMBER of Letters, &c., and amount of property found in Unregistered Returned Letters.

Number of Letters	... ...	107	
		Rs.	cts.
In Postage stamps	... ...	5	92
Post Office money orders	... ...	615	0
Cheques	... ...	1,982	84
Cash	... ...	25	0
Drafts	... ...	63	0
	Rs.	2691	84

J.

STATEMENT of Messages despatched from the undermentioned Offices during the year 1883.

Office.	Foreign Private.		Foreign State.		Foreign Free.	Inland Private.		Inland State.		Inland Free.	Indo-Ceylon Private.		Indo-Ceylon State.		Indo-Ceylon Free.	Indo-Ceylon State Bearing.		Total.	Reply Deposits Inland.	Reply Deposits Indo-Ceylon.	Reply Deposits Foreign.	Grand Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	No	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	No	Amount.					
		Rs. cts		Rs. cts.			Rs. cts		Rs. cts			Rs. cts.		Rs. cts			Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Anurádhapura ...	3	78 40	1	77 62	—	336	374 75	97	135 50	494	12	35 0	—	—	1	—	—	701 27	188 99	6 20	—	896 46
Badulla ...	10	310 68	—	—	—	934	1083 0	110	135 0	440	66	203 45	1	3 80	—	—	—	1735 93	486 86	6 80	—	2229 59
Batticaloa ...	1	23 0	—	—	—	1223	1411 37	115	137 0	387	164	412 30	—	—	—	513	1770 87	1963 67	843 84	24 0	—	2851 51
Colombo ...	5317	124719 10	61	3316 83	97	7558	8099 50	449	537 50	1464	15734	36211 93	45	207 40	997	409	1336 52	173092 26	969 36	390 27	48 23	174500 12
Galle ...	830	17766 7	—	—	10	2562	2799 0	68	84 0	489	2010	4260 70	1	3 80	28	—	—	24913 57	203 89	53 37	0 75	25171 58
Gampola ...	2	51 75	—	—	—	541	565 0	5	5 0	50	24	74 20	—	—	—	—	—	695 95	82 60	7 00	—	786 5
Jaffna ...	6	265 62	—	—	—	1778	1894 87	110	168 50	758	477	1039 91	10	14 0	6	—	—	3382 90	605 23	39 0	25 87	4053 0
Kalutara ...	19	408 23	—	—	—	331	347 75	1	1 0	397	72	168 35	—	—	—	—	—	925 33	29 78	11 40	—	966 48
Kandy ...	45	1219 37	5	332 85	—	2496	2644 27	346	436 51	591	283	675 80	1	2 24	3	—	—	5311 4	352 71	256 46	—	5920 31
Kurunégala ...	1	28 75	—	—	—	315	342 25	11	12 50	22	14	47 80	—	—	—	—	—	431 30	99 0	2 0	—	532 30
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	256	292 50	18	32 0	386	58	137 25	—	—	4	—	—	451 75	116 49	10 0	—	578 24
Mátalé ..	20	468 17	—	—	1	368	383 25	19	21 50	366	22	60 40	—	—	—	—	—	933 32	76 36	11 17	—	1020 85
Náwalapitiya ...	27	802 31	—	—	2	675	733 50	9	9 50	368	94	257 20	—	—	4	—	—	1802 51	100 0	10 90	—	1913 41
Nuwara Eliya ...	25	632 78	1	94 87	—	961	1085 75	61	85 50	388	64	187 44	—	—	2	—	—	2086 34	247 0	7 72	—	2341 6
Polgahawela ...	—	—	—	—	—	134	142 50	—	—	39	1	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	144 50	5 0	—	—	149 50
Trincomalee ..	14	358 22	55	2591 83	2	797	876 25	146	177 50	418	139	486 18	65	396 37	21	—	—	4886 35	194 97	35 28	—	5116 60
Lunugala ...	—	—	—	—	—	50	51 50	2	3 0	118	—	—	—	—	—	364	949 25	54 50	19 12	—	—	73 62
Total ...	6320	147182 45	123	6414 0	112	21315	23117 1	1567	1981 51	7175	19234	44259 91	123	627 61	1068	1286	4056 64	222532 49	4621 7	872 27	74 86	229100 68

II.

STATEMENT showing the Casualties that occurred in the Telegraph Branch during 1883.

	Nature of Casualty.							
	Returned to India.		Resigned.		Dismissed.		Death.	
Telegraph-Master	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0
Signaller	...	0	...	1	...	0	...	0
Lineman	...	0	...	0	...	3	...	1
Total		1		[illegible]		[illegible]		1

REVENUE of the Telegraph Department for the year 1883.

(*Vide* Report, [illegible])

III.

NUMBER of Employés employed in the Post and Telegraph Department during 1882 and 1883.

1882.		1883.
1	Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs	1
3	Assistant Postmasters-General ...	3
1	Superintendent of Telegraphs ...	1
1	Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs ...	1
56	Clerks	56
15	Post and Telegraph Masters ...	17
19	Signallers	19
1	Collector	1
[illegible]	Relieving Postmasters	2
102	Postmen	104
3	Storekeepers	3
2	Inspectors of Telegraph Lines	2
2	Sub-Inspectors of Telegraph Lines	2
4	Inspectors of Postmen	4
17	Sorters	17
11	Receiving officers	13
3	Bookbinders	3
6	Supervisors of Mails	6
32	Linemen	35
179	Postmen and messengers	178
10	Office coolies	10
1	Battery man	1
1	Printer	0
14	Telegraph Probationers	9
486		489

E. SKINNER,
Postmaster-General.

RAILWAYS.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF RESIDENT AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER FOR THE YEAR 1883.

THE length of opened line is the same in this year as in the last, namely, 139¼ miles.

The gross amount of working expenses of this Department, which includes maintenance, locomotive working, and carriage and waggon working and repairs, were as follows :—

Working Expenses.

1882.		1883.
Rs. 1,032,192·59	...	Rs. 956,712·24.

The revenue of the railway for the same year was :—

Gross Revenue.

1882.		1883.
Rs. 2,632,628·18	...	Rs. 2,476,384·00.

The train and engine mileage was :—

1882.			1883.
619,221	...	Train miles	603,080
43,298	...	Piloting and assisting miles ...	43,748
662,519			646,828

The expenditure under the several branches of the Department was as follows :—

1882. Amount. Rs. cts.		1882. Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.			1883. Amount. Rs. cts.		1883. Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.
406,862 99	...	0 66	...	Maintenance	371,127 58	...	0 62
477,496 23	...	0 78	...	Locomotive power	454,384 37	...	0 75
147,833 37	...	0 24	...	Carriages and Waggons ...	131,200 29	...	0 21
1,032,192 59		1 68			956,712 24		1 58

The following table shows the cost of maintenance of the Main and Branch Lines :—

1882. Amount. Rs. cts.		1882. Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.			1883. Amount. Rs. cts.		1883. Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.
64,910 10	...	0 11	...	General superintendence ...	62,061 5	...	0 10
114,160 61	...	0 18	...	Wages	97,548 34	...	0 16
116,698 80	...	0 30	...	Materials	159,686 58	...	0 27
8,764·44	...	0 1	...	Repairs of bridges and tunnels ...	9,986 76	...	0 2
30,536 60	...	0 5	...	Repairs of stations and buildings...	24,587 68	...	0 4
1,792 44	...	0 1	...	Sundry charges ...	1,279 96	...	—
					355,150 37		0 59
				Reflooring the Kalu-ganga bridge with wooden pavement ...	15,977 21		—
406,860 99		0 66			371,127 58		—

The permanent way, works, and buildings were maintained in efficient condition.

The carriage and waggon repairs and working expenses are shown in the following table :—

1882. Amount. Rs.	cts.	1882. Cost per train mile. Rs.	cts.		1882. Amount. Rs.	cts.	1882. Cost per train mile. Rs.	cts.
				Repairs.				
12,748	66	0	2	General Superintendence	13,300	70	0	2
62,860	19	0	10	Repairs — Wages	54,385	44	0	9
52,462	90	0	9	Repairs — Materials	48,085	82	0	8
361	51	—		Sundry charges	297	97	—	
128,433	26	0	21		116,069	93	0	19
				Working.				
8,592	32	0	1	Wages of cleaners & greasers	7,481	14	0	1
10,807	79	0	2	Oil, grease, and other stores...	7,649	22	0	1
19,400	11	0	3		15,130	36	0	2

The carriages and waggons were maintained in efficient repair.

The renewal of tyres were :—

1882.		1883.
121	Carriage and waggon tyres	131

The following is the list of the class and total number of carriages and waggons on the railway at the end of the year :—

Carriage Stock.

State Saloon carriage	1
Saloon carriages	4
First-class carriages	10
Composite do.	4
Second-class do.	14
Third-class do.	71
Horse-boxes	10
Carriage trucks	7
Brake vans	22
Total —	143

Waggon Stock.

Covered goods waggons	305
Deep-sided do.	87
Low-sided do.	10
Ballast do.	22
Timber swivel do.	10
Crane do.	3
Cattle do.	13
Travelling cranes	5
Gunpowder vans	2
Break vans	18
Total —	475

The expenditure on account of Nánu-oya Extension rolling stock up to date, is as follows :—

	To December, 1882. Rs.	cts.	In 1883. Rs.	cts.	Total. Rs.	cts.
Cost of building a carriage shed, Colombo	366	0	21,392	44	21,758	44
Cost of 10 locomotive engines and tenders, including freight from England	153,599	5	216,489	54	370,088	59
Cost of landing here, removing, fitting up, and painting	—		20,761	36	20,761	36
Building carriages and waggons	10,544	8	21,928	90	32,472	98
Cost of a vertical frame saw, and fitting and erecting	—		6,796	99	6,796	99
Rs.	164,509	13	287,369	23	451,878	36

Expenditure on New Works.

	Rs.	cts.
Building a new station at the Fort, Colombo	7,912	61
Extension of Chatham-street to the new Fort station, Colombo	8,691	10
Enlarging Pettah station	2,575	55
New siding, loading bank, and crane at Moratuwa	3,943	91
Rs.	23,123	17

The following table shows an approximate division of the working expenses of the Main Line and Branch Lines :—

	Main Line.		Náwalapitiya Trains.		Mátalé Branch.		Kalutara Branch.		Total.	
	Amount.	Cost per train mile.	Amount.	Cost per train mile.	Amount.	Cost per train mile.	Amount.	Cost per train mile.	Amount.	Cost per train mile.
Maintenance.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
General Superintendence ...	39,396 71	0 13	7,374 0	0 8	4,274 48	0 8	11,015 86	0 7	62,061 5	0 10
Wages ...	61,019 86	0 20	11,061 0	0 12	6,411 72	0 12	19,055 76	0 12	97,548 34	0 16
Materials ...	100,393 76	0 34	18,435 0	0 20	10,685 20	0 20	30,171 62	0 19	159,686 58	0 27
Repairs of Bridges and Tunnels ...	6,475 60	0 3	1,418 96	0 2	1,068 62	0 2	1,023 58	0 1	9,986 76	0 2
Repairs of Stations and buildings ...	17,237 58	0 5	2,765 25	0 3	1,658 89	0 3	2,925 96	0 2	24,587 68	0 4
Sundry charges ..	479 96	—	250 0	—	200 0	—	350 0	—	1,279 96	—
Reflooring the Kalugangga Bridge with wooden pavement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	355,150 37	0 59
									15,977 21	—
	225,003 47	0 75	41,304 21	0 45	24,299 91	0 45	64,542 78	0 41	371,127 58	0 59
Locomotive Power.										
General Superintendence ...	27,241 52	0 9	6,452 25	0 7	3,740 13	0 7	6,351 92	0 4	43,785 82	0 7
Wages of Enginemen and Firemen	84,218 56	0 28	21,200 25	0 23	11,220 51	0 21	22,231 72	0 14	138,871 4	0 23
Wages of Fuelmen, Cleaners, &c. ...	10,120 97	0 4	2,765 25	0 3	1,602 93	0 3	3,175 96	0 2	17,665 11	0 3
Repairs { Wages ..	37,115 92	0 12	9,217 50	0 10	4,808 79	0 9	9,527 88	0 6	60,670 9	0 10
Repairs { Materials	18,772 72	0 7	5,530 50	0 6	3,205 86	0 6	6,351 92	0 4	33,861 0	0 6
Fuel ...	82,078 7	0 27	20,128 50	0 22	10,486 20	0 20	20,393 74	0 13	133,086 51	0 22
Oil, Tallow, and Waste ...	10,899 29	0 4	3,687 0	0 3	2,137 98	0 3	3,263 94	0 2	19,988 21	0 3
Water ...	2,152 15	0 1	—	—	—	—	1,500 0	0 1	3,652 15	0 1
Sundry charges ...	2,204 44	0 0	150 0	—	200 0	—	250 0	—	2,804 44	—
	274,803 64	0 92	69,131 25	0 75	37,402 40	0 70	73,047 8	0 46	454,384 37	0 75
Carriage and Waggon repairs.										
General Superintendence ...	7,746 93	0 2	1,843 50	0 2	534 31	0 1	3,175 96	0 2	13,300 70	0 2
Repairs { Wages ...	26,746 59	0 10	9,167 50	0 10	2,641 55	0 5	15,829 80	0 10	54,385 44	0 9
Repairs { Materials	25,336 43	0 8	7,374 0	0 8	2,671 55	0 5	12,703 84	0 8	48,085 82	0 8
Sundry charges ...	167 97	—	50 0	—	30 0	—	50 0	—	297 97	—
	59,997 92	0 20	18,435 0	0 20	5,877 41	0 11	31,759 60	0 20	116,069 93	0 19
Carriage and Waggon Working.										
Wages of Cleaners and Greasers ...	4,437 10	0 1	921 75	0 1	534 31	0 1	1,587 98	0 1	7,481 14	0 1
Oil, Grease and other stores ...	1,561 11	0 1	1,843 50	0 2	1,068 65	0 2	3,175 96	0 2	7,649 22	0 1
	5,998 21	0 2	2,765 25	0 3	1,602 96	0 3	4,763 94	0 3	15,130 36	0 2
Train Mileage ...	298,674¼		92,175½		53,431¾		158,798½		603,080	

Colombo, 1st May, 1884.

EDW. STRONG,
Chief Resident and Locomotive Engineer.

REPORT OF THE ACTING FINANCE AND TRAFFIC MANAGER FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Miles open.—During the year no new lines were opened for traffic, and the mileage remained as below, viz.:—

Main Line, Colombo and Kandy	74½ miles.
Branch Line, Péradeniya and Náwalapitiya ...	17 „
Do. Kandy and Mátalé	17½ „
Coast Line, Colombo and Kalutara	27¾ „
Branch Line, Mahara Junction and Mahara Quarry ...	2½ „
Total ...	139¼ miles.

General Revenue and Expenditure.—The receipts for the first six months of 1883, as compared with 1882, show the considerable decrease of Rs. 171,066, due to the combined continued failure of coffee, to the interruption of traffic from numerous and heavy slips during the monsoon, and to the somewhat exceptional passenger traffic in 1882 consequent on the visit of the Royal Princes. The last six months of 1883, however, gave an increase of Rs. 45,056 over the previous year, and this is the more satifactory as it is a general increase and not the result of traffic of a special and temporary character.

The working expenses for the year were Rs. 84,315 less than for the previous year, the comparison of receipts and expenditure for the two years being as below, viz.:—

	1883. Rs.	1882. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Total receipts ...	2,476,384	2,632,628	—	156,244
Total working expenses ...	1,276,800	1,361,115	—	84,315

The aggregate working expenditure for 1883 was 51·5 per cent. of the receipts.

Mileage.—The number of train miles run exclusive of ballasting and engine miles, was—

1883.	1882.	Decrease.
602,267	619,221	16,054

showing a reduction of 16,954 for the year,

Passenger Traffic.—The number of passengers carried, exclusive of season-ticket-holders, and the amount received were:—

	Number.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
First class ...	51,640	79,282	55
Second class ...	118,318	61,006	84
Third class ...	1,921,526	642,855	53
Total ...	2,091,484	Rs. 783,144	92

This was not so satisfactory as the return of the previous year, which gave 2,129,621 passengers and Rs. 828,193.

The number of season-tickets issued was :—

	1883.	1882.	1880.
First class ...	177	199	135
Second class ...	299	233	158
Third class ...	1,725	1,481	542
Total ...	2,201	1,913	835

The number of season-ticket-holders has consequently nearly trebled itself since 1880.

Goods Traffic.—The tonnage of goods, exclusive of Railway, Breakwater and Waterworks material, was:—

	1883. Tons	cwt.	1882. Tons	cwt.
First-class Goods ...	2,782	8	2,904	11
Arrack	1,226	18	1,200	5
Cocoanut	2,672	1	3,581	3
Cocoanut Oil	1,897	9	1,819	5
Coffee	19,866	11	21,449	8
Tea	794	7	418	1
Cinchona	3,420	17	2,517	16
Rice	51,802	16	56,842	5
Salt	3,270	8	3,258	13
Other Second-class Goods ...	30,700	3	30,336	1
Timber	2,736	1	1,702	9
Plumbago	5,404	8	5,642	6
Manure	5,332	12	4,173	5
Other Third-class Goods ...	5,988	12	5,699	11
Total ...	137,395	11	141,544	19

The tonnage of materials was:—

	1883.			1882.	
	Tons.	cwt.		Tons.	cwt.
For Railway ..	11,031	5	...	9,302	17
„ Breakwater ...	60,613	17	...	141,751	3
„ Waterworks ...	28,611	6	...	—	
Total ...	100,256	8		151,054	0

As regards these figures, the continued failure of coffee will explain the reduction in first-class goods (luxuries, &c.) and rice (fewer labourers). The falling off in the tonnage of cocoanuts was due to the traffic having been diverted from up-country by rail to Colombo by carts for export. The increase in cocoanut oil will also account for a portion of the decrease.

The new products of tea and cinchona continue to show a steady increase. The increase in second-class or general goods is a satisfactory sign of better trade.

Timber shows a large increase, principally in ebony exported to China. The decrease in plumbago is consequent on less demand and lower prices.

The advance in manure may be considered an indication of more extended operations in planting, and greater expectations of future prosperity.

The Waterworks traffic consists of sand, stone, &c., used in the construction of the Máligákanda reservoir for the Colombo water-supply, and is a new source of traffic this year.

The Breakwater materials show the considerable falling off of 81,137 tons, consequent on the completion of the heavy stonework of the arm.

Third class goods show a slight increase.

Details of Revenue and Expenditure.—The detailed figures under this head are :—

Revenue.		Amount. Rs.	cts.
Coaching	...	879,456	20
Goods and live stock	...	1,574,916	68
Miscellaneous	...	22,011	18
Total — Rs.		2,476,384	6

[*continued over.*]

Working Expenses.

	1883.				1882.			
	Amount.	Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.	Cost per train mile.	Amount.	Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.	Cost per train mile.
Maintenance of Ways, Works, and Buildings.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	R. c.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts	R. c.
General superintendence ...	62,061 5	—	—	0 10	64,910 10	—	—	0 11
Maintenance of Way { Wages, Rs. 97,548·34 / Materials „ 159,686·58 }	257,234 92	—	—	0 16 / 0 26	300,859 41	—	—	0 19 / 0 30
Maintenance by contract ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repairs of bridges and tunnels ...	25,963 97	—	—	0 4	8,764 44	—	—	0 1
Do. stations and buildings ...	24,587 68	—	—	0 4	30,536 60	—	—	0 5
Sundry charges	1,279 96	—	—	0 1	1,792 44	—	—	—
	371,127 58	14·9	2,713 91	0 61	406,862 99	15·5	2,975 23	0 66
Locomotive Power.								
General superintendence ...	43,785 82	—	—	0 7	44,375 73	—	—	0 7
Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	138,871 4	—	—	0 23	141,484 35	—	—	0 23
Do. fuelmen and cleaners ...	17,665 11	—	—	0 3	18,449 86	—	—	0 3
Repairs { Wages, Rs. 60,670·09 / Materials „ 33,861·00 }	94,531 9	—	—	0 10 / 0 6	113,644 65	—	—	0 18
Fuel	133,086 51	—	—	0 22	131,488 65	—	—	0 21
Oil, tallow, waste, &c. ..	19,988 21	—	—	0 3	21,750 76	—	—	0 4
Water	3,652 15	—	—	0 1	3,049 44	—	—	—
Sundry charges	2,804 44	—	—	—	3,252 79	—	—	0 1
	454,384 37	18·3	3,322 74	0 75	477,496 23	18·1	3,491 75	0 77
Repairs of Carriages and Waggons.								
General superintendence ...	13,300 70	—	—	0 2	12,748 66	—	—	0 2
Repairs { Wages, Rs. 54,385·44 / Materials „ 48,085·82 }	102,471 26	—	—	0 9 / 0 8	115,323 9	—	—	0 19
Wages of cleaners and greasers ...	7,481 14	—	—	0 1	8,592 32	—	—	0 1
Oil, grease, and other stores ...	7,649 22	—	—	0 1	10,807 79	—	—	0 2
Sundry charges	297 97	—	—	-	361 51	—	—	—
	131,200 29	5·3	959 42	0 21	147,833 37	5·6	1,081 5	0 24
Traffic Charges.								
General superintendence ...	22,408 90	—	—	0 4	26,778 22	—	—	0 4
Salaries of station masters & clerks.	68,047 39	—	—	0 11	69,451 59	—	—	0 11
Wages and clothing of pointsmen and porters	34,051 77½	—	—	0 7	34,257 22	—	—	0 6
Wages and clothing of guards and shunters	58,322 93	—	—	0 10	59,141 50	—	—	0 10
Cost of loading	17,160 76	—	—	0 3	17,961 46	—	—	0 3
Lighting, stores, and furnishings for stations	6,143 0	—	—	0 1	5,365 17	—	—	0 1
Stationery, printing, and advertising	5,959 78	—	—	0 1	7,480 95	—	—	0 1
Sundry charges	2,184 26	-	—	—	2,139 87	—	—	—
	214,278 79½	8·6	1,566 94	0 37	222,576 0	8·5	1,627 61	0 36
Police Charges.								
Wages and clothing of policemen ..	14,955 83½	—	—	0 2	14,277 0	—	—	0 3
Do do. gatemen ...	13,630 12	—	—	0 2	13,723 86	—	—	0 2
Oil and stores for police and gatemen	1,943 68	—	—	0 1	2,043 12	—	—	—
General superintendence ...	1,000 0	—	—	—	1,600 0	—	—	—
	31,529 63½	1·2	230 56	0 5	31,643 98	1 2	231 40	0 5
Telegraph Charges.								
Salaries of Superintendent and signallers	15,143 52	—	—	0 2	14,985 98	—	—	0 3
Line repairs & renewals (materials)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair and upkeep of instruments ...	9,810 0	—	—	0 2	8,723 0	—	—	0 1
Sundry charges	1,510 83	-	—	—	915 67	—	—	—
	26,464 35	1·0	193 52	0 4	24,624 65	0·9	180 7	0 4
General Charges.								
Audit, Pay, and Accountant's office	28,641 5	—	—	0 5	29,101 7	—	—	0 5
Crown Agent's office ...	2,133 32	—	—	—	2,133 32	—	—	—
General stores department ...	14,739 9	—	—	0 3	14,284 48	—	—	0 2
Rates and taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compensation	559 3	—	—	—	2,802 41	—	—	0 1
Sundry charges	1,742 50	—	—	—	1,757 12	—	—	—
	47,814 99	1·9	349 65	0 8	50,078 40	1 9	366 20	0 8
TOTAL ...	1,276,800 1	51·2	9,336 74	2 11	1,361,115 62	51·7	9,953 31	2 20

SECTIONAL DETAILS.

Main Line, Colombo and Kandy.

Length of line ... ... 74½ miles
Train miles run during the year ... 299,641
Original capital expenditure ... Rs. 17,384,830

Receipts.

	1883.						1882					
	Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.		Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Coaching	449,914	23	5,998	85	1	51	454,677	98	6,103	6	1	56
Goods and Live Stock ..	1,306,179	17	17,415	73	4	37	1,374,880	20	18,454	77	4	72
Sundries	14,787	82	197	17	0	4	22,309	65	299	46	0	8
Total ...	1,770,881	22	23,611	75	5	92	1,851,867	83	24,857	29	6	36

Working Expenses.

	1883.								1882.							
	Amount.		Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile			Amount.		Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open		Cost per train mile.		
	Rs.	cts.		Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	
Maintenance ..	225,003	47	12·7	3,000	4	0	75		227,366	99	12·3	3,051	91	0	78	
Locomotive power ..	274,803	64	15·5	3,664	4	0	92		259,100	16	14 0	3,477	85	0	89	
Repairs of carriages and waggons (including cleaning and greasing)	65,996	13	3·7	879	94	0	22		77,606	52	4·2	1,041	70	0	27	
Traffic charges ..	117,982	12½	6·7	1,573	9	0	41		119,491	78	6·4	1,603	92	0	41	
Police do. ..	14,034	85½	0·8	187	13	0	4		14,724	99	0·8	197	65	0	5	
Telegraph charges ..	16,031	22	0·9	213	75	0	5		17,919	64	0·9	240	53	0	6	
General do. ...	24,385	26	1·4	348	13	0	9		23,528	61	1 3	315	85	0	8	
Total ...	738,236	90	41·7	9,866	12	2	48		739,738	69	39·9	9,939	41	2	54	

The working expenses under the control of the Traffic Department, as given under the last four heads, show a reduction of Rs. 3,231·56. The nett profit was Rs. 1,030,852, which is equal to a dividend of 5·9 per cent. on the capital expenditure.

Branch Line, Pérádeniya and Nánalapitiya.

Length of line ... ... 17 miles
Train miles run during the year ... 73,493
Original capital expenditure ... Rs. 2,674,627

Receipts.

	1883.						1882.					
	Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.		Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts
Coaching	101,252	18	5,956	2	1	9	121,703	70	7,159	4	1	60
Goods and Live Stock ...	163,785	26	9,634	42	1	78	165,777	67	9,751	63	2	18
Sundries	3,413	51	200	79	0	4	2,721	51	160	9	0	4
Total ...	268,450	95	15,791	23	2	91	290,202	88	17,070	76	3	82

Working Expenses.

	1883.								1882.							
	Amount.		Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per per train mile.			Amount.		Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.		
	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts.		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	
Maintenance ...	41,304	21	15·3	2,423	77	0	45		75,264	29	25·9	4,427	31	0	99	
Locomotive power ...	69,131	25	25·7	4,066	54	0	75		75,160	80	25·9	4,421	22	0	99	
Repairs of carriages and waggons (including cleaning and greasing)	21,200	25	7·9	1,247	7	0	23		22,429	94	7·7	1,319	41	0	29	
Traffic charges ...	31,455	56	12·1	1,850	32	0	42		31,800	7	10·9	1,870	59	0	42	
Police do. ..	4,074	41	1·2	239	67	0	5		3,895	66	1·4	229	16	0	5	
Telegraph charges ...	2,565	37	0·9	150	90	0	3		1,703	35	0·6	100	20	0	2	
General do. ..	5,425	78	2·0	309	18	0	7		6,146	25	2·2	361	54	0	8	
Total ...	175,156	83	65·1	10,287	45	2	5		216,400	36	74·6	12,729	43	2	84	

Traffic working expenses, *i. e.* traffic, police, telegraph, and general, show slight reduction.

The nett profit was Rs. 93,464, which is equal to a dividend of 3·5 per cent. on the capital expenditure.

Branch Line, Kandy and Mátalé.

Length of line ... ... 17½ miles
Train miles run during the year ... 53,432
Original capital expenditure ... Rs. 3,399,239

Receipts.

	1883.						1882.					
	Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.		Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Coaching	61,001	16	3,388	95	1	14	74,611	27	4,263	50	1	40
Goods and Live Stock ...	26,958	10	1,497	67	0	50	30,793	97	1,759	66	0	58
Sundries	1,481	48	82	31	0	3	2,537	67	145	1	0	5
Total ..	89,440	74	49,68	93	1	67	107,942	91	6,168	17	2	3

Working Expenses.

	1883.								1882.							
	Amount.		Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.			Amount.		Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.		
	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	
Maintenance ...	24,299	91	27·2	1,349	99	0	45		31,929	0	29·6	1,824	51	0	60	
Locomotive power ...	37,402	40	41·8	2,077	91	0	70		42,572	0	39·4	2,432	69	0	80	
Repairs of carriages and waggons ...	7,480	37	8·4	415	58	0	14		7,982	25	7·4	456	13	0	15	
Traffic charges ...	19,297	88	21·8	1,072	10	0	36		22,470	0	20·8	1,281	14	0	42	
Police do. ..	4,101	10	4·4	231	58	0	7		3,979	23	3·7	227	39	0	7	
Telegraph charges ...	2,755	59	3·1	153	8	0	5		1,708	72	1·6	97	63	0	3	
General do ...	3,820	7	4·2	212	22	0	7		4,303	56	4·0	245	92	0	8	
Total ...	99,157	32	110·9	5,512	46	1	84		114,944	33	103·9	6,565	41	2	16	

I regret the result shows a loss of Rs. 9,884, notwithstanding the reduction of Rs. 15,787 in the working expenses. It is however contemplated to make a still further reduction of staff, and a revision of the train service, which it is expected will admit of the line being worked without loss.

Coast Line, Colombo and Kalutara.

Length of line ... ... 27¾ miles
Train miles run during the year ... 152,962
Original capital expenditure ... Rs. 2,192,212

Receipts.

	1883.						1882.					
	Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.		Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts.
Coaching ...	267,288	63	9,546	2	1	68	261,428	4	9,420	83	1	74
Goods and Live Stock ...	12,935	15	461	97	0	9	9,801	12	353	19		6
Sundries ...	2,328	37	83	16	0	1	3,284	10	118	35		2
Stone and Sand for Waterworks	19,392	00	692	59	0	12	—		—		—	
Total...	301,944	15	10,783	74	1	90	274,513	26	9,892	37	1	82

Working Expenses.

	1883.								1882.							
	Amount.		Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.			Amount.		Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.		
	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts.	
Maintenance ...	80,519	99	28·5	2,875	71	0	51		47,196	15	17·2	1,700	76	0	31	
Locomotive power ...	73,047	8	25·9	2,608	82	0	46		69,767	74	25·4	2,514	15	0	46	
Repairs of carriages and waggons ...	36,523	54	12·9	1,304	41	0	23		36,209	59	13·2	1,304	85	0	24	
Traffic charges ...	40,755	29	13·4	1,455	54	0	26		41,815	97	15·2	1,506	89	0	27	
Police do. ...	7,591	85	2·5	271	13	0	4		7,371	57	2·7	265	64	0	5	
Telegraph charges ...	5,112	17	1·6	182	57	0	3		3,292	94	1·2	118	67	0	2	
General do. ...	13,091	41	4·5	390	56	0	7		12,265	59	4·5	442	0	0	8	
Total ...	256,641	33	89·3	9,088	74	1	60		217,919	55	79·4	7,852	96	1	43	

The receipts are higher than last year, but the increase in the maintenance charge, including the expenditure of Rs. 15,997 for reflooring the Kalu-gaṇga bridge with wood pavement, gives a somewhat less nett profit. The nett profit was Rs. 47,459, which is equal to a dividend of 2·2 per cent. on the capital expenditure.

BREAKWATER LINE.

Train miles run during the year, 13,283.

Receipts.

	1883. Amount. Rs.	cts.	1883. Per train mile. Rs.	1882. Amount. Rs.	cts.	1882. Per train mile. Rs.
Stone ...	37,772	0	2·84	38,842	0	2·98

Working Expenses.

	1883. Amount. Rs.	cts.	1883. Cost per train mile. Rs.	cts.	1882. Amount. Rs.	cts.	1882. Cost per train mile. Rs.	cts.
Maintenance ...	—		—		20,860	0	0	70
Locomotive power ...	—		—		23,840	0	0	80
Repairs of carriages and waggons ...	—		—		1,892	0	0	5
Traffic charges ...	2,475	0	0	18	3,013	82	0	10
Police „ ...	1,140	0	0	8	1,115	28	0	3
General „ ...	949	63	0	7	2,410	9	0	8
Total ...	—		—		52,631	19	1	76

WHARF LINE.

Train miles run during the year, 1,997½.

Receipts.

	1883. Amount. Rs.	cts.	1883. Per train mile. Rs	1882. Amount. Rs.	cts.	1882. Per train mile. Rs.
Goods ...	7,898	0	4·16	6,523	30	3·84

Working Expenses.

	1883. Amount. Rs.	cts.	1883. Cost per train mile. Rs.	cts.	1882. Amount. Rs.	cts.	1882. Cost per train mile. Rs.	cts.
Maintenance	—		—		1,063	96	0	63
Locomotive power	—		—		2,122	50	1	25
Repairs of carriages and waggons ...	—		—		441	48	0	26
Traffic charges	2,312	94	1	22	2,581	36	1	52
Police do.	587	42	0	30	557	25	0	32
General do.	142	84	0	7	137	40	0	8
Total ...	—		—		6,903	95	4	6

GENERAL REMARKS.

The amounts paid as compensation have been chiefly incurred by damage to goods by fire and water; in the former case through sparks from the engine, and in the latter through leakage of the waggon roofs.

The following returns are appended:—

A.—Goods Traffic between all Stations.
B.—Traffic in each month of the year.
C.—Receipts and working expenses, Main Line.
D.— Do. do. Náwalapiṭiya Line.
E.— Do. do. Coast Line.
F.—General Revenue Account.
G.—Nánu-oya Railway Construction Account.
H.—Mátalé Railway do.
I.—Additions and improvements to Main Line.
K.—Railway Construction Account.

W. T. PEARCE,
Acting Finance and Traffic Manager.

Colombo, 1st May, 1884.

APPENDIX.

A.

TABLE showing the Goods Traffic between all Stations, and the Average Rates per ton and per ton per mile.

Station. Between	Station. And	Distance, Miles.	Up Traffic. Tons.	Up Traffic. Rupees.	Up Traffic. Mileage.	Up Traffic. Average Rate. Per Ton.	Up Traffic. Average Rate. Per Ton per mile.	Down Traffic. Tons.	Down Traffic. Rupees.	Down Traffic. Mileage.	Down Traffic. Average Rate. Per Ton.	Down Traffic. Average Rate. Per Ton per mile.
Wharf ...	Colombo ...	3	5731	2805	17193	·49	·16	184	84	552	·46	·15
	Mahara ...	12	1	1	12	·01	·08	—	—	—	—	—
	Henaratgoda...	20	—	—	—	—	—	2	14	40	7·00	·35
	Veyangoda ..	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mirigama ...	34	2	10	68	5·00	·15	—	—	—	—	—
	Ambepussa .	38	2	11	76	6·00	·14	—	—	—	—	—
	Polgahawela ...	49	62	702	3038	11·32	·23	97	500	4753	5·15	·10
	Rambukkana...	55	664	2576	36520	13·88	·07	—	—	—	—	—
	Kadugannawa	68	34	202	2312	5·94	·09	26	119	1768	4·58	·07
	Peradeniya ...	74	113	741	8362	6·56	·09	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	78	951	12197	74178	12·83	·16	217	2062	16926	9·50	·12
	Gampola ...	82	85	1341	6970	15·78	·19	—	—	—	—	—
	Nawalapitiya	91	6786	45143	617526	6·65	·07	5	133	455	26·60	·29
	Katugastota ...	81	1	4	81	4·00	·05	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	85	37	404	3145	10·92	·13	—	—	—	—	—
	Ukuwela ...	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	95	95	1489	9025	15·67	·16	—	—	—	—	—
	Moratuwa ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panadure ...	18	335	754	6030	2·25	·13	61	139	1098	2·28	·13
	Kalutara South	28	87	309	2436	3·55	·13	332	798	9296	2·40	·09
Colombo ..	Mahara ...	9	24	48	216	2·00	·22	37	52	333	1·41	·16
	Henaratgoda...	17	147	406	2499	2·76	·16	89	180	1513	2·02	·12
	Veyangoda ..	23	675	2320	15525	3·44	·15	511	1263	11753	2·47	·11
	Mirigama ...	31	474	2444	14694	5·16	·17	665	2343	20615	3·52	·11
	Ambepussa ..	35	211	1039	7385	9·92	·14	293	1230	10255	4·20	·12
	Polgahawela ...	46	4230	32345	194580	7·65	·17	6797	31105	312662	4·58	·10
	Rambukkana	53	589	4716	31217	8·01	·15	726	4885	38478	6·73	·13
	Kadugannawa	65	1665	15015	108225	9·02	·14	427	3869	27755	9·06	·14
	Peradeniya ..	71	411	3663	29181	8·91	·13	278	2919	19738	10·50	·15
	Kandy ..	75	20407	252290	1530525	12·36	·16	6264	67037	463800	10·70	·14
	Gampola ...	79	10954	138699	865366	12·66	·16	5176	38377	250904	12·08	·15
	Nawalapitiya	88	34142	458057	3004496	13·41	·15	12479	165005	1098152	13·23	·15
	Katugastota ...	78	81	876	6318	10·81	·14	343	2381	26754	6·94	·09
	Wattegama ..	82	2165	28940	177530	13·37	·16	971	11451	79622	11·79	·14
	Ukuwela ..	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	92	4281	62760	393852	14·66	·16	1551	19832	142692	12·78	·14
	Moratuwa ...	14	2	4	28	2·00	·14	19	24	266	1·26	·09
	Panadure ...	18	38	96	684	2·53	·14	120	200	2160	1·67	·09
	Kalutara South	28	1632	5804	45696	3·56	·13	610	1947	17080	3·19	·12
Mahara ...	Henaratgoda...	8	1	2	8	2·00	·25	—	—	—	—	—
	Veyangoda ..	14	3	9	42	3·00	·21	1	2	14	2·00	·14
	Mirigama ..	22	—	6	—	—	—	16	56	352	3·50	·16
	Ambepussa ...	26	—	1	—	—	—	9	37	234	4·11	·16
	Polgahawela ...	37	4	26	148	6·50	·18	742	3813	27454	5·14	·14
	Rambukkana...	44	—	—	—	—	—	17	97	748	5·70	·13
	Kadugannawa	56	11	102	616	9·27	·17	7	18	392	2·57	·05
	Peradeniya ..	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
	Kandy ..	66	153	1651	10098	10·79	·16	4	50	264	12·50	·19
	Gampola ...	70	1	16	70	16·00	·23	—	—	—	—	—
	Nawalapitiya	79	33	400	2607	12·12	·15	1	18	79	18·00	·23
	Katugastota ...	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	73	3	35	219	11·67	·16	—	2	—	—	—
	Ukuwela ..	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	83	1	16	83	16·00	·19	2	17	166	8·50	·10
	Moratuwa ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Panadure ...	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	37	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	37	3·00	·08
Henaratgoda	Veyangoda ...	7	1	1	7	1·00	·14	—	—	—	—	—
	Mirigama ...	15	—	1	—	—	—	14	32	210	2·29	·15
	Ambepussa ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	5	17	95	3·40	·18
	Polgahawela ...	29	3	21	87	7·00	·24	25	133	725	5·31	·18
	Rambukkana	36	—	—	—	—	—	10	57	360	5·70	·16
	Kadugannawa	49	1	15	49	15·00	·31	—	2	—	—	—
	Peradeniya ...	55	7	61	385	8·71	·16	2	15	110	7·50	·14
	Kandy ..	59	21	201	1239	9·57	·16	3	26	177	8·67	·14
	Gampola ...	63	95	857	5985	9·02	·14	2	22	126	11·00	·17
	Nawalapitiya	72	375	4272	27000	11·39	·16	5	61	360	12·20	·17
	Katugastota ...	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	66	16	131	1056	8·19	·12	1	6	66	6·00	·09
	Ukuwela ...	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	76	1	19	76	19·00	·25	—	3	—	—	—
	Moratuwa ...	30	—	1	—	—	—	8	37	240	4·62	·15
	Panadure ...	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A.—*continued.*

Stations.		Distance, Miles.	Up Traffic.					Down Traffic.				
Between	And		Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average Rate. Per Ton.	Average Rate. Per Ton per mile.	Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average Rate. Per Ton.	Average Rate. Per Ton per mile.
Veyangoda	Mirigama ...	8	7	5	56	·71	·09	2	5	16	2·50	·31
	Ambepussa ...	12	1	2	12	2·00	·17	18	27	216	1·50	·13
	Polgahawela ...	23	10	35	230	3·50	·15	7	28	161	4·00	·17
	Rambukkana	30	1	10	30	10·00	·33	2	10	60	5·00	·17
	Kadugannawa	43	5	30	215	6·00	·14	2	19	86	9·50	·22
	Peradeniya ...	49	97	613	4753	6·32	·13	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	52	585	4054	30420	6·93	·13	27	196	1404	7·26	·14
	Gampola ...	57	185	1268	10545	6·85	·12	5	40	285	8·00	·14
	Nawalapitiya	66	503	4338	38198	8·62	·13	21	187	1886	·09	·14
	Katugastota ...	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	60	14	106	840	7·57	·13	—	—	—	—	—
	Ukuwela ...	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	70	1	17	70	·17	·24	1	4	70	4·00	·06
	Moratuwa ...	36	—	1	—	—	—	5	29	180	5·80	·16
	Panadure ...	41	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	82	2·00	·02
	Kalutara South	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mirigama ...	Ambepussa ...	4	1	1	4	1·00	·25	1	2	4	2·00	·50
	Polgahawela ...	15	3	11	45	3·67	·24	4	14	60	3·50	·23
	Rambukkana	22	—	—	—	—	—	52	96	1144	1·85	·08
	Kadugannawa	35	3	21	105	7·00	·20	—	—	—	—	—
	Peradeniya ...	40	48	242	1920	5·04	·13	—	2	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	44	209	1315	9196	6·29	·14	8	46	352	5·75	·13
	Gampola ...	48	199	1251	9552	6·29	·13	4	27	192	6·75	·14
	Nawalapitiya	57	229	1701	13053	7·43	·13	17	131	969	7·71	·14
	Katugastota ...	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ukuwela ...	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	62	3	37	186	12·33	·20	1	6	62	6·00	·10
	Moratuwa ...	44	1	7	44	7·00	·16	1	6	44	6·00	·14
	Panadure ...	49	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	49	3·00	·06
	Kalutara South	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambepussa	Polgahawela ...	11	9	8	99	·89	·08	1	2	11	2·00	·18
	Rambukkana	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kadugannawa	31	4	15	124	3·75	·12	—	1	—	—	—
	Peradeniya ...	37	7	31	259	4·43	·12	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	40	60	307	2400	5·12	·13	5	36	200	7·20	·18
	Gampola ...	45	35	205	1575	5·86	·13	2	17	90	8·50	·19
	Nawalapitiya	54	150	1304	8100	8·69	·16	5	42	270	8·40	·16
	Katugastota ...	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	48	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	48	5·00	·10
	Ukuwela ...	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	58	4	30	232	7·50	·13	1	6	58	6·00	·10
	Moratuwa ...	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panadure ...	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polgahawela	Rambukkana	7	43	77	301	1·79	·26	36	50	252	1·39	·19
	Kadugannawa	20	41	103	820	2·51	·13	3	16	60	5·33	·27
	Peradeniya ..	26	121	399	3146	3·31	·13	—	1	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	30	1047	4088	31410	3·90	·14	130	576	3900	4·43	·15
	Gampola ...	34	277	1287	9418	4·65	·14	13	69	442	5·31	·16
	Nawalapitiya	43	1539	8648	66177	5·62	·14	64	379	2752	5·92	·14
	Katugastota ...	33	1	3	33	3·00	·09	1	3	33	3·00	·09
	Wattegama ...	37	7	40	259	5·71	·15	—	3	—	—	—
	Ukuwela ...	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	47	18	152	846	8·44	·18	6	68	282	11·33	·24
	Moratuwa ...	59	51	481	3009	9·43	·16	51	448	3009	·88	·15
	Panadure ...	63	28	284	1764	10·14	·16	14	124	882	8·86	·14
	Kalutara South	74	51	633	3774	12·41	·17	23	253	1702	11·00	·15
Rambukkana	Kadugannawa	13	74	70	962	·95	·07	—	1	—	—	—
	Peradeniya ...	19	4	11	76	2·75	·14	—	1	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	23	129	308	2967	2·39	·10	16	84	368	5·25	·23
	Gampola ...	27	15	52	405	3·47	·13	1	11	27	·11	·41
	Nawalapitiya	36	343	1586	12348	4·63	·13	2	15	72	7·50	·21
	Katugastota ...	26	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ukuwela ...	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	40	2	11	80	5·50	·14	1	4	40	4·00	·10
	Moratuwa ...	66	5	51	330	10·20	·15	4	37	264	9·25	.14
	Panadure ...	70	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	70	5·00	·07
	Kalutara South	80	—	4	—	—	—	2	20	160	10·00	·12
Kadugannawa	Peradeniya ...	6	4	4	24	1·00	·17	1	2	6	2·00	·33
	Kandy ...	10	36	60	360	1·67	·17	45	83	450	1·84	·18
	Gampola ...	14	28	66	392	2·36	·17	5	15	70	3·00	·21
	Nawalapitiya	23	96	361	2208	3·76	·16	9	28	207	3·11	·14
	Katugastota ...	13	7	15	91	2·14	·16	1	2	13	2·00	·15
	Wattegama ...	17	3	9	51	3·00	·18	9	26	153	2·89	·17
	Ukuwela ...	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	27	2	16	54	8·00	·30	5	24	135	4·80	·18
	Moratuwa ...	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panadure ...	83	3	43	249	14·33	·17	1	9	83	9·00	·11
	Kalutara South	93	2	35	186	17·50	·19	4	59	372	14·75	·16

A.—*continued.*

Stations. Between	And	Distance, Miles.	Up Traffic. Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average Rate. Per Ton.	Per Ton per mile.	Down Traffic. Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average Rate. Per Ton.	Per Ton per mile.
Peradeniya	Kandy ...	4	132	150	528	1·14	·28	29	28	116	·97	·24
	Gampola ...	8	54	70	432	1·30	·16	—	2	—	—	—
	Nawalapitiya	7	210	534	3570	2·54	·15	3	12	51	4·00	·24
	Katugastota ...	8	8	14	64	1·75	·22	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ..	12	5	18	60	3·60	·30	12	17	144	1·42	·12
	Ukuwela ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ..	22	10	44	220	4·40	·20	—	—	—	—	—
	Moratuwa ..	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panadure ..	89	2	30	178	15·00	·17	—	2	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	99	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Kandy ...	Gampola ..	11	475	985	5225	2·07	·19	283	471	3113	1·67	·15
	Nawalapitiya	21	962	3095	20202	3·22	·15	259	957	5439	3·69	·18
	Katugastota ..	4	22	18	88	·82	·20	49	38	196	·78	·19
	Wattegama ...	8	294	525	2352	1·79	·22	272	226	2176	·83	·10
	Ukuwela ..	14	18	19	252	1·06	·07	22	32	308	1·45	·10
	Matale ...	18	423	1376	7614	3·25	·18	435	1171	7830	2·69	·15
	Moratuwa ..	88	2	35	3080	17·50	·01	1	24	88	24·00	·27
	Panadure ...	92	45	656	4140	—	·15	23	270	2116	11·74	·13
	Kalutara South	103	118	1956	12154	16·58	·16	20	287	2060	14·35	·14
Gampola ...	Nawalapitiya	10	730	1059	7300	1·45	·15	64	153	640	2·39	·24
	Katugastota ...	16	18	25	288	1·39	·09	2	6	32	3·00	·19
	Wattegama ...	20	6	23	120	3·83	·19	1	6	20	6·00	·30
	Ukuwela ...	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	30	55	253	1650	4·60	·15	104	395	3120	3·80	·12
	Moratuwa ...	92	4	49	368	12·25	·13	1	13	92	13·00	·14
	Panadure ..	97	30	459	2910	15·30	·16	17	218	1649	12·82	·13
	Kalutara South	107	42	684	4494	16·29	·15	12	190	1284	15·83	·15
Nawalapitiya	Katugastota ..	25	377	1011	9425	2·68	·11	1	8	25	8·00	·32
	Wattegama ...	29	104	523	3016	5·03	·17	18	97	522	5·39	·19
	Ukuwela ...	35	9	40	315	4·44	·13	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ..	39	167	1105	6513	6·62	·17	22	205	858	9·32	·24
	Moratuwa .	101	2	49	202	24·50	·24	—	5	—	—	—
	Panadure ...	106	50	860	5300	17·20	·16	7	106	742	15·14	·14
	Kalutara South	116	79	1496	9164	18·94	·16	14	252	1624	18·00	·15
Katugastota	Wattegama ..	4	12	10	48	·83	·21	—	—	—	—	—
	Ukuwela ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	1·00	·09
	Matale ...	14	27	51	378	1·89	·13	10	21	140	2·10	·15
	Moratuwa ...	92	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	92	6·00	·07
	Panadure	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wattegama	Ukuwela ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	10	113	203	1130	1·80	·18	56	91	560	1·63	·16
	Moratuwa	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
	Panadure .	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	110	—	1	—	—	—	1	18	110	18·00	·16
Ukuwela ...	Matale ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moratuwa .	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panadure	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matale ...	Moratuwa ..	106	—	6	—	—	—	4	47	424	11·75	·11
	Panadure ...	110	14	241	1540	17·21	·16	3	48	330	16·00	·15
	Kalutara South	120	18	362	2160	20·11	·17	8	163	960	20·38	·17
Moratuwa ...	Panadure .	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	15	19	38	285	2·00	·13	12	23	180	1·92	·13
Panadure ...	Kalutara South	11	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	99	1·67	·15
	Total for 1883	—	108853	1140005	7650584	10·47	·15	39574	371523	2658283	9·39	·14
	„ for 1882	—	113396	1231849	8083723	10·86	·15	37452	349563	2560750	9·33	·14
Breakwater	*Traffic.*											
Colombo / Galle Buck	Mahara ...	12	219	137	2628	·63	·05	6395	37635	724740	·62	·05
Waterworks	*Traffic.*											
Colombo ...	Kelaniya ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1434	946	4302	·66	·22
	Mahara ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	5652	4239	67824	·75	·06
	Wellawatta ...	7	20856	13765	145992	·66	·09	—	—	—	—	—
Galle Buck	Maradana ..	3	669	442	2007	·66	·22	—	—	—	—	—
	Total for 1883	—	21744	14344	150627	·66	·01	67481	42820	796866	·63	·05
	„ for 1882	—	920	589	11040	·64	·05	140831	88022	1689407	·63	·05

TRAFFIC in each Month of the Year 1883.

Month.	Coaching.		Goods.		Live Stock.	Total.	
	Passengers.	Receipts.	Tons.	Amount.		1882.	1882.
	No.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
January	171062	74136 45	31239	165056 19	471 55	239664 19	299012 88
February	155214	65563 35	27556	144678 34	466 40	210658 9	255064 49
March	195217	80576 50	29289	141053 20	326 80	221956 50	242127 49
April	172002	75140 20	22271	117117 70	421 85	192679 75	206674 64
May	175751	75177 99	19501	120154 38	487 25	195819 62	219136 41
June	165403	68167 61	15264	110366 70	511 80	179046 11	199519 12
July	167381	68398 4	13996	108240 33	531 45	177169 82	196467 2
August	184402	74953 99	14173	110220 29	552 25	185726 53	191998 32
September	173963	71449 17	13991	114466 89	543 60	186459 66	192600 52
October	173290	72964 44	16411	146478 22	765 70	220208 36	176623 17
November	169321	70861 1	14957	139988 5	536 95	211386 1	193451 15
December	190679	82067 45	19004	150921 49	609 30	233598 24	228819 28
Total ...	2093685	879456 20	237652	1568691 78	6224 90	2454372 88	2601494 45

C.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Working Expenses of the Railway between Colombo and Kandy, for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Receipts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
Passengers, parcels, carriages, &c. ...	534700 71	475328 85	454677 98	449914 23
Merchandize and live stock ..	1687076 29	1572200 30	1374880 20	1306179 17
Miscellaneous	68619 79	29077 72	22309 65	14787 82
Total—Rs.	2290396 79	2076606 87	1851867 83	1770881 22
Working Expenses.				
Maintenance	268782 0	214571 87	227366 99	225003 47
Locomotive power	332573 7	276546 80	259100 16	274803 64
Repairs of carriages and waggons ...	106939 0	83185 4	77606 52	65996 13
Traffic charges	119330 6	106661 78	119491 78	117982 12½
Police charges	12273 90	12823 28	14724 99	14034 85½
Electric telegraph charges ..	13745 5	11378 69	17919 64	16031 82
General charges	24220 84	24445 64	23528 61	26177 40
Total—Rs.	877863 92	729613 10	739738 69	740028 00
Nett profit per annum... ...	141253 0	1346993 0	1102640 0	—
Percentage of profits to capital ...	8·1	7·7	6·3	—
Miles of lines open (average) ...	74½	74½	74½	74½
Number of passengers ...	2231226	—	—	—
Tonnage of goods	183098	—	—	—
Train miles run	316209	302528	290938	299641
Receipts per mile of line open ...	30748 58	27873 92	24857 29	23611 75
Receipts per train mile ...	7 24	6 86	6 36	5 92
Expenses	2 78	2 41	2 54	2 48
Expenses per cent. of receipts ...	38·3	35·1	39 9	35·3

NOTES.

Dates of the opening of Sections of Railway for Public Traffic.

1865 ...	Colombo to Ambépussa.....34½ miles opened for	Coaching traffic	.....	2nd October.
1866 ...	" " " "	Goods traffic	.....	1st January.
" ...	Ambépussa to Polgahawela.....11 " "	Goods and coaching traffic	.....	1st November.
1867 ...	Polgahawela to Kandy.....29 " "	Coaching traffic	.....	1st August.
" ...	" " " "	Goods traffic	.....	1st October.

Expenditure on New Works from Current Revenue, but not included in the Working Expenses.

1878 ...	Waterways	Rs. 46049
" ...	Rolling stock	159511
1879 ...	New Works	79998
1880 ...	... ...	37769
" ...	Additions and Improvements to Main Line ...	106888
1881 ...	" " " ...	286115
" ...	New Works	14373
1882 ...	... ...	—
1883 ...	... ...	—

D.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Working Expenses of the Railway between Pérádeniya and Náwalapitiya for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
Receipts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Passengers parcels, carriages, &c	132011	54	122813	74	121703	70	101252	18
Merchandize and live stock ...	185911	6	169499	14	165777	67	163785	26
Miscellaneous	9774	60	3837	67	2721	51	3413	51
Total—	327697	20	296150	55	290202	88	268450	95
Working Expenses.								
Maintenance	56230	81	72605	5	75264	25	41304	21
Locomotive power ..	68687	63	73535	72	75160	80	69131	25
Repairs of carriages and waggons	19390	17	20447	6	22429	94	21200	25
Traffic charges ...	37780	49	35212	79	31800	7	31455	56
Police do ...	5009	61	4983	17	3895	66	4074	41
Electric telegraph charges ...	2435	68	2798	82	1703	35	2565	37
General charges ...	5575	31	6682	4	6146	25	5256	14
Total —	196082	70	216764	15	216400	36	174987	19
Nett profit per annum ...	Rs. 131615		Rs. 79886		Rs. 73802		—	
Percentage of profits to capital...	5·0		3 0		2 8		—	
Miles of line open (average) ...	17		17		17		17	
Number of passengers ...	*Included in Main Line Return.*							
Tonnage of goods ...	*Do.*							
Train miles run ..	80111		76922		75988		73493	
Receipts per mile of line open ...	19276	31	17420	62	17070	76	15791	23
Receipts per train mile ...	4	9	3	85	3	82	2	91
Expenses do. ...	2	44	2	81	2	84	2	5
Expenses per cent. of receipts...	59 8		73 0		74·6		51·9	

NOTES.

1873.—Pérádeniya to Gampola, 7¾ miles open for goods, 15th January.
1873.—Pérádeniya to Gampola, 7¾ miles open for coaching, 1st February.
1874.—Gampola to Náwalapitiya, 9¼ miles open for goods, 1st December.
1874.—Gampola to Náwalapitiya, 9¼ miles open for coaching, 21st December.

E.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Working Expenses of the Branch Railway between Colombo and Kalutara South, for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

Receipts.	1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Coaching	297171	11	268730	37	261428	4	267288	63
Sundries	994	0	70	22	3284	10	2328	37
Goods	3626	79	4683	74	9801	12	12935	15
Sand and stone ...	—		—		—		19392	0
Total ...	301791	90	273484	33	274513	26	301944	15
Working Expenses.								
Maintenance	76501	78	46299	79	47196	15	80519	99
Locomotive power ...	69664	83	70751	24	69767	74	73047	8
Repairs of carriages and waggons	12742	40	26866	9	36209	59	36523	54
Traffic charges	48368	70	40229	44	35594	0	40755	29
Police do. ...	7702	27	7708	88	7371	57	7591	85
Telegraph charges ...	3568	85	4462	11	3292	94	5112	17
General charges ...	13682	7	13248	20	12265	59	10935	86
Total ...	232230	90	209565	75	211697	58	254485	79
Nett profit per annum ...	Rs. 69561		Rs. 63919		Rs. 62816		Rs. —	
Percentage of profits to capital	3		2 9		2 9		—	
Miles of line open (average) ...	27¾		27¾		27¾		27¾	
Train miles run ...	151692		152510		150069		152962	
Receipts per mile of line open ...	10875 38		9855·29		9892·37		—	
Receipts per train mile ...	1·99		1·80		1·82		—	
Expenses do. ...	1·53		1 37		1 43		1·60	
Expenses per cent. of receipts ...	77·0		76 6		79·4		65 43	

F.

GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1883.

	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.
To Maintenance	371,127	58	By Passengers	793,498	49
Locomotive power ...	454,384	37	Horses	10,388	50
Repairs of carriages and waggons	131,2[illegible]0	29	Carriages	5,766	0
Traffic charges	214,278	79½	Dogs	2,042	75
Police charges	31,529	63½	Parcels	48,143	80
Telegraph charges ...	26,464	25	Mails	19,616	66
General charges ...	47,814	99	Merchandise	1,568,691	78
			Live Stock	6,224	90
	1,276,800	1	Rent	7,671	15
			Warehouse rent ...	2,513	43
Balance	1,999,579	55	Waggon hire	747	0
			Miscellaneous	11,075	10
Rs.	2,476,379	56	Rs.	2,476,379	56

G.

NÁNU-OYA RAILWAY.—Construction Account for the year 1883.

	To end of 1882.	In 1883.	Total.		To end of 1882.	In 1883.	Total.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
To Under Contract	3882595 56	1491626 0	5374221 56	By Loan on Debentures	12173473 94	—	12173473 94
Beyond Contract	984692 36	338115 86	1322808 22				
Engineering and Administration	392203 63	113436 64	505640 27				
Land and compensation ..	426031 12	5361 19	431392 31				
Rolling Stock ...	166560 88	294369 34	460930 22				
Contingencies ...	192936 78	34756 11	227692 89				
	6045020 33	2277665 14	8322685 47				
Balance		...	3850788 47				
		Total — Rs.	12173473 94			Total — Rs.	12173473 94

H.

MÁTALÉ RAILWAY.—Construction Account for the year 1883.

	To end of 1882.	In 1883.	Total.		
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
To Under Contract ...	1957010 83	—	1957010 83	By Loan on Debentures ...	3232438 50
Beyond Contract ...	681356 35	—	681356 35	Balance ..	167380 15
Engineering and Administration ...	88707 52	—	88707 52		
Land and Compensation ..	195419 41	579 48	195998 89		
Rolling stock ...	278095 44	—	278095 44		
Electric Telegraph ...	10000 0	—	10000 0		
Contingencies ..	188649 52	—	188649 52		
Rs.	3399239 7	579 48	3399818 55	Rs.	3399818 55

I.

Additions and Improvements to the Main Line of Railway.

(Provided for by Surplus Funds Ordinance No. 13 of 1879.—Expenditure up to 31st December, 1883.)

	To end of 1882.	In 1883.	Total.		Rs.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	By amounts voted for the following works, viz.:—	
To Maradána road bridge...	29,272 50	—	29,272 50	Maradána road bridge ...	30,000
2¼ mile bridge over ... the Kalutara canal ...	85,000 0	—	85,000 0	2¼ mile bridge over Kalutara canal ...	85,000
Kęlani River bridge ...	309,735 95	—	309,735 95	Kęlani River bridge ...	350,000
Stations at Urugodawatta and Hunupitiya ...	3,361 25	124 29	3,485 54	Stations at Urugodawatta, Kęlaniya and Hunupitiya ...	55,000
Additional Rolling stock	30,586 37	—	30,586 37	Additional Rolling stock ...	55,000
	457,956 7	124 29	458,080 36		
Balance		...	116,919 64		
		Rs.	575,000 0	Rs.	575,000

K.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION FUND ACCOUNT.

	To end of 1882. Rs. cts.	In 1883. Rs. cts.	Total. Rs. cts.
To amount paid to credit of Kalutara Railway Construction account ...	50,000 0	—	—
Amount paid for Railway Extension Surveys up to 31st December, 1878 ...	561,682 23	—	—
Amount paid to credit of Wharf Railway account on 7th April, 1879 ...	896 87	—	—
Amount paid to Kalutara Railway Construction account, 6th May, 1879	50,000 0	—	—
Amount paid to Mattakkuliya Railway ...	360 42	—	—
Amount paid to Kalutara Railway Construction account ...	150,138 97	—	—
			863,578 49
Additional accommodation to Pettah Station		2,575 55	
Loading Bank, &c., at Moratuwa ...		3,943 91	
Extension of Chatham-street		8,691 10	
New Fort Station		7,912 61	
			23,123 17
			886,701 66
		Balance ...	271,222 75
		Total — Rs.	1,157,924 41

	Rs. cts.
By amount voted in 1876 for Mátalé Railway and transferred to this account ...	400,000 0
Amount voted in 1877 for Railway Construction ...	300,000 0
Amount voted in 1878 for Railway Construction ...	300,000 0
Amount voted in 1879 for Railway Construction ...	150,000 0
Unexpended balance transferred from Kalutara Railway Construction account	7,924 41
Rs.	1,157,924 41

L.

Occurrences.

May 9th.—Heavy landslip in cutting at the 36½ mile, between Ambépussa and Polgahawela. Engine of 5 A.M. Up goods train disabled, and four waggons damaged; 7 A.M. Up passenger train returned to Colombo. Several slips also on the Incline. 7 A.M. Down returned to Kandy. 5 A.M. Down shunted into Kaḍugannáwa, and Main Line traffic generally suspended. Line cleared throughout, and traffic resumed on 12th.

May 25th.—Engine of 1 P.M. Up goods train disabled at 64th mile. Train delayed 55 minutes.

November 16th.—Slip on Mátalé Line between Wattagama and Ukuwęlla. 5·50 A.M. Mixed train detained some hours.

Accidents.

January 27th.—An Engineer's cooly run over and killed by a trolly at the 14¾ mile, Náwalapiṭiya Branch.

March 3rd.—A woman trespassing on the Main Line at the 20¾ mile run over and killed by 7 A.M. Up train.

March 8th.—Three waggons slightly damaged by the 11·12 A.M. Down Coast Line train having been turned into a siding immediately after leaving the Maradána Junction Station

June 10th.—A Sinhalese man, while trespassing on the Mátalé Branch Line, killed by the 9·30 A.M. Down train on the bridge near Kaṭugastoṭa

June 7th.—A cooly unconnected with the Railway crushed between the buffers of two waggons while being shunted at Kęlaniya.

June 9th.—A Sinhalese man, said to be deaf and dumb, while trespassing on the Main Line near the 3¾ mile, overtaken and killed by the 5 A.M. Up goods train.

September 15th —A woman run over and killed at Demaṭagoḍa by one of the Máligákanda trains. This Line is under the control of the Waterworks contractors.

In none of the above cases was any blame attributed to the Railway authorities by the Coroners' juries.

NOTE.—The stringent and unpopular measures referred to in my last report, which have been adopted to prevent trespassing on the Seaside Line, have had the satisfactory result of preventing a single accident on the Branch for 1883, as compared with six deaths during the previous year.

W. T. PEARCE,
Acting Finance and Traffic Manager.

MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE COLOMBO MUSEUM FOR 1883.

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

THE number of visitors for the year amounted to 68,250, of whom 4,501 were Europeans.

CONDITION OF THE BUILDING.

During the month of May the whole interior of the building and all the offices were thoroughly cleaned by the Public Works Department. The interior, however, as I reported last year, stands in great need of painting and varnishing. The exterior was painted last year, and the wall had a coat of paint given it by the prisoners. This latter has not stood at all well, and forms a disagreeable contrast to the main building. The white ants, although not so troublesome, still occasionally break out in various parts. I find that arsenical soap is an excellent preventitive, a few applications eradicating this pest.

THE GROUNDS.

The grounds have for years laid in a most neglected state, although the Sub-Committee have constantly called the attention of the Government to the subject. The following extracts from a report drawn up at the request of the Committee will explain the causes of the delay in laying them out :—

"On November 1st, 1880, the Sub-Committee asked for 70 prisoners and the balance of the archæological transport (a part of the Museum vote no longer required), amounting to Rs. 1,530. Only 35 prisoners were granted, and the money refused.

"On December 9th, the sum of Rs. 700, balance of the contingency vote saved that year, was asked for, and with this limited sum and a few prisoners the excavations proceeded ; but, after a few months, the prisoners were taken off and the grounds left with great trenches and holes in them, and mounds of white sand. On May 9th, 1881, Mr. Ferguson was asked to report progress, and to furnish an estimate for finishing the work. On June 16th the report was furnished, and on June 30th the Committee complained to Government that the unfinished excavations greatly disfigured the grounds, and asked for a sum of Rs. 3,750 to finish them. This was refused.

"In 1882 a small sum of money (Rs. 300) was granted for the upkeep of the grounds, which however was not a direct grant, but merely the transfer of the allowance made to the Public Works Department for the upkeep of the Museum roads. I was then directed in February to engage two garden coolies, who kept the place weeded.

"At the end of this year, having procured Rs. 230 by the sale of some gold and pearls, we got a few prisoners again to work. The nursery was filled in and planted under Mr. Ferguson's direction. With Mr. Bruce's sanction, I determined to stop all the zoological work and purchase of books as much as possible, and in this way effected a saving of Rs. 1,861, which was asked for the grounds for 1883. This was at first refused ; but on my representing to the Government that the saving had been purposely made under the sanction of the Committee, it was revoted.

"With this sum the excavations have been filled up and much other work executed. Dr. Trimen and Mr. W. Ferguson have both given me much assistance in the planting out, and Mr. W. H. Wright had the kindness both to supply the crotons and to see to their bedding out in the beds that run along the walls. These will undoubtedly form a very handsome hedge. I trust that the planting will be completed before the S. W. monsoon next year ; but if the grounds are to be kept in order, it will be absolutely necessary to have a vote for hose for watering and lawn-mowers, a head gardener, and a sufficient staff."

WANT OF SPACE.

I have drawn the attention of the Government to this subject in three previous reports. The following report, drawn up at the request of the Sub-Committee, will show how very urgently new cases are needed :—

"In my Administration Report for 1880 I drew the attention of the Government to the necessity for more cases; in 1881 I again stated that all the cases, for which designs had been prepared by the Government Architect, were needed. These designs were laid on the table at a meeting of the General Committee (August 17th, 1880), and the thanks of the Committee were voted to Mr. Smither for them. They show what cases we have at present, and those that are necessary to complete the furnishing of the building.

"The latter consist, first, of three insect cases for the centre of the central gallery. On the necessity of these the Government Architect reported in a very strong manner, but the Sub-Committee have since rather dwelt on the necessity of cases in the Hall, as there is a difficulty about the insect cases being made of mahogany. The East gallery requires four wall cases and three shell cases to furnish it; the West gallery four buttress cases and two wall cases; the Hall four wall cases; the Library four cases for the Royal Asiatic Society's books; and two table cases with drawers, for containing and in part exhibiting the Oriental Manuscripts.

"As will be seen by a reference to the minutes, the Committee have repeatedly applied to Government for some of these cases. On May 18th, 1883, when the estimates for 1884 were discussed, the amount required for the four wall cases in the Hall was added to it."

The objects that cannot be properly exhibited, or not exhibited at all, for want of space, are (1) a great number of antiquities, such as the bronzes from Munisseram, presented by the Hon. Mr. Saunders, and the fragments collected by Mr. Smither, or presented by Mr. Nevill; (2) the new products from the planting districts; (3) coffee and tea; (4) woods; (5) rocks and large specimens of minerals; (6) mammalia; (7) fish; (8) shells; (9) insects, of which numbers are packed away and will probably be lost, as it is very difficult to keep them when they cannot be easily inspected; (10) with the exception of large blocks, all the corals and sponges, and the lower animals such as hydrozoa, holothurians, echini, and star-fish. More space is also wanted for the fisheries, pottery, baskets and mats.

PICTURES.

A fine native-coloured drawing of Buddha has been presented by Mr. D. A. Tilakaratna, which is hung in the Hall, completing the set of four, all of which have been presented by him; also, an original water-coloured drawing (a portrait of Sir C. J. MacCarthy) by Mr. J. F. Lorenz.

PUBLICATIONS.

The sale of the "Guide" has been larger than was anticipated, and a new edition will soon be required, which will need a good deal of revision. The Sub-Committee have determined to have the lists of recorded species, or named species in the Museum collection, as the case may be, published with the fullest synonomy obtainable, and the Government have given me leave to devote any saving on the purchase of books to this purpose. As soon as I can ascertain what amount may be thus available, I propose to get the full list of Ceylon Batrachia published, as this can be obtained in a complete form at once from Mr. Boulenger's Catalogue of Batrachia in the British Museum. In the case of insects, I propose to publish the names of our actually identified species only, on slips issued in yearly supplements, as it is only too notorious that the names of Walker and Matschulsky are quite unreliable, especially the generic ones; and this course will have to be taken with most other groups.

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES.

The principal additions to the collection of antiquities during the past year have been some objects presented by Mr. Nevill, and the curious gold ornaments found at Polambe, and acquired by purchase.

With regard to those presented by Mr. Nevill, he writes:—"I have sent you the altar for offerings of oil and clarified butter. Its extreme age obscures the beautiful and symbolical design, of which I enclose a sketch, to show you its intent. The central mark may have been a lion face, but is now defaced. It was used by the priest to wash his feet on. It is, I think, one of the origins of the circular designs on the older Buddhist rails of the Indian topes, and would be highly valued in Europe. I also send you the statue of Uma, dug up at Munisseram, which is of extreme age, as the design is older than the modern conception of Parvati, and you must in no way confuse it with modern Hindu art.

"I also send you two bricks of the Wehera at Senhalkatti Vihára of Demalapattu. One is broken neatly, and selected as showing the fracture; the other one is of the moulding series.

"I also send an extremely ancient chatty (species called "hastiya") excavated from the side of the steps of an old Vihára at Virándagoḍa. Its age cannot be less than 1,000 to 1,800 years; it had stood as a water jar with a cover over it in the angle of the steps, and was doubtless used for ablutions by worshippers."

The three gold bangles and two anklets found in a metal box at Polambe are thus reported on by J. Koluwęlla, Mudaliyár:—

"The tradition of the country, according to some, is that a certain priest of Polambe, who resided at Okondopolla, and who was a famous preacher of the Buddhist doctrine, recited *Bana* before king Kirti Sri Rája Siṇha and his royal consort. This king reigned about the year 1747. The royal couple, more especially the queen, were both so highly gratified, that the queen offered up her jewellery, which the priest possessed as an heirloom in his family, and may be the very articles now found. King Kirti Sri Rája Siṇha had always a great fame as a devotee, and this story is therefore far from improbable. Others say that there was a certain king reigning at Wiragalnuwara, the site of whose capital is within a short distance from Polambe. Having fought a battle with another prince at a place called Rájapáluwa in Galbodagama, the messenger who carried the news of the result of the battle having showed a red flag, which was the pre-concerted signal, that the day had gone against her husband, the queen, who was anxiously awaiting news from the battlefield, and believing the fatal signal given by the treacherous messenger to be true, she committed suicide by throwing herself down the hill. The king returning victorious, and finding that his consort had come to so untimely an end, also followed

suit. After this the royal treasure was hidden in the vicinity by trustworthy servants of the late unhappy royal couple; and this may be some of that which was so hidden."

These traditions are interesting; but I do not think that the articles were ever intended to be worn as ornaments. They are filled with clay, in the same way as the Buddhas from Panduwas Nuwara, and were probably intended as votive offerings to be buried under some Dágoba.

Coins.

A great addition has been made this year to the coin case by a fine specimen of the gold Laṇkaswara coin, presented by Mr. G. Weerakoon, together with a small gold coin new to the collection. As the exhibition of these coins entailed an entire re-arrangement of the case, I took the opportunity of naming and dating the ancient Siṇhalese coins in accordance with Mr. Rhys Davids' well-known work.

Our collection, as will be seen from the following summary, is now a very fine one:—

1. Srí Rája-raja, of Prinseps. According to Davids never yet found in Ceylon, but a South Indian coin, the original type from which Parákrama Báhu took the design for his coinage. Mr. H. C. P. Bell, however, informs me that he has authentic Ceylon specimens in his collection.
2. The gold Laṇkaswara (R. D. figs. 1, 4). One specimen presented by Mr. G. Weerakoon. A coin attributed to Srí Parákrama Báhu. The only known specimens, according to Davids, are one in Mr. Bowman's collection, Baddégama, three at Berlin, two in the British Museum, and two in Mr. Davids' collection.
3. Srí Parákrama Báhu, Copper massa (R. D. figs. 14, 15); common.
4. Srí Parákrama Báhu, the Lion coin (R. D. figs. 5, 6, 7); two specimens. Rare; none in the British Museum. One of our specimens, kindly identified for me by Mr. H. C. P. Bell, has the obverse so imperfect that only a specialist would have picked it out of a mass of the common massas.
5. Srí Parákrama Báhu, the half massa (R. D. fig. 11); one specimen. Obtained by exchange from Mr. Nevill. It is very rare, the only other specimens known being in the collections of the British Museum and Mr. Nevill.
6. Srí Vijaya Báhu, silver gilt; two specimens. We possessed three, but I lately exchanged one with Mr. H. C. P. Bell. It is not recorded by Davids, and I doubt their being true coins. They were found in offering-boxes from the Ruwanwella dágoba, Anurádhapura, and are probably only the common copper massas of this prince, silver gilt for votive offerings.
7. Srí Vijaya Báhu (R. D. fig. 17), the copper massa; not uncommon.
8. Labelled Nissanka Malla (?), a copper massa. This coin had long been exhibited as "undetermined" and had better have remained so, except that it is more convenient to have some name if possible to catalogue an object by, however doubtful it may be. The legend seems to me to agree with the one quoted by Davids (66, page 32). He however only quotes from memory, and states that only three specimens of the coin are known—two in Sir W. Elliot's collection, and one in the Hon. Mr. Dickson's—all mislaid at the time he was writing, and so probably lost. This of course may, or may not be, a fourth specimen of this very rare coin.
9. Srí Koḍagandu Déva (R. D. fig. 20), no specimen. Unique in the collection of G. G. Plaice, Esq., late of the Public Works Department. This gentleman has offered coins before to the Committee for sale, and I think an attempt ought to be made to secure this specimen for the collection. A very high price might be paid for it, as it is so necessary for the completion of our set of specimens. If obtained, an electrotype should be taken in England and sent out for exhibition, the original being kept in the safe.
10. Srí Rája Lílavati (R. D. fig. 21), common.
11. Srí Mat Sahasa Malla (R. D. fig. 23), very common.
12. Srí Dharmasóka Déva (R. D. fig. 22), three specimens; rare.
13. Sri Bhuvaneka Báhu (R. D. fig. 16), common.
14. Vi—(R. D. fig. 24), one specimen. Only one other specimen known, which is in the British Museum. This is another coin which Davids doubts having been found in Ceylon; unfortunately, ours was purchased and therefore throws no light on the subject.
15. The large Setu Bull coin (R. D. fig. 19), one specimen; very rare.
16. The small Setu Bull coin (R. D. fig. 18), no specimen. Only two known:—one in the British Museum, the other in Mr. Rhys Davids' collection.
17. Setupati, King of Ramnad, two specimens. Not recorded by Davids. Our specimens were identified by Mr. Nevill, but I do not know on what authority; there is no coin figured in Prinsep at all resembling them. They were presented by Mr. C. Arndt.
18. The Bull and two Fish, two specimens. Not recorded by Davids. This is remarkable, as they are undoubtedly Ceylon coins. (See Prinseps.)
19. The small gold Laksmi (R. D. figs. 9, 10), no specimen. Only two specimens are known:—one in the British Museum and one in the collection of Mr. Rhys Davids.
20. The small gold Tamraki (R. D. fig. 12), three specimens; rare.
21. The small gold Iraka (R. D. fig. 13), one specimen; rare.
22. Hook, money, silver four specimens.

23. Obverse and reverse of a gold coin or Catholic medal attributed by the natives to Yakadádóliya, Queen of Kammochoḍḍi. Found at the Kammochoḍḍi tank near Negombo. (See report for 1881.)

To the collection of modern coins the following additions have been made by exchange with Mr. H. C. P. Bell:—Two silver laryns found at Pepiliyána, 4-stuiver piece (Hollandia silver), three challies (1730, 1740, 1750), half-challie (1752), Dutch 1-stuiver pieces (1774, 1781, 1784, 1785, 1778), English 4-stuiver piece (probably 1801), 2-stuiver pieces (1801, 1803, 1805), 1-stuiver piece (1812). The case must be entirely re-arranged before these can be exhibited. As Mr. Bell has however promised to present the Museum with a collection of Maldive coins, I have postponed the re-arrangement till I have received them.

On the Progress of the Collection of Ceylon Products.

The principal additions during the past year to this section have been a very handsome Kandyan sword, with the handle and sheath of horn elaborately carved, presented by Mr. R. E. Goonaratna, and the following objects of interest, given by Mr. D. A. Tillekeratne: the robe and begging bowl of a Buddhist monk, a Mudaliyár's dress jacket of the Dutch period, and a good model of a "má-ḍel" boat fully equipped.

A very good specimen of a silver sword, and one in a finely-carved tortoise-shell sheath, have been acquired by purchase; also two pieces of carved ivory of peculiar form, the vendor of which says that they formed part of the arched entrance to the casket in which the crown of the kings of Kandy was kept, the rest of the arch being formed of gold work; and it is really difficult to imagine what other purpose they could have served.

Six very gaudy native drawings were executed for the Museum, and exhibited with the collection of objects used by the devil-dancers. These drawings, I am informed, are held like banners round the bed of the sick person during the performances of the devil-dancers. I believe, although it is impossible to be sure, so difficult is it to obtain information on these points, that these pictures complete the collection at least of the *Yakun Naṭanawá*. Of the *Kólan Naṭanawá*, there are only a few representative masks, but I consider quite enough to illustrate the style of art and the characters. Although all this collection is quite modern, and most of it made expressly for the Museum, it is nevertheless of great interest to the antiquary, as will be seen from the following remarks of Upham in Callaway's *Yakun Naṭanawá* (pages 29 and 34):—

"No subject has called forth more discussion than the origin of ancient masks as used in the theatric exhibitions of the Greek drama.....It cannot therefore be doubted that very important desiderata to the true origin of masks are opened to inquiry by your valuable translation of the *Kolan Naṭanawa*. It exhibits the masks of the demons and of the *juganḍari* so as to show them to be the true prototypes of the birds of Aristophanes, of the giants of Pollux, and the frightful forms of Lucian."

If this is the case, and the ideas of the ancients were directly derived from Southern India on these subjects, it lends a great interest also to the *Yakun Naṭanawá* for the students of comparative theology. Here we see a religion, if such it can be called, which is solely a religion of propitiation, more ancient than any form of Brahmanism or Buddhism, and which has become inextricably intermingled with both in this their lower phases, and which at the end of the 19th century still exists in Ceylon as the real religion of the lower class,—one which has also developed if not a gorgeous, at all events a very gaudy ritual. (In regard to this subject see Upham, and especially the admirable paper by D. De Silva Gooneratne in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, 1865-66).

Naming the Collection.

Some progress has been made this year in naming the collection through the kindness of Mr. P. Freudenberg, Consul for the German Empire, who is good enough to forward numbered duplicates to the Konigl Zoologisches Museum at Berlin. The various Professors in this Museum have given me assistance of the greatest value, and many of the species prove to be new. The collections sent, however, are not yet fully worked out.

In relation to this, Professor Ev. Martens writes that there has been some delay in their determination, "which is altogether rather difficult, as the literature concerning them is very scattered, and partly not easily accessible for us, and the Entomologists of this Museum are fully occupied by determining the stores of insects accumulated since many years."

On the Progress of the Zoological Collection.

Mammalia.—There have not been many additions to our collection of Mammalia during the past year. The principal are a very fine specimen of the Wanderoo of the Northern and Eastern Provinces, *Semnopithecus priamus*, which has been very successfully mounted. I trust next year to procure all our remaining species, and have them equally well set up; our monkey case will then be no discredit. The present conventional way of mounting them in an upright position on branches is very injurious to the specimens, the wood encouraging fungus and larvæ of insects, so that the case requires constant cleaning; besides which, it is very unnatural, as they are never seen either on the ground or in the trees except on all fours, being transiently upright only when swinging themselves from branch to branch.

Phyllorhena diadema is the only new species of bat collected.

A young tiger cat has been mounted, and a second flat skin of the rare mongoose, *Herpestes viticollis*, has been presented by Mr. A. VanStarrex; but the chief addition to the carnivora is a fine specimen of a tree-cat, *Paradoxurus cèylanica*, presented by Mr. Gibb. Before, we possessed only two very young and badly-mounted specimens of this decidedly rare species.

If I am correct in my identification of a mouse caught on a cocoanut tree as *Mus oleraceus*, it is the first time this species has been obtained in Ceylon.

There are no contributions to the Museum that would be more acceptable than jungle and up-country rats, mice, and shrews, in spirits, which the Committee will supply free to gentlemen who will collect for us. Almost nothing is known of the smaller Mammalia of Ceylon. Meat sandwiches made with strychnine, and ordinary mouse traps, will probably be found successful methods of capturing them.

A young elephant, six weeks old, has been presented by Mr. Freudenberg. Received shortly after death, it was immediately skinned, and the skin mounted on the skeleton; this treatment has been most successful, and if it could only be applied to the deer, our Mammalia would be quite as good as those in Museums generally are; but I am sorry to say that not none of the numerous recipes that have been tried, nor of the many ways of packing, invented by myself, have answered for keeping our skins in a relaxed condition, or for allowing them to be relaxed. This is owing to the peculiar climate of Colombo. As soon as glass is provided for their preservation, I shall station the Taxidermist with a sufficient staff and supply of material in some good hunting district, and have all our deer mounted on the spot in the same way as the little elephant was done.

The Taxidermist resided for some time at Mannár in hopes of obtaining a complete set of Dugong, but although sometimes as many as forty or fifty of these animals are obtained there, in a single season, none were procurable on this occasion. I was fortunate enough to obtain a very fine one at Mátara, on which coast they are almost unknown; this was made a skeleton of, which is quite complete, having all the cartilages, the hyoid bone, and the rudimentary femora. Great difficulty was found in setting up this specimen, as the bones are so dense that three or four drills were broken for each hole that had to be made, and it took over six weeks to complete it.

The most important addition of all, however, is a very fine porpoise, over nine feet in length, caught at Negombo. We have now two species represented in the Museum, one by a skeleton with a long beak and numerous teeth, the other by the lately-acquired skin with a short beak and large, but few teeth. I have devoted some time in attempting their identification, but although our library contains several works on the subject, I can attain no certainty, and Dr. Clark, of Cambridge, informs me that but little is known of the whales of the Indian seas.

Birds.—Some very interesting additions have been made to the collection of birds. A fine specimen of the Black Kite Eagle, *Neopus malayensis*, has been presented by Mr. Boustead, and a second acquired by purchase; also specimens of the very rare Rufous-bellied Hawk Eagle, *Lophotriorchis Kienerii*, two fine specimens (male and female) of the Ceylon Mountain Hawk Eagle, *Spizaetus Kelaarti*, and of the very rare Indian Hobby *Falco severus*. Of this latter species, only two have ever been shot before in Ceylon—one by Mr. Layard, at Gillimalé, and one by Mr. Bligh in Haputale (see Legge, p. 111); our specimen is from Lunugala.

An interesting young specimen of the Forest Eagle Owl, *Bubo nipalensis*, is the only addition to the owls. A specimen of the Common Barn Owl, found only, I believe, in the Jaffna forest, is a great desideratum. Mr. Bligh has presented us with his specimen of the common Cuckoo, shot and mounted by himself in 1873 (see Legge, p. 223); only two specimens of this extremely rare straggler have ever yet been procured in the Island. Two other cuckoos—the Ceylonese Coucal, *Centropus chlorochyneus*, and the Dark-backed Sirkeer, are valuable additions to our mounted birds. Kelaart's "Night jar," a bird not uncommon at Nuwara Eliya and in the higher district, has been added to the collection for the first time.

To the Passerine birds a male and female mounted specimen of Ward's Pied Black Bird, *Turdus Wardi*, are the only important additions. Two young of the Blue Coot, *Porphyrio poliocephalus*, were obtained at Mátara. A second specimen of the "Green-billed Shear-water" was captured alive at Mutwall. This ocean bird is an extremely rare straggler on our shores.

Last year I reported that Mr. C. A. Murray had presented a skin of the very rare and handsome duck, *Tadorna casarca*. He was kind enough to allow a skinner to be stationed with him for some months, in the hopes that more might be obtained, and in this way two fine mounted specimens have been added to the collection.

To the Waders the most important additions have been two magnificent specimens of the Black-necked Stork, *Xenorhynchus asiaticus*, and the male, female, young, and skeleton of the Spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia*.

Many specimens of common birds have also been mounted to replace old ones, and one or two skeletons have been set up.

Reptiles.—The only addition of importance to the collection of Reptiles during the past year has been a large specimen of the Logger-head Turtle, 4 feet 6 inches in length, from Mannár. In my report for 1881 I mentioned that in all our specimens of the rare snake, *Tropidonotus piumbicolor*, the loreal shield was wanting. In a fifth specimen, presented by Mr. W. C. Twynam, I find it perfectly distinct on one side of the head, but wanting on the other; the number of ventral shields and subcaudals are however less than in Indian examples, as in all our other specimens.

Frogs.—The collection of frogs has been entirely re-named and re-arranged in accordance with the British Museum catalogue, and examples of all the species we possess exhibited; out of thirty-four recorded species, nine are entirely unrepresented at present.

Fish.—Perhaps the most important addition yet made to the Zoological Collection is the magnificent specimen of Rhinodon typicus (Smith), caught at Moratuwa on the 5th of January. It is 23 feet in length, and its weight was so great that, although all the viscera had been removed, it was with great difficulty that it could be loaded or unloaded from the truck. As it

could not have been brought into the Museum after stuffing, I was obliged to convert the Hall into a Taxidermist's room, visitors being admitted to the gallery by my private staircase. Here it was set up, and had to remain to dry till June, when it was moved by the Public Works Department to the East gallery. As was justly remarked by the well-known American icthyologist, Prof. Gill, referring to this specimen, "large sharks of this kind are liable to be drifted on almost any coast." Its proper habitat, however, seems to be the Cape seas; but I am of opinion that in course of years we shall find that a good many East African species occasionally visit the coast of Ceylon. In the British Museum this fish is only represented by its jaws, and I do not think any other Museum possesses a complete specimen.

I obtained another interesting shark, *Lamna spellanzanii*, at Weligama, and a young specimen of the large Wrasse, purchased two years ago, enables me to identify it almost with certainty as *Cheilinus undulatus* (Rüpp.).

Besides the large shark, the icthyological student must add the following species to those recorded by Dr. Day in his "Fishes of British India":—*Peristethus*———? caught in deep water near Galle; (this species I cannot identify, and it is probably new to science;) *Malacanthus lato-vittatus*, Lacép.; *Tetradrachnum trimaculatus* Rüpp.; *Syngnathus conspicillatus*, Jen. (from a collection of fish made at Jaffna and presented by Mr. Twynam); *Monocanthus pardalis*, Rüpp.; and *Balistes bunica*, Lacép.

Insects.—Mr. P. N. Braine has kindly lent a large collection of silk-spinning moths from all parts of the world, with specimens of their cocoons, silk, and in some cases of the larvæ and examples of the fabrics manufactured. It is exhibited in a rough temporary case in the central gallery.

The principal addition to our collection of *Lepidoptera* is a fine specimen of the rare moth, *Phyllodes consobrina*, collected at Nálanda. The whole of the duplicate collection has been carefully re-arranged and cleaned, and the unnamed separated from the named specimens. The exhibited collection ends with the *Geometridæ*, there being no space to exhibit the remaining families. There are also a large number of specimens of the preceding families packed away until space is provided for them, considerable additions having been made during the year both by collection and purchase. Out of 100 species forwarded to Berlin, we have as yet received the names of only six species, all quite common ones. The larvæ of two moths, prepared by Mr. E. C. Green, have been presented by him. The method employed is the well-known one of extracting the viscera and drying the inflated skin; but it is a very difficult art to acquire. If a trained hand could be obtained, a collection of the larvæ would greatly enhance the interest of the collection.

The beetles have been completely re-arranged. The exhibited collection ends with the first section of the *Longicornes*, there being no space to exhibit the remainder. 120 species have been identified by Dr. Karsch, nine of which are new to science. The additions during the past year have been numerous. 131 species have since been forwarded to Berlin.

The Grasshoppers, Crickets, and Cockroaches are no longer exhibited, the extension of the collection of the more interesting Orthoptera, on the one hand, and of the Bees and Wasps on the other, necessitating their removal. Only a very small collection of this order has as yet been sent to Berlin, four of which have been identified by Dr. Dewitz.

The Bees and Wasps have been carefully cleaned, re-arranged, and exhibited. Eighty-four species were forwarded to Berlin, of which thirty-four have been identified by Dr. Dewitz.

The Dragon Flies have also been treated in the same way; only eighteen were sent to Berlin, all of which have been identified by Prof. Kolbe.

The Flies have been determined by Dr. Karsch, who has identified forty-eight species, nine of which are new to science. No other order is of such interest at present as this, as it has been so greatly neglected.

The Bugs are not completely exhibited, several large families being packed away on account of want of space. Forty-seven species were sent to Berlin, of which only eight have been yet identified by Dr. Dewitz.

Crustacea.—I obtained sixty-five species of crabs, prawns, &c., on the south coast, all new to the collection. The greater number are small crabs, inhabitants of the coral, and as most of them are found in great abundance, I was able to secure duplicates, both dry and in spirits. A very fine species of *Calappa* from Kalutara has been presented by Mr. W. Vanderwall.

Shells.—Eighty-nine specimens of shells, all, or nearly all, of species new to the collection were purchased from Trincomalee. The most interesting are a pair of the very rare shell of the Argonaut. There is no space to exhibit them.

Corals.—I obtained a large collection of corals on the south coast, the larger specimens of which are exhibited under the table cases and the large sharks in the East gallery. Many very fine additions have also been purchased from Mount Lavinia.

Minerals.—A very remarkable block of quartz crystal, found at Bópatalâwa, was purchased by the Sub-Committee. It consists of a group of fine white quartz crystals imbedding many curious crystals of feldspar and mica, set at right-angles to a plate of drusy quartz.

THE LIBRARY.

Forty-seven new works have been added to the Library by purchase, and seventeen by presentation. The number of reading tickets issued has been seventeen.

A. HALY,
Director.

REGISTRATION.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

I WAS appointed Registrar-General on 12th December only ; my report, therefore, for 1883, will naturally be for the most part confined to the forwarding of the usual statistics.

The Department has continued to justify its existence in that, apart from whatever benefit may accrue from it to the public, it still contributes to the revenue of the Island notwithstanding the general depression, and the disadvantageous circumstances under which it is at present working. It will be seen that there was a decline in the revenue of the Department, as compared with that for 1882, of Rs. 8,596·75, but such decline is not continuing during the current year ; and there is, therefore, just ground for believing that the revenue for 1884 will equal that of 1882. It is noteworthy that more than half of the deficiency arises in the Kandy office alone. The Galle, Mátara, Kurunégala, and Mannár offices, on the other hand, show a positive increase, while in no other station, save Kandy, is the decline of a serious nature.

Meanwhile the *work* of the Department is certainly not decreasing, the decline in its revenue being solely attributable to the fact that some of the deeds registered have been of smaller value, and therefore brought in smaller revenue.

The number of deeds executed by notaries throughout the Island during the year was 136,335, while the number registered during the year was 39·251, or 28·8 per cent., showing how great a loss of revenue ensues annually from registration not being compulsory, when it is remembered that each deed registered brings in on the average about Rs. 2.

But the Department will never perfectly fulfil its object until the provisions of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1877 shall have been carried out. To this end the commissioner referred to in the 4th section should be appointed without delay, since the Survey Department has already completed the survey of some villages of the Western Province ; and the plans, &c., connected therewith will require constant correction with the frequent change of ownership. Simultaneously with this officer's work,—*i.e.*, as each village or perhaps headman's division is completed—registration of deeds should be declared compulsory therein, in the interest both of the people and of the public revenue.

The number of deeds left in the various offices after registration on the 22nd April, 1884, amounted to 6,829, notwithstanding every effort made to induce the owners to remove them. This entails an undue responsibility upon the officers of the Department, not to speak of risk to the owners in various forms.

On the 12th December, 1883, the office of the Registrar-General was amalgamated with that of the Fiscal, Western Province, a saving of Rs. 9,600 per annum being thus effected, the staff of the two Departments otherwise remaining unchanged;—an arrangement of a temporary nature only, it is to be hoped, if the Registration Department is ever to reach its full measure of usefulness.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, 25th June, 1884.

G. E. WORTHINGTON,
Registrar-General.

[*For Appendices see over.*]

APPENDIX.

I.

STATEMENT showing the Progress and Working of the Land Registration Department for the years 1882 and 1883.

	1882.		1883.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Business.								
Number of deeds registered	38,071		39,251		1,180		—	
Number of entries	63,086		69,197		6,111		—	
Number of certificates issued ...	47,880		53,971		6,091		—	
Applications	2,213		2,142		—		71	
Copies and extracts	2,083		2,021		—		62	
Number of notarial duplicates examined ...	103,638		93,231		—		10,407	
Do do. indexed ...	1,454		996		—		458	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Total amount secured on mortgages ...	11,579,403	44	8,711,029	36	—		2,868,374	8
Total value of transfers of properties by sale, gift, &c.	8,820,547	65	7,910,303	75	—		910,243	90
Revenue.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Value of stamps	87,916	0	80,353	50	—		7,562	50
Deficiencies of stamp duty recovered on notarial duplicates	552	0	309	75	—		242	25
Fines, &c	927	50	515	50	—		412	0
District Court fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances	670	0	290	0	—		380	0
	90,065	50	81,468	75	—		8,596	75
Charges of Management.	Rs	cts	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Salaries { Fixed Establishment ...	50,971	98	50,672	14	—		299	84
Salaries { Provisional and Temporary ...	11,015	2	10,826	63	—		188	39
Allowances	602	20	600	0	—		2	20
Extra Clerks...	1,677	50	1,970	0	292	50	—	
Bookbinders	2,011	44	2,322	94	311	50	—	
Stationery	687	77	496	98	—		190	79
Furniture and petty expenses ...	727	10	594	88	—		132	22
Civil, criminal, and revenue law expenses ...	77	25	—		—		77	25
Rent	1,297	66	1,317	0*	19	34	—	
Transport	1,669	16	1,521	34	—		147	82
Total—Rs.	70,737	8	70,321	91	—		415	17

* Includes a sum of Rs. 72 on account of the rent of the office of the Assistant Provincial Registrar of Marriages, &c., at Mátalé.

II.

RETURN showing the Transactions, &c., registered under the Land Registration Ordinances during the year 1883.

OFFICES.	Government Grants.	Conveyances.	Certificates of Sale.	Assignments of Title Deeds.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Transfers of Mortgages.	Security Bonds.	Leases.	Transfers of Leases.	Agreements.	Transfers of Agreements.	Deeds of Partition.	Deeds of Partnership.	Certificates of Possession.	Notarial Declarations and Attestations of Title.	Powers of Attorney.	Bonds of Indemnity.	Deeds of Postponement.	Deeds of Rectification.	Deeds of Confirmation, Revocation and Disclaimer.	Deeds or Acts of Release, Discharge, Surrender and Annulment.	Judgment or Decrees of Court.	Assignment of Judgment or Decrees of Court.	Caveats.	Total Number of Deeds.	Total Number of Properties affected thereby.	Total Amount secured on Mortgages.		Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sale, Gift, &c.		Applications.	Copies and Extracts.
																												Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts		
Registrar-General* ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	86	279920	0	—		39	65
Colombo	357	2257	19	—	274	2083	24	60	212	5	13	—	22	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	520	4	3	—	5862	8716	1587065	64	1914427	52	542	564
Kalutara	196	1247	9	—	83	1389	32	30	21	—	5	—	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	34	—	—	1	3054	6241	44[illegible]358	56	395933	26	139	139
Negombo	326	1783	4	1	167	1342	21	5	304	11	24	1	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	119	—	—	—	4117	5894	380062	15	705987	61	160	141
Ratnapura	51	557	12	9	35	478	4	9	15	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	8	—	—	—	1190	2441	518678	50	297377	86	58	56
Kurunégala	66	2140	8	1	82	1194	32	12	51	3	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	1	3620	6415	197011	9	296981	2	114	112
Chilaw	202	627	—	1	40	463	4	6	64	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	1420	2[illegible]93	271126	1	240042	73	112	111
Kandy	225	2536	55	—	112	2408	115	130	170	29	24	5	3	8	107	5	1	1	2	—	2	160	1	3	1	6103	11439	2520281	58	1925820	82	226	249
Badulla	38	493	9	—	14	275	25	6	62	15	11	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	48	—	1	2	1007	1996	930[illegible]908	15	620981	12	69	88
Anurádhapura	18	55	—	—	6	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	166	10465	50	6786	37	—	—
Jaffna	41	101	21	—	34	521	33	25	1	—	21	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	5	—	819	1486	235828	57	99450	25	366	202
Mannár	134	10	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	166	175	3275	0	9902	50	12	11
Mullaittívu†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—
Vavuniya-Viláṇkulam ...	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	82	82	—		2845	45	—	—
Batticaloa	139	176	48	—	45	300	21	7	9	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	749	1014	93490	6	96847	18	57	62
Trincomalee	10	47	18	—	6	56	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	—	—	—	164	253	20801	0	38038	35	10	15
Galle	185	2167	—	—	102	1615	27	57	61	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	28	—	—	—	4262	8263	549559	97	596353	95	124	104
Mátara ... ... / Tangalla ...	90	3450	17	—	124	2049	45	6	94	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5888	11791	379010	14	479 90	27	114	102
	2159	17646	225	12	1124	1419[illegible]	383	360	1065	67	155	12	38	10	109	16	2	1	4	1	16	961	14	21	6	38605	68551	8420871	97	77[illegible]7146	26	2142	2021

* Deeds affecting lands situated in more than one district registered under section 16 of the amending Ordinance No 8 of 1865.
† The office was established in October.

III.

RETURN of the Number and Description of Stamps issued by the Land Registration Department, showing also the total Receipts therefrom, during the year 1883.

Offices.	Number and Description of Stamps																													Total Number of Stamps	Total Receipts
Rupees —	1	2	2·50	3	4	5	7·50	10	11	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	70	80	100	110	120	150	170	190	210	225	325	500		Rs. cts
Registrar-General ...	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	264 0
Colombo ...	4,024	1,120	30	702	412	256	180	77	3	1	31	1	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,957	15,361 0
Kalutara ...	2,030	671	3	384	135	51	12	10	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,299	5,591 50
Negombo ...	2,867	873	1	413	143	81	18	11	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,413	7,[illegible]48 50
Ratnapura ...	954	184	1	49	30	14	12	10	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,297	2,261 50
Kurunégala ...	3,120	454	1	155	56	34	[illegible]	22	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,838	5,177 0
Chilaw ..	995	305	—	157	72	67	26	10	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,637	3,134 0
Kandy ...	4,1[illegible]8	1,04[illegible]	69	4[illegible]8	20[illegible]	144	65	87	1	1	26	26	19	5	9	2	—	[illegible]	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	6,320	14,970 0
Badulla ..	671	160	[illegible]	87	55	32	3	45	—	—	17	10	4	3	2	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1,159	4,594 50
Anurádhapura ...	70	9	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	123 0
Jaffna ...	885	260	—	131	49	51	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,366	2,334 0
Mannár ..	162	14	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	189	237 0
Mullaittívu ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya-Viláṇkulam .	74	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	98 0
Batticaloa ...	530	166	4	92	45	26	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	868	1,500 50
Trincomalee ...	81	46	—	38	16	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	413 50
Galle ...	3,039	756	3	393	136	66	25	8	—	—	6	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,435	7,139 0
Mátara ... / Tangalla ...	5,030	685	—	264	97	43	17	6	—	—	3	[illegible]	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,098	8,097 50
	28,754	6,709	143	3,369	1,441	980	402	302	4	2	118	4[illegible]	38	14	12	6	6	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	42,360	78,544 50

Deficiencies of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates ...	309 75
Fines, &c	515 50
District Court fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances...	290 0
Total — Rs.	79,659 75

IV.

RETURN of Mortgage and Hypothec of Moveable Property registered during the year 1883, under the Ordinances Nos. 8 and 21 of 1871.

OFFICE.	Number and Description of Deed.				Total amount secured on Mortgages.	Total Value of Bills of Sale.	Number and Description of Stamps.										Total Number of Stamps.	Total Receipts.
	Bills of Sale	Mortgages and Hypothecs.	Discharges.	Total.			Rs. 1	Rs. 2	Rs. 2·50	Rs. 3	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7·50	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 25		
					Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.												Rs. cts.
Colombo ...	47	186	6	239	196,755 99	64,352 43	63	50	1	49	28	23	12	6	6	1	239	834 50
Kalutara ...	18	10	—	28	3,797 0	2,878 98	11	12	—	2	2	1	—	—		—	28	54 0
Negombo ..	5	7	—	12	1,715 0	3,096 50	4	3	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	12	29 0
Ratnapura	10	8	—	18	9,655 0	1,145 0	8	3	—	4	1	1	—	1		—	18	45 0
Kurunégala	16	9	—	25	1,870 0	1,728 0	13	8	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	25	48 0
Chilaw ..	1	4	—	5	1,325 12	60 0	1	2	—	2	—		—	—	—	—	5	11 0
Kandy ...	152	79	—	231	53,431 42	76,495 70	97	58	—	38	16	13	4	3	2	—	231	556 0
Badulla ...	3	7	—	10	5,455 88	564 0	3	3	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	10	27 50
Jaffna ..	23	1	—	24	1,000 0	4,517 55	11	4	—	1	1	7		—	—	—	24	61 0
Mannár ..	6	—	—	6	—	479 50	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			6	7 0
Mullaittívu	1	—	—	1	—	750 0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4 0
Batticaloa	8	1	—	9	300 0	11,165 0	—	1		2	2	3	1				9	38 50
Trincomalee	—	2	—	2	610 0	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		2	5 0
Galle ...	13	7	1	21	13,146 0	6,201 32	7	4	1	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	22	55 50
Mátara } Tangalla }	12	3	—	15	1,096 0	9,693 51	10	1	—	1	2	—	—	1		—	15	33 0
Total ..	315	324	7	646	290,157 41	183,157 49	233	151	2	109	63	50	18	12	8	1	647	1,809 0

V.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department during the year 1883.

OFFICES.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Excess of Receipts.	Excess of Expenditure.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Registrar-General	264 0	17,027 31	-	16,763 31
Colombo	16,195 50	7,302 41	8,893 9	—
Kalutara	5,645 50	4,751 4	894 46	—
Negombo	7,277 50	3,076 18	4,201 32	—
Ratnapura	2,306 50	2,116 85	189 65	—
Kurunégala	5,225 0	5,037 20	187 80	—
Chilaw	3,145 0	739 44	2,405 56	—
Kandy	15,526 0	9,631 46	5,894 54	-
Badulla	4,622 0	2,354 43	2,267 57	
Anurádhapura	123 0	219 50		96 50
Jaffna	2,395 0	2,358 50	36 50	—
Mannár	244 0	230 0	14 0	—
Mullaitívu	4 0	94 50	.	90 50
Vavuniya-Viláṅkulam	98 0		98 0	—
Batticaloa	1,539 0	1,092 4	446 96	—
Trincomalee	418 50	350 0	68 50	—
Galle	7,194 50	7,859 18	---	664 68
Mátara ... ... } Tangalla ... ... }	8,130 50	6,009 87	2,120 63	—
	80,353 50	70,249 91	27,718 58	17,614 99
Deficiencies of Stamp duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates	309 75	—	309 75	-
Fines, &c.	515 50	.	515 50	—
District Court fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances	290 0	-	290 0	—
	81,468 75	70,249 91	28,833 83	17,614 99
Deduct excess of Expenditure ... ... Rs.			17,614 99	
Nett excess of Receipts ... ... Rs.			11,218 84	

VI.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Business transacted in each of the Offices of the Land Registration Department for the year 1883.

OFFICE.	Number of Deeds registered.	Number of Entries.	Number of Certificates issued.	Average Number of Deeds registered per Month.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on the 1st January, 1883.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on the 31st December, 1883.
Registrar-General .. Colombo ...	6,111	9,041	7,355	509	9	30
Kalutara ...	3,082	6,269	4,037	256	5	8
Negombo ...	4,129	5,906	4,935	344	—	—
Ratnapura .	1,208	2,459	1,942	100	17	10
Kurunégala ...	3,645	6,440	5,488	303	3	430
Chilaw ...	1,425	2,698	1,720	118	—	—
Kandy ...	6,334	11,670	8,966	527	59	329
Badulla ...	1,017	2,006	1,287	84	—	—
Anurádhapura ...	92	166	140	7	—	—
Jaffna ...	843	1,510	955	70	—	—
Mannár ...	172	181	178	14	—	—
Mullaitivu ...	1	1	1	—	—	—
Vavuniya-Vilángkulam ...	82	82	82	6	150	—
Batticaloa ...	758	1,023	817	63	—	—
Trincomalee ...	166	255	193	13	—	—
Galle .	4,283	8,284	6,057	356	—	11
Matara ... Tangalla ...	5,903	11,806	9,818	491	110	306
Total ...	39,251	69,197	53,971	3,270	353	1,124

For cost of each office see Table V. There was a large influx of deeds at the end of the year, causing arrears, which have since been wiped out.

G. E. WORTHINGTON,
Registrar-General.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

POPULATION.

THE population of the Island on 31st December last would appear to have been 2,781,618, showing an increase during the year of 14,798, or 5·3 per 1,000,* but a small increase compared with that taking place in England and Wales annually, the increase in the latter for 1882 being 14·3 per 1,000, notwithstanding the uninterrupted flow of emigration going on therein.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

2. There were registered during the year, births of males 43,317, and of females 38,923. Total 82,240, as against 74,042 for 1882.

3. The largest number of births per 1,000 was in the Eastern Province, viz., 41·1, and the smallest in the Central Province, 24·8; the mean for the Island being 29·7.

4. There were registered during the year, deaths of males 28,151, and of females 25,529. Total 53,680, as against 54,672 for 1882. The decrease was confined to the English, Sinhalese, Moors, Malays and others, there being increased mortality amongst the Burgher, Tamil, and immigrant races. The number of deaths per 1,000 was greatest in the North-Central Province, being 28·3, and smallest in the Western Province, being 15·5.

5. In so far as they can be depended on, these figures are in the aggregate satisfactory, since they show an increase of 3 per 1,000 of births, while there is a slight decline (·4 per 1,000) in the deaths.

6. The birth-rate for the Island, including immigrants, was 29·7; the death-rate being 19·1 per 1,000. (Table II. annexed excludes immigrants.)

7. There was an excess of births over deaths in every District save the Mullaittivu—Vavuniya-Vilankulam, in the Northern Province. Its death-rate in 1883 was 41 per 1,000, or more than three times that of Colombo, Negombo or Nuwara Eliya Districts, and more than double the mean for the Island. This seems to call for special attention, and the more especially that for 1882 the rate was so low as 27·5.

8. The rates for the Mannár and Trincomalee Districts seem also higher than they should be, when nearly one-half and one-third of their deaths, respectively, are attributable to fever alone, the proportion for the Island being one-sixth only. The same remark may likewise be made of the Hambantota District, where, though the total mortality is proportionately small, there are as many as 665, out of a total of 1,550 deaths, set down to fever.

9. The excess of deaths over births among immigrants, as appearing in table X., is not to be relied on, since while registration of births is optional, that of deaths is not. Nevertheless the severe mortality among this class from dysentery and diarrhœa, as appearing from table IV., being 324 out of 915, or more than one-third, against a mean for the Island of less than one-sixth, is not satisfactory, considering all the care the immigrants receive from the moment they set foot in Ceylon. The explanation, however, is probably to be found in their inferior stamina predisposing them to succumb more readily than the natives of the Island.

10. The excess of mortality in 1883 over 1882 amongst infants under one year also calls for observation, the excess being as many as 907.

11. The excess of births over deaths in 1880, 1882, and 1883, being 21,743, 19,370 and 28,560 respectively, shows an increase of population in three years of nearly 70,000—or in other words, a saving of human life to that extent—against a positive decrease in 1881 of 218, suggesting a probable loss of life in one year by preventible causes of over 20,000.

MARRIAGES.

12. The tables show registration of 15,834 marriages, against 13,076 marriages in 1882, or an excess of 2,758. This excess is made up almost entirely by an increase in Kandyan marriages; the number of which is the largest registered since 1876, except as regards 1877, when the quite abnormal number of 11,268 were registered in the North-Western Province alone.

13. The marriage-rate for the Island was 12·2, against 10·2 for 1882. The disagreement between table II. of this year from the corresponding one for last year, is owing to the mean being struck after deducting from the gross population the Muhammadans, whose marriages are not registered; which by some oversight does not appear to have been hitherto done. The increase in the rate would seem to suggest, as it does in England, increasing prosperity in the Island, though any deduction from its figures must be drawn with caution, since they depend entirely upon the act of registration by the people, which a moment's glance at table II. will show to be of a most irregular and spasmodic nature—in some parts of the Island at least; ranging as these rates do, from 1·7 in the North-Central Province, to 18·7 in the District of Mullaittivu—Vavuniya-Vilankulam, Northern Province; or, as between two years 1882 and 1883, for the latter District 59·2 and 18·7, respectively. The same table, however, certainly justifies the inference that the actual number of marriages entered into was greater than those registered, probably not far short of the mean of England for 1882,—15·2 per 1,000. The means for the more populous districts quite justify this inference, while the lowness of the means in others suffices to show how imperfectly the system of registration is being carried out therein.

* This is not the equivalent of the difference between the birth and death rates, as shown further on, because the population is specially reduced by the excess of departures over arrivals of immigrants during the year, viz., 13,762.

14. As regards Muhammadan marriages, I am of opinion that their registration should certainly be made permissive by legislation. I have seen a good deal of the Moors during many years' residence in the Batticaloa District; and I am convinced that many of them would register there, if they had the option. There have been indications before me recently of a similar desire in the Puttalam District; and, if I am correctly informed, the opportunity would be still more readily embraced in, and in the neighbourhood of, the large towns. The Moors are, I believe, in no way less careful than the Sinhalese or Tamils as to settling their children in life, and would prefer a Government office record of their marriages to any other. It is, at all events, an anomaly that while fifteen-sixteenths of the population register their marriages, one-sixteenth should not, especially when arrangements can be made for their doing so without in any way interfering with their religion.

G. E. WORTHINGTON,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, 8th July, 1884.

APPENDIX.

I.

ESTIMATED Population and Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the years 1882 and 1883.*

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	1882.					1883.				
	Estimated Population in the middle of the year.	Marriages (including Kandyan).†	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.‡	Estimated Population in the middle of the year.	Marriages (excluding Kandyan).†	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.‡
CEYLON ...	2764859	13076	74042	54672	19370	2790899	15834	82240	53680	28560
Western Province ...	900703	4861	21314	14578	6736	909335	5679	23279	14110	9169
North-Western Province ..	287619	1096	8684	8328	356	290364	1698	14006	7432	6574
Central Province ...	638364	1997	14417	13291	1126	640117	3703	15857	12683	3174
North-Central Province ...	65535	42	2428	2243	185	66212	50	2597	1877	720
Northern Province ...	306645	1995	9748	4840	4908	311274	1436	10243	5980	4263
Eastern Province ...	128498	341	4662	3358	1304	130453	273	5362	3204	2158
Southern Province ...	437495	2741	12789	8034	4755	443144	3001	13896	8394	5502
Western Province.										
Colombo District ...	392227	2306	8071	5427	2644	395404	2564	8768	5295	3473
Negombo do	118096	787	3476	1526	1950	120427	968	4115	1585	2530
Kégalla do.	118228	357	2505	2026	479	119106	403	2961	1932	1029
Ratnapura do.	105518	419	3075	2998	77	105930	586	3113	2729	384
Kalutara do	166634	992	4187	2601	1586	168468	1158	4322	2569	1753
North-Western Province.										
Kurunégala District ...	210028	789	6844	6652	192	212033	1265	8630	5975	2655
Puttalam do	77591	307	1840	1676	164	78331	433	2376	1457	919
Central Province.										
Kandy District	287016	1164	5122	5560	—138	287059	2041	5901	5190	711
Mátalé do.	85845	410	2441	2339	102	86426	622	2818	1979	839
Badulla do.	166461	365	4922	4111	811	167232	933	5160	4326	834
Nuwara Eliya District ...	99042	58	1632	1281	351	99400	107	1978	1188	790
North-Central Province.										
Nuwarakaláwiya District ...	65535	42	2428	2243	185	66212	50	2597	1877	720
Northern Province.										
Jaffna District	270042	1363	8409	3673	4736	274579	1161	8821	4554	4267
Mannár District	21108	207	801	741	60	21243	135	913	793	120
Mullaittívu District ... Vavuniya-Vilaṅkulam District	15495	425	538	426	112	15452	134	509	633	—124
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa District ...	106582	217	4046	2906	1140	108390	196	4596	2550	2046
Trincomalee do.	21916	127	616	452	164	22063	77	766	654	112
Southern Province.										
Galle District	211254	1655	5873	3753	2120	213472	1657	6129	4025	2104
Mátara District	153814	849	4509	2558	1951	156120	1026	5059	2819	2240
Hambantota District ...	72427	237	2407	1723	684	73552	318	2708	1550	1158

* The estimate of the Population is based on the Census of the 17th February, 1881, and the subsequent returns of Births and Deaths.

† By Registrars and Ministers.

‡ Whenever the *minus* sign is prefixed to the number in this column, it denotes that the Deaths exceed the Births.

II.

PROPORTION of Persons Married, Births and Deaths, to 1,000 of the Estimated Population, for the years 1882 and 1883.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	1882. To 1,000 Persons.			1883. To 1,000 Persons.		
	Persons Married.*	Births.	Deaths.	Persons Married.*	Births.	Deaths.
CEYLON ...	10·2	26·8	19·8	12·2	29·5	19·2
Western Province	11·5	23·7	16 2	13·3	25·6	15·5
North-Western Province	8·3	30·2	28·9	12·7	37·9	25·6
Central . „	6·7	22 6	20·8	12·3	24·8	19·8
North-Central „	1·4	37 0	34·2	1·7	39·2	28·3
Northern „	13·5	31·8	15·8	9·5	32·9	19·2
Eastern „	8·1	36·3	26·1	6·3	41·1	24 6
Southern „	13·1	29·2	18·4	14·1	31 3	18·9
Western Province.						
Colombo District	12·8	20·6	13 8	14·1	22·2	13·4
Negombo „	13·6	29·4	12·9	16·4	34 2	13·2
Kégalla „	6 3	21 2	17·1	7 1	24 9	16·2
Ratnapura „	8·1	29·1	28 4	11·2	29·4	25·8
Kalutara „	12·9	25 1	15·6	14·9	25·6	15·2
North-Western Province.						
Kurunégala District	7·9	32·6	31·7	12·5	40 7	28·2
Puttalam „	9·5	23 7	21·6	13·3	30·3	18·6
Central Province.						
Kandy District	8·9	18·9	19·4	15 6	20·5	18·1
Mátalé „	10 3	28·4	27·2	15·5	32·6	22·9
Badulla „	4 6	29·6	24 7	11 6	30 8	25·9
Nuwara Eliya District	1·2	16 5	12·9	2·2	19·3	11·9
North-Central Province.						
Nuwarakaláwiya District	1·4	37·0	34·2	1·7	39·2	28·3
Northern Province.						
Jaffna District	10·2	31 1	13·6	8·5	32 1	16·6
Mannár „	28·5	37·9	35·1	18 5	43·0	37·3
Mullaittivu District .. ... } Vavuniya-Viláṅkulam District ... }	59·2	34·7	27·5	18 7	32 9	41·0
Eastern Province.						
Batticaloa District	6 3	38 0	27·3	5·6	42·4	23·5
Trincomalee „	16·1	28·1	20·6	9·7	34·7	29·6
Southern Province.						
Galle District	16·5	27·8	17·8	16·4	28·7	18·8
Mátara „	11·4	29·3	16 6	13·6	32·4	18·0
Hambantota, District	6·7	33·2	23·8	8·9	36·8	21·1

* The figures for Marriages exclude those between Muhammadans, being for registered marriages only.

XIX.—A RETURN showing the number of Deaths in each Province of each Nationality registered during the year 1883.

[E. signifies Europeans; B. Burghers; Sin. Sinhalese; Im. Immigrants; M. Moors; Mal. Malays.]

Province.	Total.	January.								Total.	February.								Total.	March.								Total.	April.							
		E.	B.	Sin.	Tamils.	Im.	M.	Others.	Mal.		E.	B.	Sin.	Tamils.	Im.	M.	Others.	Mal.		E.	B.	Sin.	Tamils.	Im.	M.	Others.	Mal.		E.	B.	Sin.	Tamils.	Im.	M.	Others.	Mal.
Western ..	1372	3	5	1189	37	27	97	6	8	1130	—	6	974	45	9	87	2	7	1234	—	12	1042	54	24	94	1	4	1066	2	5	850	31	26	80	4	8
North-Western.	703	—	1	621	45	—	35	—	1	563	—	—	46	56	—	45	2	—	725	—	—	615	51	—	58	1	—	633	—	1	547	42	—	41	1	1
Central ...	1250	2	1	1013	145	18	70	—	1	958	—	2	803	92	20	36	4	1	900	—	2	732	75	47	46	2	—	899	—	1	644	88	25	39	6	3
North-Central...	203	—	—	167	27	—	9	—	—	162	—	—	135	13	—	14	—	—	168	—	—	138	12	—	16	—	—	166	—	—	150	7	—	9	—	—
Northern ...	538	—	2	3	487	—	46	—	—	542	—	—	3	463	—	76	—	—	498	—	1	—	436	—	41	—	—	694	—	7	1	630	—	58	—	1
Eastern ...	233	1	3	30	124	—	72	1	2	248	2	4	18	141	—	82	—	1	259	1	2	18	165	—	71	—	2	275	—	2	21	172	—	76	1	3
Southern ...	730	1	2	704	2	—	18	2	1	672	2	1	629	1	—	36	1	2	723	—	3	665	6	—	45	2	2	585	2	3	549	2	—	24	2	3
Total ...	5029	7	14	3727	867	45	347	9	13	4275	4	13	3022	811	29	76	9	11	4505	6	20	3210	819	71	363	6	8	4168	7	19	2762	972	51	324	14	19

Province.	Total.	May.								Total.	June.								Total.	July.								Total.	August.							
		E.	B.	Sin.	Tamils.	Im.	M.	Others.	Mal.		E.	B.	Sin.	Tamils.	Im.	M.	Others.	Mal.		E.	B.	Sin.	Tamils.	Im.	M.	Others.	Mal.		E.	B.	Sin.	Tamils.	Im.	M.	Others.	Mal.
Western ...	1115	3	7	921	40	17	122	1	4	1088	3	7	917	38	15	93	3	8	1216	—	9	1029	38	29	102	3	5	1246	3	11	1074	32	28	88	3	7
North-Western.	686	—	2	581	51	—	50	1	1	575	—	—	495	38	—	42	—	—	647	—	—	576	37	3	31	1	1	593	—	1	495	52	9	36	—	—
Central ...	1097	4	6	834	118	73	53	5	4	1145	1	2	829	180	90	37	5	1	1107	2	4	834	183	39	44	—	1	1010	1	2	755	177	34	37	1	3
North-Central..	151	—	—	136	4	1	9	1	—	166	1	—	141	9	—	14	1	—	159	—	—	132	8	—	19	—	—	158	—	—	143	8	—	7	—	—
Northern ..	616	—	2	4	567	—	43	—	—	493	—	—	3	479	—	31	—	—	396	—	2	9	378	—	27	—	—	411	1	1	2	387	—	20	—	—
Eastern ...	316	1	2	21	194	—	98	—	—	282	—	4	22	173	—	80	—	3	245	—	3	16	152	—	73	—	1	290	—	3	22	180	—	84	—	1
Southern ...	618	—	4	581	5	—	25	1	3	614	—	4	574	4	—	28	1	3	689	—	1	669	3	—	14	—	2	685	1	2	645	4	—	30	—	3
Total ...	4599	8	23	3077	979	91	400	9	12	4363	5	17	2981	901	109	325	10	15	4459	2	19	3256	777	81	310	4	10	4393	6	20	3136	840	71	302	4	14

Province.	Total.	September.								Total.	October.								Total.	November.								Total.	December.							
		E.	B.	Sin.	Tamils.	Im.	M.	Others.	Mal.		E.	B.	Sin.	Tamils.	Im.	M.	Others.	Mal.		E.	B.	Sin.	Tamils.	Im.	M.	Others.	Mal.		E.	B.	Sin.	Tamils.	Im.	M.	Others.	Mal.
Western ...	1064	3	6	902	36	30	75	4	8	1138	3	12	962	42	29	85	3	2	1191	5	7	1109	45	26	91	—	7	1311	2	7	1124	37	29	102	2	8
North-Western	517	—	—	431	43	5	35	2	1	573	—	1	482	51	1	36	1	1	569	—	1	491	34	4	38	1	—	648	—	2	548	43	5	45	—	5
Central ...	1015	5	1	768	138	52	47	3	1	1072	—	—	694	241	85	46	4	2	1187	—	3	804	268	67	38	3	4	1133	1	4	839	218	34	34	2	1
North-Central...	124	—	—	109	3	—	12	—	—	105	—	—	94	4	—	7	—	—	127	—	—	109	4	—	14	—	—	190	—	—	172	9	—	9	—	—
Northern ...	332	—	—	1	293	—	38	—	—	314	—	1	1	288	—	24	—	—	427	—	1	1	391	—	34	—	—	719	—	3	5	652	—	59	—	—
Eastern ...	226	1	2	16	120	—	87	—	—	278	—	3	22	176	—	76	—	1	283	—	3	22	174	—	84	—	—	269	—	2	23	154	—	90	—	—
Southern ...	733	1	4	672	6	—	45	1	4	694	1	—	637	3	—	48	1	2	775	1	2	718	12	—	36	—	6	876	—	5	825	4	—	39	—	3
Total ...	4011	10	13	2899	639	87	339	10	14	4174	4	19	2892	805	115	322	9	8	4558	6	17	3154	928	97	335	4	17	5146	3	23	3536	1117	68	378	4	17

V.

RETURN of Deaths of both Sexes, at different ages, in each Province, registered in the year 1883.

PROVINCE.	Total all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2.	2 years and under 3.	3 years and under 4.	4 years and under 5.	5 years and under 10.	10 years and under 15.	15 years and under 20.	20 years and under 25.	25 years and under 35.	35 years and under 45.	45 years and under 55.	55 years and under 65.	65 years and under 75.	75 years and under 85.	85 years and under 95.	95 years and under 100.	100 years and upwards.	Unknown.
Western ...	14,110	2,403	525	688	793	476	1,047	454	459	610	1,275	1,032	1,008	1,138	797	845	331	163	72	4
North-Western ...	7,432	1,702	139	177	224	165	446	248	282	388	881	818	815	604	265	168	70	40	—	—
Central ...	12,683	2,896	406	568	784	477	1,017	394	464	550	1,261	927	872	940	513	390	157	67	—	—
North-Central ...	1,877	382	51	79	80	51	153	62	57	118	239	194	165	129	67	29	16	5	—	—
Northern ...	5,980	1,355	345	290	215	133	392	191	163	226	499	497	444	473	325	279	130	23	—	—
Eastern ...	3,204	934	208	152	122	91	160	103	104	96	268	284	226	208	128	85	29	6	—	—
Southern ...	8,394	1,587	413	538	511	348	726	300	306	332	689	484	492	654	418	369	136	89	2	—
Total ...	53,680	11,259	2,087	2,492	2,719	1.741	3.941	1,752	1.835	2.320	5,112	4,236	4.022	4,146	2.513	2,165	869	393	74	4

IV.

RETURN of DEATHS in the Island of Ceylon registered in the Year 1883.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.					North-Western Province.		Central Province.				North-Central Province.	Northern Province.				Eastern Province.		Southern Province.			Deaths among all Races.								
		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kegalla.	Sabaragamuwa.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Anurádhapura.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Vavuniya-Vinkulam.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Immigrants.	Moors.	Others.	Malays.
All Causes	53,689	7295	2569	1585	1932	2729	1773	1477	5190	1979	1188	4329	1877	4554	797	383	272	2750	654	3027	2819	1550	68	217	37652	10457	915	4123	92	158
I.—General Diseases—A.																															
Small-pox	335	222	28	8	..	.	...	...	7	...	..	..	...	4	.	..	...	...	...	65	1	...	...	6	229	19	44	34	1	3
Chicken-pox	8	...	3	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	..	...	..	.	.	3	...	.	...	...	7	..	...	1		...
Measles	5	...	...	...	...	1	..	..			...	2	.	.	...	...	...	1	..	.	1	.	...	...	4	1	...	..		
Fever	9310	563	149	238	91	223	1813	383	344	202	59	877	231	1340	341	65	49	438	204	463	569	667	4	34	5963	2421	40	896	18	35
Elephantiasis	1	1	...	...	.	.	...		...	..		...	...	...	..		...	..	...	...	...		...	...	.	...	1	...	.	...
Purpura	1	1		.	..	..		...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...		
Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa	800	37	59	22	63	125	122	11	89	28	22	66	9	3	...	...	..	1	1	107	37	20	...	...	736	31	3	29	1	...
Diphtheria	...	...	..	..	...		..	..			...	..	...	...	...		...	...	..	..	...	.	.	..	..	.		..	...	...
Whooping Cough	88	9	2	1	...	...	..	..	1	...		...	2	1	1	..	.	58	.	11	1	1	2	1	20	50		15		...
Mumps	2	..			...	.	...	...	..		..	..	...	...	1	.	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..
Erysipelas	23	1	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	19	2	...	...	...	1	...	.	...	1	...	...	22	...	.	...	...
Pyæmia	1	.	...	...	..	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	..		...
II.—B.																															
Rheumatism	362	43	30	15	11	29	8	3	44	6	1	17	7	16	3	1	2	9	2	72	41	2	...	1	290	37	2	32	...	...
Syphilis	662	5	1	1	2	1	8	1	3	3	3	36	1	395	21	3	4	168	2	3	1	..	...	1	64	480	1	114	...	2
Cancer	97	19	8	4	3	5	2	2	2	..	...	1	..	18	2	.	1	3	5	13	7	2	...	..	56	30	5	6	.	...
Scrofula	218	10	7	11	4	3	105	10	3	11	...	1	18	7	4	..	4	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	177	27	1	13	.	...
Phthisis	1817	295	121	72	107	153	164	41	134	50	22	4	26	141	48	17	14	22	22	233	64	28	6	20	1354	287	25	109	8	8
Hæmoptysis	1	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	..		...
Rickets	3073	355	206	72	271	250	119	7	476	156	131	210	80	29	3	5	12	86	16	327	234	42	...	1	2759	105	1	204	2	1
Diabetis	90	19	5	27	..	1	4	3	1	..	...	1	...	14	..	...	1	5	3	5	..	1	...	2	45	34	1	8	...	1
Scurvy	4	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	...		.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	1	.	..
Anæmia	1397	230	224	61	74	43	91	21	115	45	9	23	7	15	2	1	2	..	...	263	129	32	...	...	1169	74	40	100	4	...
Melancholia	1	1	..	..	...	..	...	...	...		.	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
General Dropsy	489	43	27	10	6	18	15	22	122	35	16	43	10	26	...	11	2	44	2	25	6	6	...	8	134	204	108	31	2	2
Leprosy	25	4	5	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	2	..	1	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	14	7	1	3	..	...
Parangi	153	...	...	3	3	5	71	1	7	7	1	6	21	...	1	1	2	3	6	3	7	5	.	1	133	13	...	6	..	...
III.—Local Diseases.																															
I.—Nervous System.																															
Diseases of the Brain	15	4	1	1	1	...	..	..	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	7	3	2	2	...	...
Meningitis	4	1	..	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	..	1	...	...
Defective Cranium	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy	77	4	.	1	...	1	...	18	18	7	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	1	1	1	23	23	5	21	...	3
Spina Bifida	1	1	...	.	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis	199	75	26	30	4	3	2	1	7	1	...	2	..	10	...	2	...	4	1	18	7	6	...	4	157	24	2	11	1	...
Tetanus	74	23	6	...	...	...	2	2	11	5	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	8	...	1	2	4	36	15	10	6	...	1
Hydrophobia	35	2	1	2	2	4	...	...	7	1	1	7	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	31	3	.	...	...	1
Infantile convulsions	4394	536	297	147	148	227	182	137	124	23	13	307	63	564	48	93	41	286	125	607	321	105	4	26	2738	1192	11	388	11	24
Epilepsy	31	9	1	...	1	3	2	..	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	1	...	2	...	25	3	...	1	...	...

Neuralgia	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania	64	14	2	10	4	6	3	2	5	1	...	...	1	..	2	...	...	1	...	8	6	2	...	...	47	5	3	7	1	1	...	...
Hysteric Fits	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—The Eye.																																	
Conjunctivitis	1	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
3.—The Ear.																																	
Otitis	1	.	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
4.—The Nose.																																	
Epistaxis	23	...	...	2	2	4	4	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	..	..	2	..	...	...	...	20	2	...	1	..	...	...	...
5.—Circulatory System.																																	
Heart	21	9	...		...	..	...	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	13	4	1	...	.	...	...	...
Convulsions	4101	408	243	168	84	131	518	150	241	100	89	255	346	596	22	81	47	274	24	174	94	56	2	2	2677	1051	6	351	4	8	...	...
Collapse	1501	17	9	19	102	..	250	99	213	124	84	130	336	7	21	1	7	69	11	...	2	..	...	2	1255	99	...	143	1	1	...	...
Blood Vessels.																																	
Aneurism	2	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6.—Absorbent System.																																	
Inflammation of Glands	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		
7.—Ductless Glands.																																	
Goitre	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
8.—Respiratory System.																																	
Croup	201	1	...	.	..	...	..	...	3	...	...	1	...	176	9	..	...	10	1	...	...		..	..	1	184	..	16	...	...		
Bronchitis	103	11	...	3	2	1	...	..	8	9	10	3	...	...	1	...	...	47	1	6	...	1	1	6	17	69	9	1	.			
Asthma	183	20	10	5	2	...	5	...	15	4	3	4	3	13	...		...	3	2	30	63	1	.	1	148	25	2	4		3		
Pneumonia	115	18	..	1	3	2	1	4	33	3	18	9	1	...	...	...	..	6	1	1	...	2	.	...	35	45	25	10	..	...		
Pulmonary Extravas:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...		
Lung Disease...	230	64	22	8	2	5	1	29	7	1	3	10	1	6	1	...	1	10	10	16	21	12	1	6	158	42	1	21	..	1		
Pleurisy	257	3	...	...	...	..	2	10	1	1	1	...	...	125	3	37	19	34	21	...	.	...	...	...	4	235	1	17	...	..		
9.—Digestive System.																																	
Thrush	208	12	...	5	14	5	14	4	116	12	2	10	5	...	..	...	..	..	..	4	4	1	...	...	190	3	1	14	.	..		
Teething Rash	3409	229	100	138	222	169	1257	72	462	239	7	29	147	65	...	10	3	22	3	32	10	3	...	2	2855	231	..	320	2	1		
Quinsy	54	...	.		...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.	...	10	...	3	1	33	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	43	...	10	.	...		
Tonsilitis	2	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		...		1	...	...	1	...	1	...	.	...		
Sloughing Sore Throat	30	1	..	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	2	...	13	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	..	...	22	5	...	3	...	...		
Gastritis	16	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	3	...	...		
Dyspepsia	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...		...	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		...		
Enteritis	1			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...		
Dysentery	5465	633	243	129	200	281	2 9	99	978	215	197	51	152	201	56	6	2	75	33	456	529	259	6	16	4327	700	129	259	7	21		
Hepat: Sphacelus Intestine	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	...	.	...	.	...		
Fistula	5	1		2	2	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...		..	...	...	1	4	..	...	..		...		
Diarrhœa	2660	124	177	45	17	28	32	29	352	71	71	63	15	103	13	13	3	221	47	281	158	21	7	12	1801	528	195	107	7	3		
Stricture of Intestines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	..	...		
Constipation	10	...	...	...	1	...		1	1	...	4		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	...	..	...	6	5	...	...	...	...		
Colic	285	5	1	2	1	1	6	2	48	5	11	21	14	70	19	..	5	47	16	8	7	5	...	...	107	143	1	33	...	1		
Hernia	8	3	...	1	..	...	1	1	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	.	...	...	...		
Parasitic Worms	1112	292	122	92	64	49	183	31	80	60	5	7	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	108	..	...	...	2	999	21	3	72	3	12		
Hœmorrhoids	152	33	5	12	11	3	4	1	4	7	2	9	3	1	1	..	1	16	...	29	10	...	...	2	115	11	..	24	...	...		
Hepatitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...		
Cirrhosis	4	2	1	1	..	..	...	..		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	1	...	..		
Jaundice	106	8	15	6	...	6	..	2	3	1	...	2	..	27	5	2	...	9	6	8	6	...	...	...	44	46	...	15		1		
Liver Disease...	16	4	...	..	.	...	..	...	2	...	2	.	...	5	...	...	...	.	..	2	...	1	1	4	2	8	1			..		
Splenitis	6	2	...	...		1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	4	..	1	1	...	...		
Peritonitis	10	1	...	1	..	1	1	1	3		2	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	3	...	..	...		
Ascites	12	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	7	1	...	3	.	...		
Tabes Mesenterica	1	1	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		

RETURN OF DEATHS—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.					North-Western Province.		Central Province.				North-Central Province.	Northern Province.				Eastern Province.		Southern Province.			Deaths among all Races.							
		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kegalla.	Sabaragamuwa.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Anurádhapura.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaittivu.	Vavuniya-Vilankulam.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Galle.	Mátara.	Hambantota.	European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Immigrants.	Moors.	Others.	Malays.
10.—*Urinary System.*																														
Bright's Disease	2	2	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Nephritis	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	...
Diseases of Kidney	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...
Diseases of Bladder	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...
Phimosis and Paraphimosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
Bubo (Gonorrhœal)	3	...	...	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	1	...		...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	.	...
Epididymitis (Gonl.)	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Stricture of Urethra	13	3	...	1	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	1		..	...	7	5	...	1	...	...
Urinary Fistula	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	.	...	...	...
11.—*Generative System.*																														
Varicocele	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Hydrocele	174	12	14	7	7	15	11	2	3	...	1	...	1	11	1	...	...	7	...	47	31	4	1	..	147	19	..	7	..	...
Orchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...
Other Diseases	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.		...
12.—*Diseases of Women.*																														
Menorrhagia	16	...	3	6	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	16	...	..	..		...
Premature Labour	26	1	...		...	...	...	..	9	3	...	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	.		...	...	21	2	1	1	.	1
Puerperal Convulsions	528	90	53	36	66	48	19	10	24	21	..	50	16	22	...	1	1	...	3	34	25	9	1	3	477	37	...	10	.	...
Childbirth	*842	39	20	5	26	5	218	57	128	60	37	70	43	10	...	1	3	13	12	55	25	17	3	6	609	123	11	83	1	6
Prolapsentre	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
Disease of the Womb	15	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	2	1	..	1	2	...	1	5	9	..	.	.	...
13.—*Organs of Locomotion.*																														
Caries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Synovitis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	..	..	...	...
Dropsy of Joint	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	..	..	...	..	...
14.—*Cellular Tissue.*																														
Inflammation	2170	152	58	63	115	58	269	55	262	76	33	182	112	228	44	15	4	193	22	105	93	28	1	4	1440	480	3	234	3	5
Abscess	40	7	2	...	1	...	1	2	5	1	2	1	...	4	2	1	...	9	2	...	...	...	2	1	6	18	5	8	..	...
15.—*Cutaneous System.*																														
Urticaria	68	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	42	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	40	..	27	..	...
Eczema	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	2	...	...	...	...
Ulcer	212	39	12	6	3	3	17	4	7	14	3	28	32	4	...	...	3	5	4	8	12	8	...	1	176	16	12	7	...	...
Boil	519	73	32	15	19	21	19	32	67	20	22	51	5	10	8	1	2	13	9	33	55	12	...	2	428	51	...	37	1	...
Carbuncle	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	3	...	..
Gangrene	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...

IV.—Conditions *not necessarily associated with* General *or* Local Diseases.																														
Premature Birth	89	8	1	...	.	10	3	1	10	3	11	38	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	..	1	40	36	4	5	...	3
Old Age	1085	209	120	24	68	110	9	15	48	16	16	119	1	89	...	..	...	1	..	161	54	25	2	11	868	144	6	47	2	5
Debility	314	32	1	5	5	5	10	12	98	53	43	37	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	5	3	...	5	2	75	138	80	11	3	...
V.—Poisons.																														
Delirium Tremens	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	..	1	...	...	...	..	...
Snake-bite	143	8	3	6	5	4	29	12	4	3	2	7	5	14	5	2	1	12	1	1	6	13	..	...	94	35	2	12	.	...
Other Poisons	17	.	...	.	...	..	1	...	...	2	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	..	..	...	11	6	...	...	...	...
Blood Poison	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Injuries.																														
Accident or Negligence.																														
Drowning	276	29	13	2	16	9	18	6	29	3	7	9	4	58	1	2	...	22	3	29	13	3	3	1	148	101	2	19	2	...
Intoxication	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..		1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	..	.	...
Vaccination	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	..	...
Want of Breast milk	1525	...	7	...	13	372	25	11	130	201	99	287	77	12	53	4	10	9	..	15	84	116	..	1	1274	155	15	79	...	1
Starvation	3	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	..	...
Stung by wasp	2		2	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...
Killed by wild beast	16	...	..	...	1	2	3	1	..	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	..	.	1	...	.	11	4	...	1	...	..
Killed by crocodiles	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	1		1	...	3	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	...
Lightning stroke	10	...	1	2	..	...	2	..	3	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.		2	...	...	..	...	7	3	..	..	.	.
Run over by the Train	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	.	...
Rat-bite	5	3	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	2	...	..	.	..	5	..	...	...	...	...
Cat-Bite	1	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	.	...
Fractures and Contusions	489	53	46	13	45	29	43	7	69	11	11	30	8	20	3	...	...	9	4	49	31	8	4	2	399	51	12	20	1	..
Burns and Scalds	55	6	3	1	2	4	3	..	10	...	8	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	..	4	4	2	...	..	39	11	2	3	..	.
Gun-shot, Cut, Stab	51	2	2	...	8	6	8	3	8	1	...	5	2	..	1	...	...	...		3	1	1	...	...	47	3	...	1	.	...
Poison	21	6	1	2	3	...	.	...	6	...	1	...	...	1	...		1	..	.	...	..	...	...	1	11	7	2	...	...	...
Suffocation	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	.	...	5	...	...	...	.	
Suicide.																														
Gun-shot, Cut, Stab	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..		1		...	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	..
Poison	10	5	1	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Hanging	52	6	2	2	3	2	4	..	10	2	4	3	...	4	...		...	1	1	3	2	3	...	...	43	8	1	...	...	.
Homicide.																														
Murder, &c.	40	8	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	6	2	5	...	...	32	7	...	1	...	...
Execution.																														
Hanging	7	2	..	...	.		...	..	2	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	7	..	...	...	...	...
Sudden Deaths, cause not ascertained ...	71	3	2	...	...	1	19	3	6	5	8	9	...	1	...	...	.	..	...	3	11	...	..	...	40	21	6	3	1	...
Causes not specified	547	44	25	6	3	20	11	5	140	56	71	83	37	3	2	...	..	8	2	13	12	6	1	1	178	270	60	32	3	2
BIRTHS .. { *Males*	43317	4726	2294	2254	1580	1614	441[illegible]	1274	3174	1471	1034	2728	1331	4561	478	116	145	2395	371	3266	2684	1409	90	170	31224	8563	215	2959	34	62
BIRTHS .. { *Females*	38923	4042	2028	1861	1381	1499	4218	1102	2727	1347	944	2432	1266	4260	435	112	136	2201	395	2863	2375	1299	75	166	27887	7798	225	2692	28	52
Both Sexes	82240	8768	4322	4115	2961	3113	8630	2376	5901	2818	1978	5160	2597	8821	913	228	281	4596	766	6129	5059	2708	165	336	59111	16361	440	5651	62	114

VI. a.—RETURN of DEATHS of MALES at different Ages, amongst the different Nationalities, registered in Ceylon during the year 1883.

Province and District.	Nationality.	Total all Ages.	Sex.	Ages at Death. Under 1 year	1 year & under 2.	2 years & under 3.	3 years & under 4.	4 years & under 5.	5 years & under 10.	10 years & under 15.	15 years & under 20.	20 years & under 25.	25 years & under 35.	35 years & under 45.	45 years & under 55.	55 years & under 65.	65 years & under 75.	75 years & under 85.	85 years & under 95.	95 years & under 100.	100 years & upwards	Age not stated
Western.																						
Colombo	Europeans	19	Male	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	4	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	52	do	7	3	2	1	—	1	2	2	8	9	6	3	5	2	1	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese	2069	do	314	64	85	101	60	123	80	71	94	147	155	169	220	132	165	47	21	18	1
	Tamils	143	do	27	6	7	2	2	4	5	4	7	19	18	14	12	7	8	—	—	—	1
	Immigrants	158	do	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	14	57	39	25	8	2	1	—	—	—	—
	Moors	340	do	88	6	5	12	10	28	31	15	9	33	23	21	26	17	10	4	2	—	—
	Malays	49	do	11	5	1	1	—	3	—	—	2	3	5	1	9	5	1	1	1	—	—
	Others	20	do	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	7	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	Burghers	3	do	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese	1080	do	130	41	64	72	40	98	42	26	36	67	70	83	109	63	82	34	14	9	—
	Tamils	14	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	6	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	188	do	34	4	9	8	5	14	11	6	7	11	8	8	19	21	16	5	1	1	—
	Others	1	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	Burghers	4	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese	709	do	93	26	27	27	22	52	22	21	29	64	58	59	96	46	31	24	6	6	—
	Tamils	71	do	6	—	4	1	1	2	—	—	6	5	10	9	7	5	12	3	—	—	—
	Immigrants	19	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Moors	28	do	9	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	5	3	1	—
	Others	1	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kégalla	Siphalese	1013	do	160	24	35	59	37	95	30	32	15	71	81	93	93	91	55	26	14	2	—
	Tamils	21	do	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	6	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	23	do	3	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	—	2	4	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ratnapura	Europeans	1	do	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese	1341	do	356	42	70	83	45	91	30	51	24	71	63	93	111	82	66	38	25	—	—
	Tamils	26	do	4	2	2	—	—	2	3	1	1	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	30	do	6	—	—	1	2	—	1	5	3	2	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Moors	9	do	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
North-Western.																						
Kurunégala	Burghers	5	do	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese	2887	do	712	48	80	91	68	193	100	97	106	303	309	315	249	120	53	32	11	—	—
	Tamils	134	do	16	2	1	2	1	4	3	3	9	23	27	26	13	2	2	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants	22	do	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	9	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	139	do	38	2	1	6	3	7	9	7	—	15	15	18	13	4	1	—	—	—	—
	Malays	3	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	1	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Puttalam ...	Burghers ...	1	Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese ...	415	do	85	10	8	9	10	22	23	11	14	54	51	41	34	16	17	6	4	—	—	—	—
	Tamils ...	183	do	39	2	4	1	2	9	8	4	12	21	24	22	21	8	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	121	do	23	3	2	2	7	5	2	2	2	11	11	18	16	5	9	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	2	do	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others ...	3	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central.																								
Kandy ...	Europeans ...	7	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	9	do	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese ...	1956	do	383	57	68	141	79	195	63	45	62	126	110	139	224	142	81	28	13	—	—	—	—
	Tamils ...	474	do	155	19	15	10	7	12	11	20	20	56	67	36	32	5	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants ...	159	do	1	2	—	—	—	3	9	10	17	48	41	23	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	164	do	40	2	2	10	2	15	4	5	—	13	9	12	17	22	7	3	1	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	10	do	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others ...	5	do	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mátalé ...	Europeans ...	1	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	2	do	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese ...	774	do	269	14	17	29	23	53	29	27	20	46	58	43	71	30	26	14	5	—	—	—	—
	Tamils ...	60	do	16	—	2	2	1	5	2	1	1	9	5	9	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants ...	171	do	46	1	2	4	6	3	4	12	5	44	17	17	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	69	do	21	2	4	2	4	2	2	5	3	5	4	4	6	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	1	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others ...	6	do	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	Europeans ...	2	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	3	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese ...	376	do	80	11	21	32	20	38	9	11	9	17	20	33	30	20	16	6	3	—	—	—	—
	Tamils ...	239	do	69	6	5	6	1	8	10	9	15	51	31	18	6	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	5	do	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	2	do	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others ...	1	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ...	Europeans ...	2	do	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	4	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese ...	1939	do	358	72	107	129	77	166	53	82	55	130	156	184	202	73	62	26	7	—	—	—	—
	Tamils ...	266	do	88	3	7	8	7	10	9	16	19	51	19	15	10	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants ...	53	do	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	10	16	10	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	61	do	8	4	3	3	1	1	3	2	4	6	8	5	3	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	1	do	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others ...	11	do	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central.																								
Anurádhapura ...	Europeans ...	1	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese ...	870	do	204	21	37	38	26	75	25	17	41	86	88	87	68	34	14	7	2	—	—	—	—
	Tamils ...	73	do	3	2	—	—	—	4	7	4	3	18	20	6	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	77	do	8	3	3	3	2	9	4	2	1	11	14	5	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others ...	1	do	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern.																								
Jaffna ...	Europeans ...	1	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	6	do	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese ...	2	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tamils ...	2268	do	525	134	120	91	46	116	57	51	68	146	189	192	206	142	117	53	15	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	40	do	6	1	1	1	2	3	—	2	2	2	3	2	4	4	5	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mannár ...	Tamils ...	205	do	48	11	3	5	1	12	9	8	11	27	20	21	12	10	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	203	do	83	7	4	4	6	18	11	5	1	15	20	7	7	10	3	2	—	—	—	—	—

RETURN of DEATHS of MALES—*continued.*

Province and District.	Nationality.	Total all Ages.	Sex.	Ages at Death: Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2.	2 years and under 3.	3 years and under 4.	4 years and under 5.	5 years and under 10	10 years and under 15.	15 years and under 20.	20 years and under 25.	25 years and under 35.	35 years and under 45.	45 years and under 55.	55 years and under 65.	65 years and under 75.	75 years and under 85.	85 years and under 95.	95 years and under 100.	100 years and upwards.	Age not stated.
Northern—contd.																						
Mullaittívu	Burghers	2	Male	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	2	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tamils	172	do	41	8	7	8	2	15	6	6	4	12	20	22	13	6	2	—	—	—	—
	Moors	8	do	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya-Vilánkulam ...	Sinhalese	17	do	9	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tamils	107	do	24	3	4	4	1	3	2	2	5	13	15	13	14	3	1	—	—	—	—
	Moors	13	do	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Eastern.																						
Batticaloa	Europeans	1	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	6	do	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	104	do	12	5	—	2	5	7	6	3	5	11	16	10	10	11	1	—	—	—	—
	Tamils	768	do	235	53	33	24	24	39	24	19	10	59	71	59	58	30	22	8	—	—	—
	Moors	470	do	181	22	18	12	11	20	19	7	13	28	39	34	29	18	11	6	2	—	—
Trincomalee	Europeans	4	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	3	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	30	do	3	1	3	4	—	3	1	2	—	2	2	2	4	2	—	1	—	—	—
	Tamils	224	do	68	8	3	11	5	4	8	3	15	14	28	29	21	11	4	2	—	—	—
	Moors	47	do	18	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	—	3	4	2	3	1	2	1	—	—	—
	Malays	8	do	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Others	2	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Southern.																						
Galle	Europeans	7	do	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	10	do	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	1820	do	317	101	127	102	71	188	79	73	58	127	79	110	134	96	104	30	24	—	—
	Tamils	13	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	120	do	27	5	6	3	—	5	8	4	11	10	10	4	9	9	3	5	1	—	—
	Malays	5	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	6	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mátara	Burghers	3	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	1348	do	275	72	85	86	65	114	51	50	42	86	72	86	114	73	53	16	8	—	—
	Tamils . ..	6	do	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	59	do	14	—	2	—	—	9	2	2	2	3	5	3	9	3	4	—	1	—	—
	Others	2	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	Europeans	1	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	801	do	195	34	27	49	37	62	27	16	22	68	60	58	75	32	21	9	7	2	—
	Tamils	11	do	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors	17	do	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	4	1	2	—	—	—	—
	Malays	8	do	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Others	1	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	28151	—	6045	990	1162	1316	852	1997	968	907	958	2414	2380	2355	2527	1447	1135	464	193	39	2

VI. b.—RETURN of DEATHS of FEMALES at different Ages, amongst the different Nationalities, registered in Ceylon during the year 1883.

Province and District.	Nationality.	Total all Ages.	Sex	Ages at Death. Under 1 year	1 year and under 2.	2 years and under 3.	3 years and under 4.	4 years and under 5.	5 years and under 10.	10 years and under 15.	15 years and under 20.	20 years and under 25.	25 years and under 35.	35 years and under 45.	45 years and under 55.	55 years and under 65.	65 years and under 75.	75 years and under 85.	85 years and under 95.	95 years and under 100.	100 years and upwards.	Age not stated.
Western.																						
Colombo ...	Europeans ...	9	Female	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	31	do	5	3	1	1	—	1	1	2	4	4	1	2	2	3	—	1	—	—	—
	Siphalese ...	1883	do	239	89	119	105	59	129	57	72	116	219	134	137	107	77	138	42	31	12	1
	Tamils ...	123	do	26	9	1	3	3	4	5	9	8	16	14	10	7	4	4	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants ...	66	do	4	3	—	2	2	3	2	1	2	19	12	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	298	do	74	9	13	11	11	23	19	17	18	35	20	12	12	15	5	1	3	—	—
	Others ...	10	do	3	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Malays ...	25	do	7	2	—	—	1	4	1	2	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Kalutara ...	Europeans ...	1	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	2	do	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese ...	1066	do	128	53	77	73	45	104	34	23	66	112	68	55	64	52	85	26	15	6	—
	Tamils ...	6	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	182	do	32	16	10	8	5	11	16	10	12	12	8	9	9	9	14	1	—	—	—
Negombo ...	Burghers ...	2	do	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese ...	691	do	99	31	28	45	34	56	15	13	28	74	60	45	47	46	35	16	9	10	—
	Tamils ...	41	do	5	1	2	1	1	4	—	3	3	7	3	4	2	2	2	—	—	1	—
	Immigrants ..	3	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	25	do	11	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kégalla ...	Siphalese ...	842	do	148	16	32	60	36	68	18	19	41	74	48	58	60	58	52	23	7	4	—
	Tamils ...	12	do	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	20	do	2	1	—	2	2	4	—	3	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Malays ...	1	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura ...	Siphalese ...	1270	do	346	59	83	93	49	86	20	44	41	84	71	61	89	45	54	33	12	—	—
	Tamils ...	18	do	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Immigrants ...	30	do	9	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	1	7	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	3	do	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Malays ...	1	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western.																						
Kurunégala ...	Burghers ...	1	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Siphalese ...	2581	do	600	44	55	88	62	152	76	100	174	308	279	279	194	81	56	15	18	—	—
	Tamils ...	66	do	14	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	5	13	9	6	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Immigrants ...	5	do	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	125	do	26	3	1	4	—	11	8	10	8	24	5	12	6	2	3	2	—	—	—
	Others ...	3	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	3	do	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

RETURN of DEATHS of FEMALES—*continued.*

Province and District.	Nationality.	Total all Ages	Sex.	Ages at Death. Under 1 year.	1 year & under 2.	2 years & under 3.	3 years & under 4	4 years & under 5.	5 years & under 10.	10 years & under 15.	15 years & under 20.	20 years & under 25.	25 years & under 35.	35 years & under 45.	45 years & under 55.	55 years & under 65.	65 years & under 75.	75 years & under 85.	85 years & under 95.	95 years & under 100	100 years and upwards.	Age not stated.
North-Western—contd.																						
Puttalam ...	Burghers ...	2	Female	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	459	do	91	10	18	13	7	25	12	21	37	52	48	50	32	18	14	5	6	—	—
	Tamils ...	158	do	23	3	3	4	1	9	1	9	15	28	22	17	13	4	4	2	—	—	—
	Moors ...	107	do	25	8	—	—	3	5	2	12	4	15	10	7	6	3	5	2	—	—	—
	Others ...	3	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Malays ...	3	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Central.																						
Kandy ...	Europeans ...	2	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	7	do	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	1752	do	327	52	107	150	102	190	65	53	61	133	91	96	106	85	81	38	15	—	—
	Tamils ...	457	do	150	14	8	8	15	29	14	12	27	89	48	16	22	6	5	1	2	—	—
	Immigrants ...	65	do	1	1	—	1	1	2	5	—	5	25	18	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
	Moors ...	116	do	26	9	7	5	6	15	1	10	5	7	4	5	9	1	3	2	1	—	—
	Others ...	2	do	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	5	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mátalé ...	Burghers ...	1	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	701	do	225	15	29	35	25	55	16	26	35	58	32	56	35	26	17	12	4	—	—
	Tamils ...	27	do	8	1	2	1	1	4	—	3	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants ...	115	do	28	1	5	1	3	7	4	7	12	23	14	4	—	3	1	1	1	—	—
	Moors ...	46	do	16	—	1	4	—	5	1	4	2	5	2	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
	Others ...	4	do	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	1	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ..	European ...	2	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ..	1	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	365	do	73	12	24	41	19	32	12	9	17	26	19	20	21	20	12	5	3	—	—
	Tamils ...	186	do	64	3	5	6	3	3	7	13	18	36	15	4	3	6	—	—	—	—	1
	Moors ...	3	do	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others ...	1	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	2	do	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ...	Europeans ...	5	do	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	1	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	1686	do	342	84	115	147	65	156	46	54	86	161	94	103	107	57	50	10	9	—	—
	Tamils ...	214	do	63	9	4	2	5	7	6	15	23	54	12	8	4	—	1	—	1	—	—
	Immigrants ...	21	do	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	9	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	57	do	14	5	4	2	2	6	3	2	3	7	2	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Others ...	5	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

North-Central.																								
Anurádhapura ...	Siṇhalese ...	..	756	Female	146	21	34	39	21	59	23	29	66	106	60	61	44	26	12	7	2	—	—
	Tamils ...	...	35	do	7	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	7	7	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Immigrants ...	...	1	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	...	62	do	12	4	4	—	2	4	2	4	3	11	5	5	3	2	—	1	—	—	—
	Others ...	...	1	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Northern.																								
Jaffna	Burghers ...	..	11	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
	Siṇhalese ...	..	1	do	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tamils ...	...	2180	do	447	134	121	76	51	157	66	47	88	195	167	144	163	127	130	61	6	—	—
	Moors ...	...	44	do	8	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	5	3	2	4	—	—	—
	Malays ...	...	1	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannár	Tamils ...	.	216	do	34	15	6	4	4	8	12	18	23	30	20	8	20	6	7	1	—	—	—
	Moors ...	...	169	do	61	8	2	4	10	29	7	7	8	10	8	4	3	1	4	3	—	—	—
Mullaittívu... ...	Burghers ...	...	1	do	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tamils ...	...	190	do	38	13	10	7	6	15	11	4	4	20	18	20	15	7	2	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	..	6	do	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuṇiya-Vilâṇkulam ...	Siṇhalese ...	...	11	do	5	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Tamils ...	...	93	do	16	5	6	7	1	5	4	6	8	16	9	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	..	11	do	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Eastern.																								
Batticaloa	Burghers ...	...	10	do	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Siṇhalese ...	...	81	do	13	6	7	4	5	5	6	2	6	5	9	5	6	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Tamils ...	...	712	do	190	58	47	33	15	34	12	44	27	78	43	43	32	28	21	5	2	—	—
	Moors ...	...	398	do	131	36	22	17	11	23	11	7	12	29	33	18	17	14	12	3	2	—	—
Trincomalee ..	Europeans ...	..	1	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	...	14	do	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Siṇhalese ...	...	36	do	8	1	4	3	2	3	—	1	4	4	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Tamils ...	..	221	do	49	10	6	7	8	9	9	10	11	23	27	16	20	7	7	2	—	—	—
	Moors ...	...	58	do	16	5	2	2	1	9	5	3	1	5	1	1	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	..	6	do	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern.																								
Galle	Burghers ...	...	16	do	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	1	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—
	Siṇhalese ...	...	1867	do	263	103	133	123	82	174	77	67	84	159	117	94	146	96	86	37	26	—	—
	Tamils ...	...	8	do	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	...	137	do	19	16	7	1	5	7	4	9	14	22	9	4	8	6	5	1	—	—	—
	Others ..	...	1	do	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	...	15	do	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mátara	Europeans ...	...	1	do	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	...	2	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Siṇhalese ...	...	1340	do	258	54	105	96	56	114	28	47	54	110	74	71	102	69	67	21	14	—	—
	Tamils ...	...	7	do	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	..	48	do	9	—	—	2	2	7	3	—	1	6	1	1	3	6	4	3	—	—	—
	Others ...	...	1	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	...	2	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantoṭa ...	Burghers ...	...	2	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Siṇhalese ...	...	691	do	180	20	41	48	29	42	16	21	34	74	41	52	42	19	18	7	7	—	—
	Tamils ...	...	7	do	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	...	7	do	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	...	4	do	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
	TOTAL	...	25529	—	5214	1097	1330	1403	889	1944	784	928	1362	2698	1856	1667	1619	1066	1030	405	200	34	2

VII.

A RETURN showing the Number of Deaths of each Nationality and Sex registered in each Province during the year 1883.

		Nationality.								Total.
		European.	Burgher.	Siphalese.	Tamil.	Immigrant.	Moor.	Others.	Malay.	
Western Province	Males	20	59	6,212	275	204	588	22	49	7,429
	Females	10	35	5,772	200	99	528	10	27	6,681
North-Western Province	Males	—	6	3,302	317	22	260	4	5	3,916
	Females	—	3	3,040	224	5	232	6	6	3,516
Central Province	Males	12	18	5,045	1,039	383	299	23	14	6,833
	Females	9	10	4,504	884	201	222	12	8	5,850
North-Central Province	Males	1	—	870	73	—	77	1	—	1,022
	Females	—	—	756	35	1	62	1	—	855
Northern Province	Males	1	8	21	2,752	—	264	—	—	3,046
	Females	—	12	12	2,679	—	230	—	1	2,934
Eastern Province	Males	5	9	134	992	—	517	2	8	1,667
	Females	1	24	117	933	—	456	—	6	1,537
Southern Province	Males	8	13	3,969	30	—	196	9	13	4,238
	Females	1	20	3,898	22	—	192	2	21	4,156

VIII.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Percentages of Deaths of each Sex to the Total Number of Deaths of each Sex.

	Males.				Females.			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Under 1 year	22·2	19·6	19·8	24·1	22·0	18·8	18·7	21·9
1 year and under 5	14·8	14·7	16·2	15·7	17·7	17·8	19·8	18·8
5 do. 10	6·9	7·0	7·7	6·8	7·2	7·7	8·4	7·2
10 do. 35	18·0	20·9	18·2	17·5	21·6	23·4	22·5	23·0
35 do. 65	26·3	26·6	26·1	24·2	20·2	21·6	20·5	18·4
65 years and upwards	11·8	11·2	12·0	11·7	11·3	10·7	10·1	10·7
Total number of Deaths ...	7,278	6,854	6,828	7,191	6,531	6,276	6,035	6,687

IX.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Percentages of Deaths to the Total Number of Deaths.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Under 1 year	22·1	19·2	19·3	23·1
1 year and under 5	16·2	16·2	17·9	17·2
5 do. 10	7·0	7·3	8·0	7·0
10 do. 35	19·7	22·1	20·2	20·2
35 do. 65	23·4	24·2	23·4	21·4
65 years and upwards	11·6	11·0	11·2	11·1
Total number of Deaths ..	13,809	13,130	12,863	13,878

X.

RETURN showing the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, the excess of Births over Deaths, and the excess of Deaths over Births, of each Nationality, registered in Ceylon in the year 1883.

Nationality.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Excess of Deaths over Births.
European	39	165	68	97	—
Burgher	101	336	217	119	—
Siphalese	8,007	59,111	37,652	21,459	—
Tamil	2,034	16,361	10,455	5,906	—
Immigrant	—	440	915	—	475
Moor	—	5,651	4,123	1,528	—
Others	6	62	92	—	30
Malay	—	114	158	—	44
Total ...	10,187	82,240	53,680	29,109	549

XI.—RETURN OF MARRIAGES registered in Ceylon in the year 1883.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	MARRIAGES. Contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced and Spinsters, &c.	Of: Widowers.	Widows.	Contracted between: European and Burgher.	European and Siyhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Siyhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Siyhalese and Tamil.	Other mixed Marriages.	Contracted between Persons of same Race: European.	Burgher.	Siyhalese.	Tamil.	Others.	Of Persons not 21 years of Age: Males.	Females.	Highest male age.	Lowest male age.	Highest female age.	Lowest female age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers.
Western Province.																											
Colombo District	2564	2298	33	205	28	—	233	61	3	—	—	5	1	3	—	20	67	2355	108	2	254	2137	72	17	48	12	595
Kalutara do.	1158	1024	19	106	6	3	112	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1153	2	—	39	774	65	18	55	14	94
Negombo do.	968	873	24	64	7	—	71	31	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	905	59	—	138	857	69	15	45	11	338
Kégalla do.	32	31	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	31	—	—	6	28	45	18	35	13	1
Ratnapura do.	21	18	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	17	2	—	1	18	58	19	45	12	5
North-Western Province.																											
Kurunégala District	75	66	—	5	3	1	8	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	68	4	—	11	63	57	18	36	13	9
Puttalam do.	374	332	10	22	10	—	32	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	307	65	1	38	324	65	18	40	12	197
Central Province.																											
Kandy District	239	209	6	20	4	—	24	10	2	1	—	4	—	2	—	8	8	139	75	—	16	155	60	19	36	10	2
Mátalé do.	25	21	2	1	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	13	10	—	1	12	68	20	52	12	—
Nuwara Eliya District	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	22	11	—	2	31	39	18	32	14	—
Badulla District	25	24	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	18	5	—	3	19	53	18	34	13	—
North-Central Province.																											
Anurádhapura District	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	5	35	20	20	13	—
Northern Province.																											
Jaffna District	1161	1055	24	71	11	—	82	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1156	1	126	871	65	15	50	11	231
Mannár do.	135	86	6	26	16	1	42	22	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	132	—	4	119	72	16	35	12	127
Mullaittívu District	79	63	2	11	3	—	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	1	45	50	20	35	14	5
Vavuṇiya-Viláṅkulam District ..	55	44	1	7	3	—	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	3	21	59	20	45	14	3
Eastern Province.																											
Batticaloa District	196	167	11	13	5	—	18	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	187	—	8	163	68	18	50	10	33
Trincomalee do.	77	64	1	12	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	73	—	8	76	42	14	25	10	18
Southern Province.																											
Galle District	1657	1473	23	141	17	3	158	40	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	5	1658	4	2	81	1020	63	16	50	12	27
Mátara do.	1026	975	12	35	2	2	37	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1021	2	—	134	780	67	16	52	12	—
Hambantoṭa District	318	303	2	11	2	—	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	317	1	—	83	274	60	16	46	12	—
Total ...	10230	9171	177	754	118	10	872	295	5	2	1	14	3	14	4	39	101	8007	2034	6	958	7792	72	14	55	10	1685

XII.

RETURN showing the Number of Mixed Marriages registered in each Province in the year 1883.

PROVINCE.	European and Burgher.	European & Siphalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Siphalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Siphalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.
Western ...	3	—	—	5	1	8	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Central ...	2	2	—	5	—	2	1
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Southern ...	—	—	—	3	—	1	1
Total ..	5	2	1	14	3	14	4

XIII.

RETURN showing the Number of Marriages of each Nationality registered in each Province in the year 1883.

Province.	European.	Burgher.	Siphalese.	Tamil.	Others.
Western ...	20	72	4,461	171	2
North-Western ...	—	—	375	69	1
Central ...	15	9	192	101	—
North-Central ...	—	—	1	4	—
Northern ...	—	4	1	1,422	1
Eastern ...	—	9	1	260	—
Southern ...	4	7	2,976	7	2
Total ...	39	101	8,007	2,034	6

XIV.

RETURN of Kandyan Marriages registered in each District for the last Eight years.

PROVINCE AND DISTRICT.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Western Province.								
Ratnapura District ...	783	170	1,392	1,647	631	1,010	*395	565
Kégalla do. ...	334	352	500	317	315	219	328	371
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala District ...	646	11,268	1,706	611	486	315	729	1,190
Puttalam do. ...	126	138	36	30	15	13	29	59
Central Province.								
Kandy District ...	478	313	289	276	408	416	925	1,802
Mátalé District ...	297	189	235	280	122	129	368	597
Badulla District ...	524	753	210	114	205	1,025	337	908
Nuwara Eliya District ...	54	97	99	210	1,382	81	27	67
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura District ...	125	282	76	103	387	100	34	45
Northern Province.								
Mannár District ...	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.								
Trincomalee District ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.								
Galle District ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Total ...	3,371	13,563	4,544	3,590	3,951	3,308	3,179	5,504

XV.

NUMBER of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages up to 31st December, 1883.

DIVISIONS.	TOTAL.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Church Mission.	Baptist.	American Mission.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Gospel Propagation Society.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Undefined.
CEYLON	628	403	61	63	22	26	24	10	6	6	3	4
I.—Western Province	253	137	40	30	4	15	20	—	2	3	1	1
II.—North-Western Province ...	55	48	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
III.—Central Province	47	18	1	17	—	4	3	—	—	—	2	2
IV.—Southern Province	33	5	14	4	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	1
V.—Eastern Province	19	13	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI.—Northern Province	218	181	3	5	16	2	—	10	1	—	—	—
VII.—North-Central Province ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I.—WESTERN PROVINCE. *(Revenue Districts.)*												
Colombo	233	131	35	23	4	14	19	—	2	3	1	1
Kégalla	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa	6	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	6	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE. *(Revenue Districts.)*												
Kurunégala	6	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam	49	45	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
III.—CENTRAL PROVINCE. *(Revenue Districts.)*												
Kandy	27	6	1	12	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	1
Badulla	7	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mátalé	4	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	9	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
IV.—SOUTHERN PROVINCE. *(Revenue Districts.)*												
Galle	18	4	6	1	—	3	—	—	2	2	—	—
Mátara	13	1	7	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hambantota	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
V.—EASTERN PROVINCE. *(Revenue Districts.)*												
Trincomalee	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	11	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI.—NORTHERN PROVINCE. *(Revenue Districts.)*												
Jaffna	109	89	2	4	1	2	—	10	1	—	—	—
Mannár	102	85	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanni or Mullaittívu	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII.—NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.												
Anurádhapura	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XVI.

ACCOUNT of Stamps used in the Department of the Registrar-General of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, throughout the Island for the year 1883.

PROVINCE.	Rs. 30. Marriage License.	Rs. 30. Fees for the Buildings registered for the solemnization of Marriages.	Rs. 20. Fees for the Buildings registered for the solemnization of Marriages.	Rs. 1. Affidavit, Ord. 13 of 1863, sec. 10.	Cts. 75. Extracts under Ord. 6 of 1847, sec. 11.	Rs. 1. Certificate of Declaration of Births under Ord. No. 18.	Cts. 25. Application to search Registers, sec. 25.	Cts. 50. Application to search for any one given year, sec. 26.	Rs. 2·50. Application for a general search, sec. 26.	Cts. 50. Certified copy of Entry, sec. 26.	Amount.
											Rs. cts.
Western ...	22	—	—	15	100	51	114	20	1	64	874 0
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	4	16	31	—	1	2	30 25
Central ...	5	—	—	—	13	31	23	15	—	45	226 50
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	10	—	—	—	33	—	10	—	—	—	327 25
Eastern ...	4	—	—	—	4	2	8	13	2	19	148 0
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	74	19	75	141	1	152	242 25
Registrar-General's Office ...	—	6	4	—	24	—	—	96	4	82	377 0
										Total ...	2,225 25

G. E. WORTHINGTON,
Registrar-General.

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

I HAVE the honor of herewith submitting for the information of Government, the Administration Report of the Civil Medical Department of the Colony for the year 1883.

I.—PUBLIC HEALTH IN 1883.

In my last annual report I stated that the public health for 1882, the year then under review, was satisfactory, notwithstanding the prevalence of small-pox in several parts of the country. I am glad to be able to report that this state of things continued uninterruptedly throughout the year 1883, as no serious outbreaks of disease have been recorded in any of the reports of the medical officers.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Pánaduré.—In this district ague and general dropsy, bowel complaints, ulcers, and the diseases incidental to children, are reported to have been prevalent. A few cases of typhoid fever have also occurred at Vaddahamulle, a hamlet in Pánaduré, which the medical officer suspects to have been imported from Colombo.

Negombo.—The medical officer reports the existence of parangi in some portions of the district, as also cases of malarial fever, the latter not being serious enough to require admission into hospital.

Avisáwélla.—Ague is the endemic disease prevalent here. Syphilis also is said to be common among the people living in the town and in the bazaars.

Ratnapura.—The diseases prevalent in this district were fever and dysentery; syphilis, too, occurred to a considerable extent.

Régalla.—Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Leembruggen, the medical officer in charge, reports that the diseases which were most frequently noticed were cutaneous diseases, fevers, venereal diseases, and bowel complaints.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunégala.—The medical officer says that the chief diseases for which the district has gained an unenviable notoriety, are parangi and the different forms of intermittent fever, the Wanni district being particularly famous for the latter. Chest affections, too, are very common, he says, during the wet weather.

Puttalam.—Ague has been the only disease prevailing in this district to any great extent, but it is year by year steadily diminishing, due apparently, the medical officer says, to the opening up of the country and better food and water-supply.

Marávila.—The chief diseases which occurred here were ague, diarrhœa, general dropsy, bronchitis, syphilis and parangi, the latter disease prevailing largely.

Kalpitiya.—Only malarious fever, to some extent, was observed in this district.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Colonial Surgeon Mr. Ondaatje reports that the public health during the half-year he had the supervision of the Province, since his return from leave of absence in England, was good.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

In the Northern Province, Mr. Margenout, the Colonial Surgeon, reports that the public health during the year has been, on the whole, satisfactory. He also states that at the close of the year an outbreak of fever occurred at Chávakachchéri, but it did not continue for any lengthened period.

CENTRAL AND NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. Morgan, M.B., the Colonial Surgeon of the Central and North-Central Provinces, reports the prevalence of disease in the following districts :—

Dambulla.—The public health in this district was not very satisfactory, owing to intermittent fever and parangi being very prevalent at certain seasons of the year. These complaints prevail also in Anurádhapura and Mihintalé in the North-Central Province.

Nuwara Eliya.—The medical officer of this district says, as regards public health : "There has been nothing to call for particular attention, with the exception of the prevalence of insidious

attacks of pneumonia amongst estate coolies. During the year, however, the prevalence of one disease has struck my attention forcibly; I have repeatedly alluded to, and commented upon, it in my returns,—viz., syphilis in all its forms."

Kaṭugastoṭa.—In this district six cases of choleraic diarrhœa occurred: two were reported from Dunere Estate, three from Bellongalla, and one from Sunnyside Estate. Two of these, which had not been seen by the medical officer, proved fatal; the rest recovered.

Teldeniya.—Here venereal disease prevails amongst the villagers to a slight extent, also a certain amount of malarious fever.

Maturata.—Venereal diseases prevail in the villages, and cases of parangi are occasionally met with.

Ramboda.—The prevailing diseases in this district were dysentery, fever, and chest affections among the immigrant labourers, due, it is said, to exposure to rain.

Dikoya.—The diseases treated in the Dikoya district were principally bowel complaints common to coolies in the planting districts.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Dr. Vandersmagt, the senior medical officer, in his report says that "the weather throughout the district of Batticaloa has been very seasonable, the harvest plentiful, and the general health of the people has in consequence been satisfactory. The same may be said as regards the health of the people in the Trincomalee District, where besides occasional and slight outbreaks of ordinary ague during the change of the monsoons, no serious outbreaks of sickness are reco rded by the medical officer."

VITAL STATISTICS IN 1883.

According to a table courteously furnished me by the Registrar-General, it appears that the total number of births registered in 1883 was 82,240, or 8,198 more than in the previous year, when 74,042 were recorded. The birth-rate per mille was 29·7, against 26·8 per mille in 1882 and 27 per mille in 1881.

Deaths.—The deaths registered were 53,680 in 1883, whilst the number for 1882 was 54,672, or 992 less in the year under review. The death-rate was 19·4 per mille. The rate per mille in 1882 was 19·8, and 27·1 in 1881.

Subjoined is the death-rate in each Province for the two years:—

		In 1883.		In 1882.
Western	...	15·5	...	16 2
North-Western	..	25·6	...	28·9
Central	...	19·8	...	20·8
North-Central	...	28·3	...	34·2
Northern	...	19·2	...	15·8
Eastern	...	24·6	...	26·1
Southern	...	18·9	...	18·4

The deaths, according to age, of infants were as follows:—

Under one year	...	11,259	Three and under four years	...	2,719
One and under two years	...	2,087	Four and under five years	...	1,741
Two and under three years	...	2,492			

The percentage of deaths of infants, according to age, was, for those under one year 21 per cent. and of those from one year and under five years, 16·8.

The principal causes of death are given as fevers 9,310 against 10,456 in 1882, dysentery 5,465 against 5,866, infantile convulsions and convulsions 8,495 against 8,220, teething rash 3,409, diarrhœa 2,660 against 2,758 in 1,882, collapse 1,501 against 1,712, rickets 3,073 against 3,211, phthisis 1,817 against 1,756, anæmia 1,387 against 1,327, inflammation 2,170, want of breast milk 1,525, old age 1,085 against 1,034, parasite worms 1,186, choleraic diarrhœa 800, syphilis 662 against 572, cancer 97 against 84, diabetes 90 against 65, leprosy 25 against 27, parangi 153 against 199, hydrophobia 35 against 55, tetanus 74 against 44, puerperal convulsions 528 against 557, childbirth 842 against 752, premature labour 26 against 37, and debility 314 against 230 in 1882.

Nine hundred deaths were due to injuries, and they include, among others, 143 to snake-bites, 2 to stings of bees, 6 to bites of animals, 10 to lightning, 16 to wild beasts, 7 killed by crocodiles, 3 to starvation, 40 being murders, 7 executions, 72 cases of suicide; and in 547 instances the cause of death is not recorded. The deaths under the same head amounted in 1882 to 1,757, including 134 due to snake-bites, 2 to stings of bees, 2 to bites of animals, 2 to lightning, 13 to wild beasts; 123 were violent deaths, 29 being murders and 10 judicial executions, 95 cases of suicide occurred, and in 511 instances the cause of death is not specified.

II.—EPIDEMICS.

*Small-pox.**—This disease, which commenced in 1881 in an epidemic form, has continued to the present year, although it has not prevailed so extensively as in the previous year. The number treated at all the stations during 1882 was 2,236; of these, 250 died; whilst the figures for this year are 1,410 and 256 respectively. It will thus be seen that the number of cases under treatment during 1883 was less by 826 than in 1882, whilst the number of fatal cases was greater by 6. Of the 1,410 cases treated, 70 remained over from the previous year, and 1,340 were new admissions. 1,132 were discharged, 256 died, and 22 remained at the close of the year. Of those

* *Vide* appendix I.

treated, 1,018 were of the confluent and distinct types of the disease, the remaining 392 being of the modified form, the 256 deaths comprised 254 confluent and 2 distinct. Of those remaining, 3 were at Colombo, 8 at Pánaduré, 4 at Kalutara, and 7 at Galle.

In the Western Province there were 1,088 cases, with 201 deaths.

The North-Western Province contributed 4 non-fatal cases.

The Southern Province 261 cases, 43 of which died.

The Northern Province furnished 8 cases, 3 of which died.

The Central Province 48, with 9 deaths.

In the North-Central Province only one individual was attacked with the disease and recovered.

Of the 256 deaths, 218 were confluent, 36 distinct, and 2 modified. Of these, 193 had never been vaccinated, 31 had apparently satisfactory marks of vaccination, and 32 bore marks of the operation, but unsatisfactory.

The following are the stations at which the disease occurred, with the number of deaths at each :—

	Numbers attacked.	Number of deaths.		Numbers attacked.	Number of deaths.
Colombo	806	174	Mátara	1	1
Hendala	4	0	Balapitimódara	145	20
Pánaduré	90	11	Weligama	1	1
Kalutara	120	15	Jaffna	8	3
Ratnapura	39	0	Kandy	9	3
Negombo	23	1	Badulla	12	0
Kégalla	2	0	Uda Pusselláwa	4	0
Rakwana	4	0	Haputalé	1	0
Kurunégala	1	0	Kellibokka	12	4
Chilaw	2	0	Kadugannáwa	3	0
Máráwila	1	0	Deltota	7	2
Galle	114	21	Anurádhapura	1	0

It will thus be seen that the greatest number of cases occurred at Colombo ; next in order were Balapitimódara, Kalutara, and Galle.

(2.) CHICKEN-POX.*

The number of cases reported during the year was 812 against 759 in 1882, an excess of 53 over that of the previous year. There were no deaths.

In the Western Province there were 329 cases, in the North-Western 36, Southern 165, Northern 18, and in the Central Province 264 cases.

(3.) CHOLERA.

I am happy in being able to report that the Island has enjoyed a perfect immunity from epidemic cholera, notwithstanding that it was known to exist at Bombay, Tuticorin and other ports in Southern India. Preparations were made in anticipation of its being introduced into Ceylon, but they were not required. There were in all 7 cases of simple cholera during the year reported to the Department, all in the Central Province (6 at Katugastota, and 1 at Lindula), against 9 in 1882. Of the 7 cases treated, 4 proved fatal at Katugastota, showing a percentage of 42·85 to the total number of cases treated. Table marked II. in the appendix, gives the particulars relative to cholera. †

III.—PORT DUTIES AND IMMIGRATION.

During the year under review the health of the Port, as stated in the report of the Port Surgeon, has been of a satisfactory nature. Eleven cases of infectious diseases had to be sent to hospital, viz., 4 of small-pox, 1 of chicken-pox, and 6 of measles. Of the small-pox cases, 2 arrived in April, 1 in June, and 1 in July ; the case of chicken-pox arrived in March ; and of the 6 cases of measles, 3 came in in February and 3 in October.

The number of vessels which arrived in Colombo during 1883 was 2,189, against 1883 in the previous year, showing an increase of 306. Of the 2,189 vessels, 918 were steamers, 82 sailing ships, and 1,189 native craft.

In 1883 the passengers were, Europeans 1,972, traders 13,685, and coolies 10,124, making a total of 25,781, against 26,075 in 1882. Of the traders, 10,990 were men, 990 women, 1,430 children, and 275 infants ; and of coolies 7,776 men, 1,089 women, 975 children, and 284 infants. Of the traders and coolies numbering together 23,809, 12,340 were vaccinated, 4,810 were not vaccinated, and 6,659 bore marks of small-pox.

I append a table prepared by the Port Surgeon, giving some valuable statistics relative to the port. ‡

IV.—VACCINATION. §

During the year 1883 there were 126,301 subjects operated upon in the whole Island by the vaccinators of the Department, against 131,860 in 1882, shewing a decrease of 5,559 ; this is accounted for by their having been more re-vaccinations in 1882 than in the following year, the numbers having been 17,118 and 6,974 respectively. Of the 126,301 subjects, 119,327 were primary vaccinations, of which 92,832 or 77·79 per cent. were successful, 2,484 or 2·08 per cent. failed, and

* Appendix I. † Appendix II. ‡ Appendix III. § Appendix IV.

24,011 or 20·12 per cent. failed to present themselves for examination. Of the re-vaccinations, 3,606 or 51·70 per cent. proved successful, 590 or 8·45 per cent. were unsuccessful, and in 2,778 or 39·83 per cent. the result of the operations could not be ascertained. Independent of the above, 5,095 persons were operated upon in the several out-door dispensaries, of whom 3,717 or 72·95 per cent. were successful, 319 or 6·26 per cent. proved failures, and 1,059 or 20·78 per cent. did not present themselves for examination on the appointed day. There was an excess of 581 subjects operated upon over the previous year in the same institutions.

There were besides 24,234 persons operated upon in the coffee districts, against 10,066 in the previous year, with the following results :—13,381 or 55·21 per cent discharged as successful, 1,296 or 5·34 per cent. failed, and 9,557 or 39·43 per cent. were absent. Comparing the above figures with those for 1882, it would appear that there was an increase of 14,168 persons over the number vaccinated in 1882 on the estates.

The following figures show the total number of persons operated upon in 1883 :—

In the Department by Government Vaccinators	126,301
In Civil Out-door Dispensaries by Medical Officers..	5,095
In the District do. by Medical Assistants ...	666
In the Coffee Districts by Estate Vaccinators	23,568
Total ...	155,630

There were 75 vaccinators employed during the year under review, against 71 in the previous year. The stations of these men and their operations will be found in the appendix.

V.—CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The examination for entrance into the College was held in April, when 12 candidates presented themselves for examination; of these, 10 passed. Besides the above, there were 6 candidates with certificates of the Junior Local Cambridge Examination, and 4 undergraduates of Indian Universities. One of the undergraduates was struck off the roll, he not having passed in Latin.

The summer term commenced on 1st May with 44 students on the roll, and the winter term on 1st October, when one new student, who had begun his studies at Marischall College, Aberdeen, joined as a casual.

The prizes and licenses for Session 1882 to 1883 were distributed by His Excellency Sir J. R. Longden, Governor, on 1st July, 1883.

For further particulars, I beg to refer to the report of Dr. Vanderstraaten, Principal of the College, contained in the appendix.*

VI.—CIVIL MEDICAL STORES.

The expenditure for the different Provinces, hospitals, &c., will be found in a tabulated form in the appendix marked V. From this it will be seen that the cost of medicines, &c., supplied to the medical institutions in the Western Province, was Rs. 16,700·67 ; in the North-Western, Rs. 3,813·74 ; Southern, Rs. 3,806·27 ; Eastern, Rs. 1,899·39 ; Northern, Rs. 2,700·98 ; North-Central, Rs. 606·39 ; and Central, Rs. 8,758·03. The value of medicines issued to the several district hospitals and out-door dispensaries was Rs. 15,271·10½. The total cost for the whole Department was Rs. 53,556·57½.

Quinine, fever powders and other medicines issued to the Public Works Department and the several Government Agents came to Rs. 926·67. The surgical instruments sold to Medical Officers, &c., realized a sum of Rs. 572·28. The petty expenses of the store amounted to Rs. 222·39. Cost of medicines, &c., received from England came to Rs. 38,105·55, and the value of articles purchased from the Colonial Store Rs. 1,312·13 ;—making the nett cost of the Stores Rs. 38,141·12 exclusive of salaries.

VII.—HOSPITALS.

(1.) CIVIL HOSPITALS.†

There were in 1882 twenty-four Civil hospitals, the De Soyza Lying-in hospital, and the Lunatic and Leper Asylums. Since the beginning of the year under review, seven district hospitals were opened in connection with the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880. The civil hospital at Chilaw was closed on 28th February, 1883, the one at Múráwila having been considered sufficient to meet the wants of the Chilaw district. It was also decided to close the district hospital at Katugastota on 30th June, 1883, owing to the small number of patients seeking admission, and to its close proximity to Kandy, which is only three miles off. So that there were in operation during the year 1883, twenty-four civil hospitals, seven district hospitals, two asylums and the De Soyza Lying-in hospital.

Notwithstanding the addition of the seven district hospitals to meet the medical wants of the coffee districts, there has been, I am glad to report, a decrease in the numbers treated, as compared with the figures for the previous year, whilst the number of deaths was greater, as will be presently shown.

In the institutions enumerated above, there were treated during the year 17,447 patients, against 17,985 in 1882, a decrease of 538 patients. The deaths were 1,796, being 272 more than

* Appendix V. † Appendices VI.—XIII.

in the previous year, when 1,524 cases proved fatal. The percentage of deaths to those treated was 10·29 in 1883, against 8·47 in 1882.

The death-rate for the mixed races was 6·75, against 6·50, and for Malabars 16·39, against 13·92 in 1882. The increased death-rate is due to the fact that only serious cases were admitted, all mild cases being treated at the Dispensary; also by the addition of seven district hospitals which receive Malabars from estates, often admitted in a hopeless condition.

Of the 17,447 patients treated, 11,043 were of the mixed races, and 6,404 Malabars, or 13,223 males, and 4,224 females. The 1,796 deaths comprised 746 of the mixed races, and 1,050 Malabars, or 1,266 males and 530 females.

I subjoin a table showing the number treated and the deaths resulting therefrom during the years 1882 and 1883 under each class and order, as arranged in the nomenclature of diseases; also the percentage of deaths to the cases treated.

	1883.			1882.		
	Total treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Total treated.	Total treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Total treated.
I.—General diseases, A. ...	1,812	68	3·75	2,462	64	2·59
General diseases, B. ...	4,134	443	10·71	3,850	308	8·00
II.—Local diseases—						
(1) Nervous system ...	321	57	17·75	271	46	16·97
(2) Eye ...	143	3	2·09	87	1	1·14
(3) Ear ...	19	—	—	15	—	—
(4) Nose ...	27	1	3·70	19	1	5·26
(5) Circulatory system ...	60	12	20·00	60	11	18·33
(6) Absorbent system ...	20	—	—	8	—	—
(7) Ductless glands ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Respiratory system ...	792	144	18·18	575	81	14·08
(9) Digestive do. ...	2,509	748	29·81	2,338	678	28·99
(10) Urinary do. ...	954	13	1·36	935	12	1·28
(11) Generative do. ...	369	14	3·79	311	16	5·14
(12) Organs of locomotion ...	151	8	5·29	170	3	1·76
(13) Cellular tissue ...	436	3	·68	379	14	3·69
(14) Cutaneous system ...	2,963	41	1·38	3,683	39	1·05
III.—Conditions ...	706	126	17·84	908	165	18·17
IV.—Poisons ...	44	5	11·36	13	3	23·07
V.—Injuries ...	1,939	107	5·51	1,861	78	4·19
VI.—Surgical operations (for accidents only) ...	45	3	6·66	31	3	9·67
VII.—Human parasites ...	2	—	—	8	—	—
VIII.—Congenital malformations .	—	—	—	1	1	100·00
Total ..	17,447	1,796	10·29	17,985	1,524	8·47

The average daily sick were 816·56: mixed races 515·11, and Malabars 301·45.

Each patient had an average cubic space of 2,205·76 cubic feet.

9,738 of the cases treated were medical, with 1,544 deaths, a death-rate of 15·85; 7,547 were surgical, with 236 deaths, a death-rate of 3·12; 162 with 16 deaths were obstetric, a death-rate of 9·87.

The longest time which any one inmate stayed was a patient at Máráwila for 290 days with paralysis.

Of the 17,447 patients treated during the year, 14,879 were discharged, viz., 9,887 mixed races, and 4,992 Malabars; 1,796 died as stated above, and 772 remained at the end of 1883, comprising 410 of the mixed races, and 362 Malabars.

In the appendix will be found a return marked VI., giving a detailed list of the diseases treated in the several hospitals of the Colony.

In the seven district hospitals there were treated during the year 1,411 patients, comprising 108 of the mixed races, and 1,303 Malabars; of these, 1,161 were estate labourers furnished from the following divisions; 696 from the Dikoya division, 96 from Kandy, and 369 in the Badulla division. The deaths among estate labourers numbered 234, viz., 40 at Haputalé, 69 at Dikoya, 68 at Lindula, 19 at Uḍa-Pussęlláwa, 11 at Kellibokka, 21 at Madulsima, and six at Katugastoṭa. The death-rate per cent. amongst estate labourers to the number of that class treated was 20·15. 250 patients were other than estate labourers, 46 of whom died, a percentage of 10·84.

The total number of patients treated in the eight civil appointed District Hospitals was 6,597, 3,992 belonging to the mixed races, and 2,605 Malabars; the number of fatal cases was 788, of which 284 were of the mixed races, and 504 Malabars. Of the 6,597 treated, 1,001 were estate labourers, among whom 187 deaths occurred, the mortality per cent. being 18·68; 5,596 patients were other than estate labourers, 601 of whom proved fatal, or a percentage of 10·73.

The subject of the working of the Medical Wants Ordinances was submitted to Government in a separate report, so it is not considered necessary to enter into the same details here.

(2.) IMMIGRANT HOSPITALS.*

The total number of patients treated in these hospitals during the year was 1,450 against 2,497 in 1882, a falling-off of 1,047 patients. The number of deaths was 80, also less by 45 than in 1882, in which latter year 125 cases proved fatal. The number of immigrant hospitals was six in 1883, being one less than in the previous year, the Katugastota hospital having been converted into a District Hospital, under the Medical Wants Ordinance No. 17 of 1880.

In the Central Province there were 249 treated with 24 deaths, the mortality per cent. being 9·63 to the total number of cases.

The North-Central Province contributed 429 patients, the mortality being 33, or 7·69 per cent.

In the Northern Province 772 cases were under treatment, the number of fatal cases being 23, or 2·97 per cent.

General diseases, sub-division A.—394 cases were treated with four deaths, or a percentage of 1·01.

General diseases, sub-division B.—Under this head 244 cases came in for treatment, 13 of which proved fatal, giving a mortality of 5·32 per cent.

Nervous system, 8 cases with no deaths. Diseases of the eye contributed 5 cases. Circulatory system, 1 non-fatal case. Respiratory system furnished 26 cases with 5 deaths, a death-rate per cent. of 19·23. Digestive system, 237 cases with 44 deaths, or 18·56 per cent. Urinary system, 23 cases. Generative system contributed 6. Cellular tissue, 17 cases, all discharged cured. Cutaneous system gave 298 cases with 3 deaths. Conditions, 146 cases with 10 deaths. Poisons furnished 2 cases, 1 of which proved fatal. Injuries: under this head 43 cases were treated, none ending fatally.

(3.) JAIL HOSPITALS.†

The number of prisoners in the 28 jails in the Island during the year under review amounted to 23,561, the daily average being 3,089·20. In the jail hospitals, 2,479 sick prisoners were under treatment, the deaths being 49.

The cases treated in 1882 amounted to 4,158, and the deaths to 100, thus showing a reduction this year of 1,679 in the former and 51 in the latter.

The death-rate per cent. was 1·97 in 1883, whilst that for the year preceding was 2·40.

I append a table giving the cases treated, deaths, and the mortality per-cent. for the last ten years, 1874 to 1883, inclusive:—

Years.	Total number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases treated.
1874	3,454	66	1·91
1875	3,930	109	2·77
1876	3,678	65	1·76
1877	3,995	104	2·60
1878	3,148	60	1·90
1879	2,108	33	1·56
1880	3,147	70	2·22
1881	3,322	79	2·37
1882	4,158	100	2·40
1883	2,479	49	1·97

General diseases, sub-division A.—The number of cases treated under this sub-division was 867, with 5 deaths, showing a death-rate of ·57 per cent.

General diseases, sub-division B.—126 cases were treated, resulting in 8 deaths, a mortality per cent. of 6·34.

Local Diseases.—Diseases of the nervous system: under this head 28 cases came under treatment with 3 deaths, or a death-rate per cent. of 10·71. Diseases of the eye 87 cases, a large number of which (30) occurred in the hospital at Kandy. Diseases of the ear 4 cases. Diseases of the nose gave 3 cases. Circulatory system: there were 4 cases admitted under this head, resulting in 2 deaths—one a case of valve disease of the heart at the convict hospital, Colombo, and the other of fatty degeneration of the heart, which occurred at Mahara. Absorbent system, 2 non-fatal cases. Respiratory system: 198 cases were under this head, only 2 of which resulted in death; the percentage of deaths to cases treated was 1·01. Digestive system gave, as usual, a large number of cases—750 with 21 deaths, giving a percentage of 2·80. The majority of the cases were for diarrhœa, which is the principal disease of nearly all the jails; for this disease 371 were treated, 10 proving fatal; the other deaths were 10 from dysentery and one from hepatitis. Urinary system: under this head 20 cases were admitted, all ending in recovery. Generative system, 6 cases with one death. Organs of locomotion, 3 non-fatal cases. Cellular tissue: there were 70 cases under treatment, no death. Cutaneous system: 65 cases came in for treatment; all ended in recovery.

Conditions show 21 cases of general debility, 6 terminating fatally.

Injuries: 220 cases were treated under this head, 163 (or more than half) being for wounds. Only one death occurred.

Surgical operations: Only 5 cases with no death,—3 at Jaffna, and one each at Kurunégala and Galle.

In the appendix will be found a table marked XVII., which shows the average strength, admissions into hospital, average daily sick, with the ratio of admissions and deaths per 1,000 of

* Appendix XIV. and XV. † Appendix XVI.

average strength for dysentery and diarrhœa, fevers, respiratory diseases, injuries, other diseases, and from all causes for each jail of the colony. The following figures give the totals of the table.

Year.	Deaths per 1,000 from						Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength.				
	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Fevers.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	Other Diseases.	All causes.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Fevers.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1882	16·52	9·54	2·94	1·10	6·61	36·71	433·55	557·63	101·32	91·05	342·88
1883	6·49	1·62	·64	·32	6·81	15·90	223·05	250·00	64·28	71 42	163·63
Difference.	10·03	7·92	2·30	·78	—	20·81	210·50	307·63	37·04	19·63	179·25

The extraordinary reduction in the amount of disease, and in the number of deaths in the year under review is worthy of remark. I can only attribute it to the general healthiness of the whole Island.

(4.) Police Hospital.*

In this hospital 465 cases were treated during the year, without a death, whilst in 1882 the number of patients was 237, with one fatal case. Of those treated, 456 were discharged and nine remained at the close of 1883. Dividing them into races, 341 were of the mixed races, and 124 Malabars.

For the several diseases treated, I beg to refer to appendix XIV.

(5.) Lock Hospitals and working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance.

The working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance is shown in table marked XVIII. in the appendix.

There were at the beginning of the year under review 112 registered prostitutes on the list—93 at Colombo, and 19 at Kandy, all those at Galle having removed themselves to Colombo on the latter being made a port of call for the vessels of the various steam companies; at the close of the year the numbers were 91 and 14 respectively. There came during the year 44 women on the list, whilst in the year immediately preceding the number was 86, showing a large falling-off of 42.

51 deserted or absented themselves during 1883, 46 at Colombo and 5 at Kandy; 12 voluntarily presented themselves at Colombo for examination. Of the 46 deserters at Colombo, 6 were brought back by the police, and of the 5 at Kandy, none were apprehended.

In the three Lock hospitals at Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, 490 cases were treated in 1883, against 521 in 1882, showing a decrease of 31, the preponderating disease being gonorrhœa.

I subjoin a table showing the numbers treated during 1883 at the three stations :—

	Diseases.							
	Syphilis, Primary	Syphilis, Secondary.	Gonorrhœa	Leucorrhœa.	Bubo Gonorrhœal.	Ulcer Os.	Gonorrhœal Condyloma.	Total.
Colombo... ...	157	3	206	2	5	5	—	373
Kandy	6	2	16	1	—	2	1	28
Galle	30	4	50	—	—	—	5	89
Total ...	193	9	267	3	5	7	6	490

The following table shows the number of cases of venereal diseases treated in the Military Hospitals of Colombo, Kandy and Galle, during the year 1883 :—

	Primary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Total.
Colombo ..	54	48	102
Kandy ...	7	17	24
Galle ...	9	26	35
Total ...	70	91	161

VIII.—ASYLUMS.

(1.) Leper.

In this asylum, which has separate wards for lepers, and paupers suffering from incurable diseases, 138 patients remained at the end of 1882, 38 were admitted during the year, making the total number treated 176 (170 lepers and 6 paupers). 22 were discharged (all lepers), 17 died (15 lepers and 2 paupers), there remained at the close of the year 137 patients under treatment (133 lepers and 4 paupers). The death-rate of lepers was 8·82. Of the total treated, 151 belonged to the mixed races, and 25 were Malabars. The 17 deaths comprised 13 mixed races and 4 Malabars.

* Appendices XIV. and XV.

Comparing the number treated and the deaths with those of the preceding year, it will be seen that there has been a decrease of only one patient in the admissions, 177 having come in for treatment in 1882; the deaths exceeded those of 1882 by 4, 13 cases having proved fatal during the latter year.

The average residence in hospital was 277·38 days, the daily average sick were 133·75, males 114·99, females 18·76. The average amount of cubic space to each patient was 1331·37 cubic feet, and the superficial area 76·82 feet.

(2.) LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Two hundred and sixty-six patients remained under treatment at the end of 1882, and 74 were admitted during the year, making the total treated 340; of these, 44 were discharged (28 cured, 9 relieved, and 7 not improved), 22 died (17 males and 5 females), 18 belonged to the mixed races and 4 Malabars. There were remaining at the end of the year 274; of these, 43 were maniacal and dangerous, 148 quiet chronic, 38 melancholy and suicidal, and 45 idiotic, paralytic and epileptic.

The average daily lunatics were 267 (177 males and 90 females); 208 were of the mixed races and 59 Malabars.

The death-rate was 6·47, against 4·90 in 1882, showing an increase of 1·57 per cent. in the number of deaths.

In the infirmary attached to the Asylum there were treated 33 sick lunatics; of these, 8 were discharged, 22 died, and 3 remained at the end of the year. The average daily sick was 1·78 (males 1·04 and females ·74).

Only one patient was secluded under lock and key for four hours. There was no necessity for restraint by attendants or mechanical means.

One case of injury to a patient by himself occurred: a melancholic old man committed suicide by strangulation. There were no cases of injury by attendants.

Fifty-two Church of England services were held, and Buddhist services as in former years.

The sum in the Industrial Fund amounted to Rs. 10,184·33¾ at the end of the year.

The following table gives the numbers treated, and the mortality in the medical institutions in 1883 and 1882, with the death-rate per cent. to the totals treated:—

	1883.			1882.		
	Number treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated.	Number treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated.
Government Civil Hospitals ...	15,953	1,512	9·47	17,919	1,524	8·50
District Hospitals ...	1,411	280	19·84	—	—	—
Civil and District Hospitals ...	17,364	1,792	10·32	—	—	—
De Soyza Lying-in-Hospital ...	83	4	4·81	66	—	—
Lunatic Asylum ...	340	22	6·47	326	16	4·90
Leper Asylum ...	176	17	9·65	177	13	7·34
Immigrant Hospitals ...	1,450	80	5·51	2,497	125	5·00
Jail Hospitals ...	2,479	49	1·97	4,158	100	2·40
Police Hospital ...	465	—	—	237	1	·42
Lock Hospitals ...	490	—	—	521	—	—

IX.—PATIENTS TREATED OUT OF HOSPITAL.

(1.) PIONEERS.*

There were only two stations at which divisions of Pioneers were quartered last year,—Tissamáháráma in the Southern, and Haldummulla in the Central Province,—both under the care of medical practitioners.

The total number treated amounted to 2,250 with but one death, against 3,664 cases with 19 deaths in the year preceding, showing a reduction in the number of sick of 1,414, and of deaths by 18. The fatal case occurred in a patient suffering from pulmonary consumption at Haldummulla. The death-rate per cent. was in the present year ·04, and in the year preceding ·51.

The following is a distribution of the diseases for which the pioneers were treated:—

	Cases.
I.—General diseases, sub-division A.	480
General diseases, sub-division B.	247
II.—Local diseases—	
(1) Nervous system	1
(2) Eye	19
(6) Absorbent system	1
(8) Respiratory do.	76
(9) Digestive do.	601
(10) Urinary do.	126
(13) Cellular tissue	176
(14) Cutaneous system	180
III.—Conditions	4
V.—Wounds and injuries	339
Total ...	2,250

* Appendix XIV.

(2.) OUT-DOOR DISPENSARIES.

These useful institutions have, I am glad to report, continued to gain the confidence of the people, as evidenced by the following facts.

The cases treated during the year were 127,024, against 104,975 in 1882, showing an increase of 22,049.

The amount deposited at the several Kachchéries to the credit of Government came to Rs. 10,279·01½, against Rs. 8,621·24 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,657·77½. The particulars relating to the out-door dispensaries will be found in table XIX. in the appendix.

Independent of the above figures, 20,155 cases were prescribed for at the newly acquired district out-door dispensaries, and the sum of Rs. 1,527·43 was collected. For particulars, I beg to refer to appendix XX. Out-door dispensaries for estate labourers have been established in the following centres in addition to those already in existence for the civil population and at the several civil and district hospitals, viz.,—Avisáwélla, Rakwána, Balangoḍa, Kaḍugannáwa, Dimbula, Maskeliya, Maturata, Deltoṭa, Teldeniya, Ramboḍa, and Náwalapiṭiya.

Two new dispensaries were opened during the year for the general public: one at Bentoṭa in the Southern Province on 1st October, and the other at Minuwangoḍa in the Western Province in December.

The subjoined table gives the number prescribed for and the amounts credited to Government at the dispensaries for the civil population, from 1877 to 1883:—

Years.	Number of Dispensaries.	Cases treated.	Amounts credited to Government.	
			Rs.	cts.
1877 ...	38	52,142	3,994	67
1878 ...	39	61,843	4,148	35
1879 ...	41	69,167	5,939	45
1880 ...	42	86,219	7,458	37½
1881 .	43	110,831	8,989	4
1882 ...	43	104,975	8,621	24
1883 ...	44	127,024	10,279	1½

EXPENDITURE OF THE CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the appendix will be found tables marked XXI., XXII., and XXIII., showing the expenditure of the Department during the past year. It will be observed on reference to table XXI., that *Fixed and Provisional Salaries* amounted to Rs. 193,696·88, whilst the sum for the previous year was Rs. 198,461·48, a decrease of Rs. 4,764·60; *Allowances* came to Rs. 14,471·42, against Rs. 16,135·39, a saving of Rs. 1,663·97; there was also a decrease in *Contingencies* of Rs. 869·21, the amounts for the two years having been Rs. 3,609·98, and Rs. 4,479·19 respectively. *Hospitals and Sanitation* came to Rs. 214,879·17 in 1883, whilst for 1882 it was Rs. 246,880·55, showing a decrease of Rs. 32,001·38 in favour of the latter. *Rent* amounted to Rs. 4,047 in the present year, against Rs. 3,819·99, being an increase of Rs. 227·01. *Transport* came to Rs. 9,013·37 and Rs. 7,397 98 respectively, also showing an increase in 1883 of Rs. 1,615·39. All other items of expenditure amounted to Rs. 51,335·10 in 1883, against Rs. 33,899·63 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 17,435·47 in 1883. This large increase under this head is accounted for by a sum of Rs. 16,790·28 having been expended on medicines and instruments received from England for the Estate Branch of the Department, and charged against general savings on Hospitals and Sanitation. Taking, therefore, the whole of the expenditure of 1882 and 1883, there appears a decrease in the latter year of Rs. 20,021·29, the amounts having been Rs. 511,074·21 and Rs. 491,052·92 respectively.

Asylums.—Table marked XXII. The cost per head on diets was Rs. 73·32, against Rs. 80·15, a decrease of Rs. 6·83; stimulants, Rs. 1 against 24 cents., an increase of 76 cents; other articles, Rs. 7 and Rs. 7·40, a decrease of 40 cents. The total cost per head per annum of above items was Rs. 81·32 in 1883 against Rs. 87·70 in 1882, or a decrease of Rs. 6·38. Cost per head for equipment was in 1883 Rs. 15·1, against Rs. 12·55, an increase of Rs. 2·46. Wages of servants amounted to Rs. 9,505·35 in 1883, against Rs. 8,941·50, an increase in the former year of Rs. 560·85. Diets cost Rs. 3,659·55, against Rs. 3,959·39, a decrease of Rs 299·84. The total cost per head for the three last items in 1883 was Rs. 32·86, against Rs. 33·22, or a decrease of 36 cents. Cost per head for contingencies came to Rs. 5·70 and Rs. 5·34, an increase in 1883 of 36 cents. The total expenditure on the two Asylums was in 1883 Rs. 54,076·45, against Rs. 53,984·60, or Rs. 91·85 in favour of 1882.

De Soyza Lying-in Hospital.—Cost per head for diets was Rs. 69·01 and Rs. 114·04 respectively, a decrease in 1883 of Rs. 45·03, for stimulants Rs. 6·44 and Rs. 11·78, a decrease of Rs. 5·34; other articles Rs. 14·62 and Rs. 33·05, a decrease of Rs. 18·43; the total cost per head on the above items, Rs. 90·07 and Rs. 158·87, a decrease of Rs. 68·80; equipment Rs. 87·71 and Rs. 215·21, a decrease of Rs. 127·50; wages came to Rs. 917·01 and Rs. 1,039·50, or a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 122·49; diets of nurses, attendants, &c., came to Rs. 47·39 and Rs. 370·47, or Rs. 323·08 in favour of 1883; the total expenditure of the Lying-in Hospital was in 1883 Rs. 3,725·25, against Rs. 4,793·33, or Rs. 1,068·08 in favour of 1883.

Civil Hospitals.—Cost per head for diet was Rs. 73 in 1883, against Rs. 81·92, a decrease of Rs. 8·92; stimulants, Rs. 1·41, against Rs. 1·42; other articles, Rs. 6·85 and Rs. 6·27, or a

difference of 58 cents ; equipment came to Rs. 15·25 against Rs. 13·44, an increase of Rs. 1·81 ; wages of servants amounted to Rs. 32,832·66, against Rs. 35,247·24, or a sum of Rs. 2,414·58 in favour of the year under review ; diets of servants cost Rs. 14·372·71 and Rs. 18,640·27, a decrease of Rs. 4,267·56 ; total cost per head on account of servants amounted in 1883 to Rs. 63·20, and in 1882 to Rs. 62·82, or a difference of 38 cents in favour of the latter year. Cost per head for contingencies was in 1883 Rs. 10·69, and in 1882 Rs. 11·56, or 87 cents in favour of the former year. The total expenditure of the civil hospitals amounted in 1883 to Rs. 129,108·30, against Rs. 154,628·28 in 1882, or Rs. 25,519·98 less in 1883.

Nursing Department and Training School for Nurses.—The total expenditure of this institution was in 1883 Rs. 3,804·23, against Rs. 3,861·71, showing a reduction of Rs. 57·48.

Lock Hospital, Galle.—The total expenditure was in 1883 Rs. 792·50, and in 1882 Rs. 1,294·29, showing a decrease in favour of the former year of Rs. 501·79.

House of Observation, Galle.—Total expenditure Rs. 567·32, against Rs. 557·92, an increased expenditure of Rs. 9·40.

The total expenditure of the *Immigrant Hospital at Dambulla* came in 1883 to Rs. 3,447·12, and in 1882 to Rs. 4,508·49, a diminution in expenditure in 1883 of Rs. 1,061·37.

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo.—The expenditure for the two years (1882 and 1883) was Rs. 9,336·21 and Rs. 6,003·25, a saving in 1883 of Rs. 3,332·96.

The total expenditure on this table is shown in 1883 as Rs. 201,524·44, against Rs. 234,453·96 in 1882, a reduction in 1883 of Rs. 32,929·52.

In the following table I have drawn up a summary of table XXI. I also show the expenditure of 1882 for comparison :—

	1883.		1882.		Increase.		Decrease.	
ESTABLISHMENT.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Salaries { Fixed	83,547	13	81,926	28	1,620	85	—	
Salaries { Provisional ...	110,149	75	116,535	20	—		6,385	45
Total...	193,696	88	198,461	48	—		4,764	60
Allowances	14,471	42	16,135	39	—		1,663	97
Contingencies	3,609	98	4,479	19	—		869	21
HOSPITALS AND SANITATION.								
Hospitals, &c.	214,879	17	246,880	55	—		32,001	38
Rent	4,047	0	3,819	99	227	1	—	
Transport (Departmental) ...	9,013	37	7,397	98	1,615	39	—	
General	51,335	10	33,899	63	17,435	47	—	
Total ...	297,356	4	312,612	73	19,277	87	34,534	56
Grand Total ..	491,052	92	511,074	21	20,898	72	39,299	16

The nett decrease in 1883, as compared with the expenditure of 1882, was Rs. 20,021·29.

The expenditure for working the *Medical Wants Ordinance* is here given ; for particulars *vide* table XXIII. in appendix.

	Rs.	cts.
Cost of hospitals	29,311	73
Cost of out-door dispensaries	17,327	35
General	87,139	70
Funeral expenses for Estate labourers in Civil hospitals appointed District hospitals ...	253	27
Total—Rs.	134,032	5

It will thus be seen that the total cost of the Civil Medical Department in 1883 was Rs. 625,084·97, the increase being due to the expenditure for the medical wants of estate labourers.

The following were the receipts :—

Civil Hospitals.

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
From paying patients	4,191	28		
Collections at out-door dispensaries ...	10,279	1½		
			14,470	29½
Medical Aid Branch.				
From paying patients	11,102	22		
Sale of medicines in bulk and prescriptions compounded	2,962	79		
Fees for visits to Estates	4,987	50		
Collections at out-door dispensaries ...	1,527	43		
			20,579	94
Total receipts in Civil and District hospitals			Rs. 35,050	23½

NURSES AND NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

The system continues to work satisfactorily in the Government Civil Hospital at Colombo. Miss Fison, the Lady Superintendent of Nurses, resigned in August owing to ill-health, and Mrs. Palmer, the Matron of the Lying-in Hospital was appointed to do her work in addition to her own. The latter acted for some time, when she too resigned in September, the period of her engagement having expired. On her resignation Mrs. Mottau was nominated Acting Head Nurse of the Civil Hospital, and Miss Esther De Silva, Acting Matron of the De Soyza Lying-in Hospital. The latter arrangement continued up to the end of the year.

MEDICO-LEGAL DUTIES.

During the year under review 953 medico-legal cases were examined under judicial instructions by the officers of the Department, against 1,127 in the year immediately preceding, or 174 less. Of the 953 cases, 147 were for murders and manslaughters, 405 for aggravated assault, 48 for simple assault, 80 for rape, 5 for concealment of births, 41 analyses, and 227 for other medico-legal examinations. The amount of fees paid by Government was Rs. 11,946·00, and travelling expenses Rs. 1,925·73, a total cost of Rs. 13,871·73, against Rs. 17,471·31 in the previous year, showing a decrease in expenditure under this head of Rs. 3,599·58.

For further particulars, I beg to refer to appendix marked XXIV.

STRENGTH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Four Colonial Surgeons, 1 Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, 24 Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 2 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons, and 28 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons were on the strength of the Department at the beginning of 1883.

During the year the following changes took place: Colonial Surgeon Dr. Loos retired on pension, and his place was filled up by the promotion of Assistant Colonial Surgeon Dr. Dias; Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Covington was also superannuated, he being succeeded by Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. F. Oorloff. Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Gelling Tyner resigned, and Dr. Macdonald was appointed to succeed him. The vacancy caused by the promotion of Dr. Dias to the higher grade was filled up by Mr. Hutchings. Six Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons were transferred to the Estates Branch, and two of that rank, Messrs C. Dickman and O. Bartholomeusz resigned the service. Four additional Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons were entertained during the year.

At the end of the year the following were borne on the strength of the Establishment, viz.:—

4 Colonial Surgeons.
1 Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.
24 Assistant Colonial Surgeons.
1 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon.
24 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.

Besides the above, the following were employed in connection with the Medical Aid Branch:—

3 Superintending Medical Officers: Drs. Thornhill, Fowler and Griffin.
6 District Medical Officers.
14 District Medical Assistants.

For particulars regarding the stations at which these were employed, and the dates of their appointment and other information, I beg to refer to table marked XXV. in the appendix.

W. R. KYNSEY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

APPENDIX.

I.—RETURN of Cases of Small-pox, Modified Small-pox, and Chicken-pox that occurred in Ceylon during 1883, and which were reported to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

STATIONS.	Remained 31st December, 1882.				Since Admitted.				Total.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining 31st December, 1883.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.
Western Province.																								
Small-pox Hospital, Colombo	15	13	14	42	414	105	129	648	429	118	143	690	297	117	142	556	132	—	—	132	—	1	1	2
Colombo ...	13	4	—	17	200	37	1	238	213	41	1	255	169	41	1	211	42	—	—	42	2	—	—	2
Convict Hospital, Colombo ...	—	—	—	—	4	1	11	16	4	1	11	16	4	1	11	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hendala ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	11	11	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pánaduré ...	2	2	—	4	48	38	20	106	50	40	20	110	32	39	20	91	11	—	—	11	7	1	—	8
Kalutara ...	2	2	—	4	48	68	23	139	50	70	23	143	33	68	23	124	14	1	—	15	3	1	—	4
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	—	22	17	23	62	22	17	23	62	22	17	23	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	—	—	—	—	15	8	9	32	15	8	9	32	14	8	9	31	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kégalla ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	86	88	2	—	86	88	2	—	86	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rakwána ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	32	21	14	67	759	276	315	1350	791	297	329	1417	579	293	328	1200	200	1	—	201	12	3	1	16
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunégala ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	29	30	—	1	29	30	—	1	28	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Máráwila ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	8	1	—	7	8	1	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	36	40	3	1	36	40	3	1	35	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	3	—	12	15	96	15	56	167	99	15	68	182	71	15	68	154	21	—	—	21	7	—	—	7
Mátara ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	18	18	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taggalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	47	—	—	47	47	—	—	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitimódara ...	4	6	—	10	83	52	30	165	87	58	30	175	67	58	30	155	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Weligama ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	—	2	3	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ...	7	6	12	25	181	67	153	401	188	73	165	426	138	73	165	376	43	—	—	43	7	—	—	7
Eastern Province.—Nil.																								
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	5	3	16	24	5	3	16	24	3	2	16	21	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Chávakachchéri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	5	3	18	26	5	3	18	26	3	2	18	23	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—

X.—*continued.*

Stations.	Remained 31st December, 1882.				Since Admitted.				Total.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining 31st December, 1883.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	4	—	5	9	5	—	23	28	9	—	28	37	6	—	28	34	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Gampola District ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	28	28	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mátalé " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	57	—	—	57	57	—	—	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Badulla " ...	—	—	—	—	—	12	27	39	—	12	27	39	—	12	27	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya District ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dikoya " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	—	—	23	23	—	—	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madulsíma " ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	12	12	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uda Pusselláwa " ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	—	4	4	8	—	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lindula " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haputalé " ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelébokka " ...	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	12	11	1	—	12	7	1	—	8	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Kadugannáwa " ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	3	—	1	4	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maturata " ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	9	9	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Náwalapitiya " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	8	8	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maskeliya " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dimbula " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	—	—	27	27	—	—	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deltota " ...	—	—	—	—	7	—	9	16	7	—	9	16	5	—	9	14	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Teldeniya " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	18	18	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	—	5	9	27	17	259	303	31	17	264	312	22	17	261	300	9	—	—	9	—	—	3	3
North-Central Province.																								
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	43	27	31	101	975	365	781	2121	1018	392	812	2222	745	387	807	1939	254	2	—	256	19	3	5	27

XI.—Return of Cases of Simple Cholera that have been reported in the several Districts of Ceylon, from 1st January to 31st December, 1883.

	Katugastota.	Lindula.	Total.	Total in 1882.
Remained 31st December, 1882...	—	—	—	—
Admitted	6	1	7	9
Total ...	6	1	7	9
Discharged	4	—	4	3
Died	2	1	3	6
Remaining 31st December, 1883	—	—	—	—
Percentage of Deaths to number of Cases	33·33	100·00	42·85	66·66

IV.—STATEMENT showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Island during the year 1883.

Name of Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination. Age. Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total Number Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinations. Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total Number Vaccinated.	Percentage of Successful. For Primary Vaccinations.	For Re-vaccinations.
Western Province.													
W. M. N. Marikar ...	323	1,308	57	1,202	46	440	1,688	240	22	242	504	71·20	47·61
K. D. S. Perera ...	32	324	28	253	5	126	384	93	24	140	257	65·88	36·18
C. Fernando ...	225	1,366	115	1,374	3	329	1,706	303	50	257	610	80·53	49·67
G. Jacolis ...	48	1,847	54	1,517	49	383	1,949	48	34	23	105	77·83	45·71
Joseph Perera* ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	52	52	196	300	—	17·33
D. A. Dharmeratne ...	1	2,009	101	1,465	193	453	2,111	62	35	8	105	69·39	59·04
D. J. S. Gunewardene ...	1	2,071	171	1,634	43	566	2,243	56	25	34	115	72·84	48·69
M. L. R. Candappa ...	26	1,848	24	1,250	10	638	1,898	—	—	—		65·85	—
C. A. P. Karunatilleke ...	8	2,410	32	1,969	130	351	2,450	64	16	7	87	80·36	73·56
Semeon De Seypat ...	—	2,418	20	2,202	9	227	2,438	70	2	55	127	90·31	55·11
A. L. M. Rasa Marikar† ...	1	70	4	48	2	25	75	54	6	48	108	64·00	50·00
J. De Silva ...	2	2,305	130	1,719	80	638	2,437	—	—	—	—	70·53	—
A. D. Fonseka ...	3	2,439	211	2,066	72	515	2,653	187	44	128	359	77·87	52·08
Abdul Karim‡ ...	2	1,096	43	783	27	331	1,141	22	—	16	38	68·62	57·89
P. B. Manjur Saibo§ ..	1	24	4	16	13	—	29	1	5	3	9	55·17	11·11
M. Gomis‖ ...	9	1,945	19	1,266	20	687	1,973	14	8	17	39	64·16	35·89
D. H. Perera ...	44	3,209	94	2,548	24	775	3,347	23	7	1	31	76·12	74·19
S. P. L. I. L. Marikar ...	33	2,345	69	2,055	7	385	2,447	97	19	174	290	83·98	33·44
P. D. Anthonis ...	—	2,031	822	2,581	14	258	2,853	142	19	34	195	90·46	72·82
K. D. P. Gunesekera ...	4	1,505	470	1,066	32	881	1,979	73	38	88	199	53·86	36·68
B. C. P. Gunesekera ...	1	408	70	185	92	202	479	21	17	25	63	38·62	33·33
M. M. Banda ...	2	2,597	109	2,255	81	372	2,708	—	—	—	—	83·27	—
A. M. Perera ...	21	2,384	71	1,866	50	560	2,476	3	—	5	8	75·36	37·50
M. L. Marikar ...	—	1,856	57	1,099	138	676	1,913	—	—	—	—	57·50	—
D. L. De Alwis ...	—	205	29	89	11	134	234	—	—	—	—	38·03	—¶
Total ...	787	40,020	2,805	32,508	1,151	9,953	43,612	1,625	428	1,501	3,549	74·53	45·78
North-Western Province.													
R. H. Mudeanse ...	—	2,179	160	1,931	49	359	2,339	—	—	—	—	82·55	—
P. Capuruhami ...	—	1,851	19	1,328	7	535	1,870	—	—	—	—	71·01	—
W. Appuhami ...	2	1,752	427	1,476	70	635	2,181	—	—	—	—	67·67	—
P. L. Basnayake ...	2	2,154	35	1,757	47	387	2,191	—	—	—	—	80·19	—
Julian Appuhami ...	—	1,330	757	1,591	124	372	2,087	—	—	—	—	76·23	—
Total ...	4	9,266	1,398	8,083	297	2,288	10,668	—	—	—	—	75·76	—
Central Province.													
M. Lebbe ...	449	1,380	38	1,313	17	537	1,867	80	8	146	234	70·32	34·18
J. W. Chanderasekera ...	269	1,442	15	1,185	80	461	1,726	5	2	5	12	68·65	41·66
J. P. A. Wanegasekera ...	277	826	31	644	16	474	1,134	10	2	21	33	56·79	30·30
W. P. Wijasingha ...	391	850	228	867	33	569	1,469	65	16	127	208	59·01	31·25
D. C. Weerasekera ...	534	1,061	19	1,256	33	325	1,614	98	52	306	456	77·81	21·49
David Appu ...	495	1,185	130	1,426	56	328	1,810	388	20	125	533	78·78	72·79
D. J. Appuhami ...	400	584	94	935	13	130	1,078	458	25	121	604	86·73	75·82
P. Don David** ...	257	613	46	632	13	271	916	12	—	10	22	68·99	54·54
J. C. A. Gunawardena ...	263	1,041	139	925	28	490	1,443	—	—	19	19	64·10	—
K. M. Dingeri Banda†† ...	14	365	104	390	8	85	483	11	—	2	13	80·74	84·61
M. Abeyawickrame‡‡ ...	50	113	5	100	8	60	168	—	—	—	—	59·52	—
S. De Silva§§ ...	24	46	28	69	1	28	98	4	2	16	22	70·40	18·18
H. D. A. Gunesekera ...	5	13	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—¶
S. Cooray ...	4	5	—	5	—	4	9	—	—	—	—	55·55	—¶
Total ...	3,432	9,524	877	9,747	306	3,780	13,833	1,131	127	898	2,156	70·46	52·45
North-Central Province.													
K. R. M. Banda ...	214	1,979	171	1,777	22	565	2,364	7	—	7	14	75·16	50·00
R. M. Ukku Banda ...	459	1,301	23	1,328	27	428	1,783	7	—	2	9	74·48	77·77
Total ...	673	3,280	194	3,105	49	993	4,147	14	—	9	23	74·87	60·86

* Employed temporarily from August to vaccinate prisoners.
† Temporarily engaged for about a month.
‡ Temporarily engaged for six months.
§ Temporarily engaged from 27th December, 1883.
‖ Retired in August, 1883.

¶ Number vaccinated by Estate Vaccinators in villages.
** Retired in September, 1883.
†† Resigned in April, 1883.
‡‡ Appointed in September, 1883.
§§ Employed only for two months.

IV.—PARTICULARS of Vaccination—*continued.*

Name of Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccinations. Age. Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful	Unknown.	Total Number Vaccinated.	Re-vaccinations. Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total Number Vaccinated.	Percentage of Successful. For Primary Vaccinations.	For Re-vaccinations.
Southern Province.													
C. T. Ahamadu ...	—	2,220	143	1,723	15	625	2,363	—	—	—	—	72·91	—
I. L. Marikar ...	6	1,946	238	1,731	5	454	2,190	—	—	—	—	79·04	—
D. C. Madanaka ...	50	1,950	141	1,707	82	352	2,141	152	23	94	269	79 72	56·50
D. G. Wijesekera ...	2	2,617	199	2,153	33	632	2,818	—	—	—	—	76·40	—
G. B. de S. Guneratne ...	5	2,271	252	2,371	27	133	2,531	6	—	—	6	93·67	100·00
D. S. I Gunesekera ...	8	1,604	203	1,461	59	295	1,815	106	—	13	119	80·49	89·07
C. L. M. A. Marikar .	2	1,792	389	1,723	1	459	2,183	135	1	186	322	78·92	41·92
I. L. M. A. N. Marikar ...	1	1,997	697	2,219	19	457	2,695	136	—	37	173	82 33	78·60
D. C. Seneratne ...	74	1,412	79	1,190	27	348	1,565	2	—	—	2	76·03	100·00
Total ...	151	17,809	2,341	16,278	268	3,755	20,301	537	24	330	891	80 18	60·26
Eastern Province.													
S. Assanar Lebbe ...	14	1,887	38	1,791	36	112	1,939	45	1	—	46	92·36	97·82
I. Veiracutty ...	11	2,025	31	1,926	28	113	2,067	56	1	3	60	93·17	93·33
I. Mugamadu Tamby ...	11	2,069	44	1,956	37	131	2,124	48	2	2	52	92·09	92·30
C. P. Thillamiyagam Pullai	2	1,710	74	1,722	33	31	1,786	15	2	—	17	96·41	88·23
Swaminadan Sinna Tamby..	559	444	247	1,041	62	147	1,250	92	8	22	122	83·28	75·40
Sanmogan Sinna Tamby ...	658	277	85	842	39	139	1,020	20	1	5	26	82·54	76·92
Total ...	1,255	8,412	519	9,278	235	673	10,186	276	15	32	323	91·08	85·44
Northern Province.													
S. Sinnappu ...	46	2,398	24	1,922	36	510	2,468	—	—	—	—	77·87	—
M. Summerfield ...	27	1,761	71	1,498	14	347	1,859	1	—	1	2	80·58	50·00
K. Thamper ..	41	2,415	111	2,232	3	332	2,567	—	—	—	—	86·94	—
M. Vattivaloe ...	64	2,445	44	2,115	8	430	2,553	—	—	—	—	82 84	—
M. Valapillai ...	191	2,185	45	2,175	40	206	2,421	3	—	2	5	89·83	60·00
M. K. S. Abdulkader ...	100	1,596	305	1,601	17	383	2,001	2	—	1	3	80·00	66·66
F. Bastiampullai ...	338	2,055	136	2,158	29	342	2,529	—	—	—	—	85·33	—
V. O. Sapapathy* ...	74	103	5	132	31	19	182	17	1	4	22	72 52	77·27
Total ...	881	14,958	741	13,833	178	2,569	16,580	23	1	8	32	83·43	71·87
On Coffee Estates.													
M. A. Dharmaratne† ...	315	398	229	393	52	497	942	—	—	—	—	41·71	—
F. G. M. Wijesingha† ...	1,306	2,428	8,531	7,140	523	4,602	12,265	—	—	—	—	58·21	—
F. V. Bartus‡ ...	243	172	41	366	12	78	456	74	46	27	147	80·26	50·34
Solomon Cooray§ ...	262	260	259	352	96	333	781	15	17	34	66	45·07	22·72
S. Suppiah‖ ...	118	74	113	151	8	146	305	5	—	3	8	49 50	62· 5
Vanderhowen¶ ...	53	37	1	69	4	18	91	2	7	29	38	75·82	5·26
H. D. A Gunesekera¶ ...	121	81	173	26	4	345	375	—	—	4	4	6·93	—
K. J. Mathew** ...	193	196	53	249	2	191	442	94	24	69	187	56·33	50·26
D. L. de Alwis†† ...	18	509	243	382	57	331	770	186	41	279	506	49 61	36·75
M. Lebbe ...	515	601	406	795	44	683	1,522	136	14	113	263	52·23	51·71 ‡‡
J. W. Chanderasekera ...	905	683	640	1,253	159	816	2,228	27	13	19	59	56·23	45·76 ‡‡
J. P. A. Wanigasekera ..	326	398	159	475	17	391	883	19	9	110	138	53·79	13·76 ‡‡
W. P. Wijesingha ...	256	173	105	393	12	129	534	—	—	2	2	73·59	— ‡‡
D. C. Weerasekera ...	113	103	37	173	20	60	253	9	2	4	15	68·37	60·00 ‡‡
M. Abewickrame ...	82	109	97	204	30	54	288	—	—	—	—	70·83	— ‡‡
Total ...	4,826	6,222	11,087	12,421	1,040	8,674	2,2135	567	173	693	1,433	56·11	39·57
Number vaccinated in District Out-door Dispensaries	208	200	167	368	50	157	575	25	33	33	91	64·00	27·47
Number Vaccinated in Civil Out-door Dispensaries ...	451	3,932	392	3,603	256	916	4,775	114	63	143	320	75·45	35·62
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,668	113,623	20,521	109,224	3,830	33,758	146,812	4,312	859	3,647	8,818	74·39	48·89
In 1882 ...	8,345	106,588	14,069	98,615	4,694	25,693	129,002	6,822	2,616	7,993	17,431	76·44	39·13

* Appointed in November, 1883.
† Appointed in July, 1883.
‡ Appointed in August, 1883.
§ Appointed in October, 1883.
‖ Employed only for two months.
¶ Employed only for one month.
** Appointed in September, 1883.
†† Appointed in May, 1883.
‡‡ Numbers vaccinated by Government Vaccinators on estates.

III.—ARRIVAL of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Craft, with European Passengers, Native Traders, and Immigrant Coolies, in the Port of Colombo, from 1st January to 31st December, 1883.

Months.	Steamers.	Sailing Ships.	Native Craft.	European Passengers.	Traders.					Coolies.					No. of cases of Small-pox sent to Hospital.	No. of cases of Chicken-pox sent to Hospital.	No. of cases of Measles sent to Hospital.	Number Vaccinated.	Number not Vaccinated.	Number with marks of Small-pox.
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.						
January -	70	13	86	140	544	48	56	10	658	366	59	51	17	493	—	—	—	484	288	379
February -	70	16	100	158	937	84	167	26	1214	406	59	53	14	532	—	—	3	878	388	480
March -	82	8	136	141	869	76	118	21	1084	627	84	80	18	809	—	1	—	896	454	543
April -	84	4	121	242	974	96	131	25	1226	344	58	42	20	464	2	—	—	939	296	455
May -	88	3	67	241	743	96	72	20	931	487	82	46	18	633	—	—	—	797	376	391
June -	72	2	83	76	1178	125	157	33	1493	1032	138	138	36	1344	1	—	—	1588	639	610
July -	76	11	112	100	803	84	122	25	1034	632	68	59	13	772	1	—	—	912	490	404
August -	68	6	66	125	729	50	72	19	870	574	97	73	28	772	—	—	—	893	357	392
September-	66	5	107	227	1375	108	197	38	1718	1318	194	201	62	1775	—	—	—	1894	574	1025
October -	84	5	92	189	852	75	92	18	1037	639	89	59	23	810	—	—	3	926	314	607
November -	79	4	100	181	1355	90	167	23	1635	785	107	101	23	1016	—	—	—	1423	374	854
December -	79	5	119	152	631	58	79	17	785	566	54	72	12	704	—	—	—	710	260	519
Total ...	918	82	1189	1972	10990	990	1430	275	13685	7776	1089	975	284	10124	4	1	6	12340	4810	6659

V.—LIST showing the Cost of Medicines, &c., supplied to the several Institutions and Departments in the Island during 1883.

Western Province.	Rs.	cts.
General hospital and Lying-in-Home, Maradana ...	4,793	17
Out-door dispensary, Maradána	1,711	42
Police hospital, Maradána	629	95
Lunatic Asylum, Borella	785	64
Convict hospital, Borella	1,251	12
Jail hospital, Breakwater	168	8
Jail hospital, Slave-Island	169	51
Jail hospital, Hulftsdorp	96	10
Jail hospital, Mahara	430	95
Small-pox hospital, Kanatta	389	98
Port Surgeon's Office, Fort	66	26
Normal School, Colombo	38	69
Medical College, Colombo	99	0
Leper Asylum and out-door dispensary, Hendala ...	713	26
Civil Hospital and out-door dispensary, Pánadure...	889	12
Out-door dispensary, Bandáragama	106	32
Civil hospital, jail and out-door dispensary, Kalutara	526	70
Out-door dispensary, Matugama	226	44
Out-door dispensary, Béruwala	829	71
Civil hospital, jail and out-door dispensary, Kégalla	292	34
Out-door dispensary, Avisáwélla	133	46
Civil hospital, Márawila	186	41
Civil hospital, jail and out-door dispensary, Ratnapura	768	65
Civil hospital and out-door dispensary, Negombo...	900	62
Jail hospital, Negombo	238	65
Out-door dispensary, Minuwangoda	259	12
Rs.	16,700	67
North-Western Province.		
Civil hospital, jail and out-door dispensary, Chilaw	505	33
Civil hospital, jail and out-door dispensary, Puttalam	819	34
Civil hospital & out-door dispensary, Kurunégala ...	2,131	55
Jail hospital, Kurunégala	155	67
Out-door dispensary, Kalpitiya	201	85
Rs.	3,813	74
Southern Province.		
General hospital, Galle	1,293	24
Jail hospital, Galle	254	28
Out-door dispensary and Lock hospital, Galle ...	318	98
Civil hospital, jail & out-door dispensary, Hambantota	407	70
Civil hospital, jail and out-door dispensary, Tangalla	338	26
Civil hospital, jail and out-door dispensary, Mátara	445	77
Out-door dispensary, Weligama	205	8
Out-door dispensary, Balapitimódara ...	195	80
Out-door dispensary, Bentota	347	16
Rs.	3,806	27
Northern Province.		
Jail hospital and out-door dispensary, Jaffna ...	459	88
Civil hospital, jail & out-door dispensary, Mullaittívu	468	16
Civil hospital, jail and out-door dispensary, Vavuniya-Viláṅkulam	409	81
Immigrant hospital, Pésálai	240	67
Immigrant hospital, Puliadyirrakam ...	189	6
Civil hospital, Point Pedro	471	60
Immigrant hospital, jail and out-door dispensary, Mannár	461	80
Rs.	2,700	98

Eastern Province.	Rs.	cts.
Civil hospital, jail & out-door dispensary, Trincomalee	372	2
Civil hospital, jail & out-door dispensary, Batticaloa	1,350	57
Out-door dispensary, Kalmunai	176	80
Rs.	1,899	39
North-Central Province.		
Immigrant hospital, jail and out-door dispensary Mihintale	206	30
Immigrant hospital, jail and out-door dispensary, Anurádhapura	400	9
Rs.	606	39
Central Province.		
Civil hospital and jail, Badulla	705	37
Civil hospital and jail, Mátalé	1,487	41
Civil hospital, jail & out-door dispensary, Nuwara Eliya	573	41
Immigrant hospital, Dambulla	307	24
Civil hospital and out-door dispensary, Gampola ...	1,108	56
Civil hospital, Kandy	1,925	67
Out-door dispensary, Kandy	1,689	30
Jail hospital, Kandy	236	0
Lock hospital, Mahaiyáwa	110	1
Immigrant hospital, Katugastota	177	83
Road coolies, &c., Haldummulla	437	23
Rs.	8,758	3
District Hospitals and Out-door Dispensaries.		
District hospital, Kelébokka	494	59
District hospital, Madulsima	1,367	32
District hospital, Lindula	990	21
District hospital, Haputalé	1,332	52
District hospital, Uda Pussellawa	483	49
District hospital, Dikoya	1,262	16
Out-door dispensary, Balangoda	533	15
Out-door dispensary, Maskeliya	689	69
Out-door dispensary, Dimbula	868	43
Out-door dispensary, Ramboda	884	46
Out-door dispensary, Maturata	812	25
Out-door dispensary, Náwalapitiya	1,036	10
Out-door dispensary, Teldeniya	888	71
Out-door dispensary, Rakwána	608	22
Out-door dispensary, Kadugannáwa	464	52
Out-door dispensary, Deltota	617	49
Out-door dispensary, Badulla	886	11
Out-door dispensary, Mátalé	1,051	68½
Rs.	15,271	10½
Quinine, fever powders, dysentery powders, diarrhœa powders and other medicines issued to the Public Works Department, Government Agents, &c. ...	926	67
Surgical Instruments sold to Medical Officers, &c.	572	28
Grand Total—Rs.	55,055	52½
Petty expenses of the Civil Medical Stores for the year 1883	222	39
Cost of medicines, &c., received from England, exclusive of freight and landing charges ...	38,105	55
Cost of articles purchased from the Colonial Stores	1,312	13

VI.—RETURN of all Diseases treated in the

DISEASES.	Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.		General Hospital, Colombo.		De Soysa Lying-in Hospital, Colombo.		Leper Asylum, Hendala.		Civil Hospital, Panadure.		Civil Hospital, Kalutara.		Civil Hospital, Kegalla.		Civil Hospital, Ratnapura.		Civil Hospital, Negombo.		Civil Hospital, Kurunegala.		Civil Hospital, Puttalam.		Civil Hospital, Chilaw.		Civil Hospital, Matawila.		Civil Hospital, Galle.		Civil Hospital, Matara.		Civil Hospital, Hambantota.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.																																
Sub-Division A.																																
Enteric Fever			7	3					1																				2	1		
Simple continued fever			107	9					1		4		1		5	1											13		1			
Febricula			10						1																							
Ague			149	1					7		10		31		39		7		69		61	1	3		10		33		6		114	
Remittent Fever			6	1															71	15	1				2		4	1	1		3	
Choleraic Diarrhœa			4	1																												
Erysipelas			2								2		1		1				2								6		1			
Small-pox													1						1													
Chicken-pox									2				1						1													
Measles			8																													
Mumps			17												1												2					
Phagedæna			2	1																												
Sloughing phagedæna																																
Hooping-cough																																
Puerperal Fever																																
Pyæmia															1																	
Puerperal ephemera			3																													
Total			315	16					12		16		35		47	1	7		144	15	62	1	3		12		58	1	11	1	117	
Sub-Division B.																																
Acute Rheumatism									1				2		1				3						1		3		2			
Chronic do.			163						4		20		3		16		8		25		19		1		4		25		6		4	
Muscular do.													2																		1	
Gonorrhœal do.			6										1		3		1		1		1						5		7			
Lumbago			8																								1				1	
Primary Syphilis			270						2		12		26		28		7		31		1				4		52		2		6	
Secondary do.			87						5		8		5		10		7		16		6		1		11		26		4		1	
Hereditary do.															5												2					
Congenital do.			1																													
Cancer			30	3					1		2		1		4	1	4		1		1				1		11	1	3	1		
Tumor															4		1		4								17		4			
Lupus															1																	
Chronic Lupus			3																													
Leprosy			2	1			170	15	1																		10					
Scrofula			17						1	1	2		1				1		4						1		5					
Tabes mesenterica			13	6																							1	1				
Diabetes			12	3							1				4		1		5		1	1					1		2			
Scurvy			1																													
Anæmia			179	25					37	2	54		18		21	2	51	8	89	7	27	1			8		106	3	38	8	8	
General Dropsy			47	15					45	12	32	8	15	3	10	5	3				8	4	3	1	4	1	23	8			2	
Phthisis Pulmonalis			149	43					2	1	4	2	7	1	12	7	5	4	15	7	12	7	2		3	1	27	4	6	2	1	
Chronic osteo-arthritis																									1							
Osteo-arthritis															1																	
Morbus coxæ																											1					
Osteo-sarcoma			1																													
Purpura Hæmorrhagic			1	1																												
Tubercular meningitis																																
Total			990	97			170	15	99	16	135	10	81	4	126	15	89	12	194	14	76	13	7	1	38	2	316	17	74	11	24	
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.																																
1.—*Nervous System.*																																
Encephalitis			1																													
Meningitis																			2	2												
Paralysis			19	1			3	1	2		4				8	1	1		1		1				1		11	2			2	
Facial Paralysis																																
Hemiplegia			18	1									1	1					1										2			
Paraplegia			14	1																												
Locomotor Ataxy			1								1		1		2												1		1			
Tetanus			24	13							2	1			1				4	2							2	1	1			
Epilepsy			5	1							1		2						1													
Convulsions			1	1																											1	
Chorea			3												1				1						1							
Hysteria			2														1												1			
Neuralgia			4										1						1		1						1					
Mania	206	11													1																	
Suspected insanity	8																															
Melancholia	58	8	1														1															
Dementia	67	3	2	2															1													
Apoplexy			6	2											1	1	1	1											1	1		
Sciatica			7												1																	
Under observation	6																															

Government Civil and District Hospitals during the year 1883.

Civil Hospital, Tangalla.		Civil Hospital, Trincomalee.		Civil Hospital, Batticaloa.		Civil Hospital, Mullaitivu.		Civil Hospital, Vavuniya-Vilankulam.		Civil Hospital, Point Pedro.		Civil Hospital, Kandy.		Civil Hospital, Gampola.		Civil Hospital, Badulla.		Civil Hospital, Matale.		Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya.		District Hospital, Haputale.		District Hospital, Dikoya.		District Hospital, Lindula.		District Hospital, Uda Pussellawa.		District Hospital, Kelleboka.		District Hospital, Medulsima.		District Hospital, Katugastota.		Total.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
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...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	3	3	...	43	7	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	208	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
4	...	47		62	...	37	...	7	1	102	1	184	...	20	...	215	...	42	...	41	...	17	1	1	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1328	5
4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	27	13	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	135	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
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9	...	47	...	72	...	42	1	15	4	107	1	235	7	46	3	244	14	53	1	50	...	22	1	11	...	7	...	6	...	1	...	4	1	2	...	1812	68
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	57	1
4	...	4	...	10	...	9	...	13	...	14	...	100	...	17	...	17	...	12	...	6	...	4	...	15	1	6	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	537	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
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3	...	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	143	...	38	1	42	...	12	...	19		26	...	15	1	26	...	10	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	807	1
1	...	2	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	66	...	15	...	7		32	...	30	1	5	...	18	...	20	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	414	1
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	4		...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	46	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7		...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	9
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	4		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18	...	9	...	6	...	11	1	9	...	19	...	90	...	62	12	1	...	102	13	8	...	2	...	...	...	24	1	5	...	7	...	4	...	2	...	1015	88
...	...	12	...	6	1	13	1	12	1	4	...	184	62	33	15	60	22	34	18	1	1	22	11	31	16	19	13	3	1	12	3	9	4	...	...	647	226
2	...	1	...	2	...	...		1	...	5	1	22	6	13	5	1	...	5	...	3	2	6	2	2	1	9	3	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	321	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
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29	...	33	...	58	1	33	2	40	2	65	1	625	69	193	36	151	23	207	31	79	5	72	15	84	18	115	17	32	1	43	4	23	5	3	1	4304	45[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
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...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	6	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	3	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	84	9
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1
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...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	218	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
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...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
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VI.—RETURN of all

DISEASES.	Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.		General Hospital, Colombo.		De Soysa Lying-in Hospital, Colombo.		Leper Asylum, Hendala.		Civil Hospital, Pánadurá.		Civil Hospital, Kalutara.		Civil Hospital, Kégalla.		Civil Hospital, Ratnapura.		Civil Hospital, Negombo.		Civil Hospital, Kurunégala.		Civil Hospital, Puttalam.		Civil Hospital, Chilaw.		Civil Hospital, Máráwila.		Civil Hospital, Galle.		Civil Hospital, Mátara.		Civil Hospital, Hambantota.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Death-.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases-	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.—*contd.*																																
1.—*Nervous System.*—*contd.*																																
Brow Ague ..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Convulsions ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurodynia ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy (spinal) ...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epileptic vertigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Embolism of cerebral arteries ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypochondriasis .	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibrous Tumour of Brain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	340	22	130	24	...	...	3	1	3	...	8	1	5	1	15	2	5	2	12	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	17	3	6	1	3	...
2.—*Diseases of the Eye.*																																
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of the eye ..	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	1	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	..	1	...
3.—*Diseases of the Ear.*																																
Inflam. Memb. Tym., and other diseases of the ear	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4.—*Diseases of the Nose*																																
Epistaxis and other diseases of the nose ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
5.—*Circulatory System.*																																
Valve disease of heart...	...	...	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of heart ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Aneurism saccular ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibrinous concretions in the cavities of the heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varicose veins ..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pericarditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dilatation of the heart...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	1	...	...
Phlegmasia dolens ...	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlebitis ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Traumatic Aneurism ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of veins ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nævus vascularis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angina pectoris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	35	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	4	3	...	..	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
6.—*Absorbent System.*																																
Inflammation of glands...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suppuration of do. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lymphatic fistula ...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	5	...		.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
7.—*Ductless Glands.*																																
Goitre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	...
8.—*Respiratory System.*																																
Bronchitis ...	...	...	89	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	6	1	7	...	8	1	12	...	6	...	...	...	2	..	26	5	3	...	11	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	37	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	4	2	...	4	2	32	11	10	4	1	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	7	2
Pleurisy ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	2	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Œdema of the lung ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asthma	...	...	44	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic pneumonic phthisis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumothorax ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Empyema ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gangrene of the lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Emphysema of the lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of the lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of the lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coryza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of the epiglottis ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	183	23	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	11	5	17	2	15	3	63	13	23	5	1	...	8	3	31	5	4	...	20	3

Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

Civil Hospital, Tangalla.		Civil Hospital, Trincomalee.		Civil Hospital, Batticaloa.		Civil Hospital, Mullaitivu.		Civil Hospital, Vavuniya-Vilánkulam.		Civil Hospital, Point Pedro.		Civil Hospital, Kandy.		Civil Hospital, Gampola.		Civil Hospital, Badulla.		Civil Hospital, Matalé.		Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya.		District Hospital, Hapuralé.		District Hospital, Dikoya.		District Hospital, Lindula.		District Hospital, Uda Pussellawa.		District Hospital, Kelléboka.		District Hospital, Maduleima.		District Hospital, Kalugamtota.		TOTAL.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
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1	...	...	...	10	1	1	...	5	1	3	...	28	3	8	2	8	3	7	1	11	3	12	2	4	1	9	1	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	664	80
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	30	...	8	3	11	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	143	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
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...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	79	2	7	...	18	1	9	3	9	3	1	...	5	1	10	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	351	24
2	...	6	2	3	1	7	...	3	1	...	...	40	16	25	8	4	2	19	4	6	4	7	2	16	8	32	14	6	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	287	103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	34	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	1
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2	...	11	2	8	1	7	...	10	2	14	...	130	20	40	9	25	3	31	8	17	7	9	2	23	9	48	15	18	3	7	1	3	...	1	..	792	144

VI.—RETURN of all

DISEASES.	Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.		General Hospital, Colombo.		De Soyza Lying-in Hospital, Colombo.		Leper Asylum, Hendala.		Civil Hospital, Pánadure.		Civil Hospital, Kalutara.		Civil Hospital, Kégalla.		Civil Hospital, Ratnapura.		Civil Hospital, Negombo.		Civil Hospital, Kurunégala.		Civil Hospital, Puttalam.		Civil Hospital, Chilaw.		Civil Hospital, Máráwila.		Civil Hospital, Galle.		Civil Hospital, Mátara.		Civil Hospital, Hambantota.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case.	Death.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
9.—*Digestive System.*																																
Harelip			1																													
Stomatitis			7	1																							3					
Gangrenous stomatitis			1																													
Sore throat			3																													
Mercurial inflammation of the gums																											3					
Tonsillitis			4																1	1							1				2	
Pharyngitis																																
Gastritis																													1			
Hernia			15	1															1	1							3					
Dyspepsia			23						3		5		1		12				2		1						3		1			
Enteritis																																
Dysentery			244	87					14	4	14	7	6	2	38	10	10	4	15	3	19	3	3	1	3	3	18	8	13	5	17	
Obstruction of the Intestines			2																													
Diarrhœa			238	83					10	4	10	2	20	8	10	2	12	6	69	32	20	9	1		8	2	16	2	6	2	6	
Colic			21						4		2				3		2		3						2		3		1		2	
Constipation			6												1										1		5		2			
Fistula in ano			4												2												5					
Hæmorrhoids			8						3				1		3		2		2		2				1							
Prolapsus Ani											1																					
Prolapsus of the Rectum			2																								2		1	1		
Condyloma of the Anus			1																													
Hepatitis			15								2		2				2		11						1		1				1	
Abscess of the Liver			4	4																												
Cirrhosis do.			9	5					1		1	1	1				1	1							1							
Jaundice			7																		2											
Hypertrophy of Spleen																									4							
Splenitis			20	2					2				2		3		1		10		2										3	
Congestion of the Spleen													1								1											
Peritonitis			4	2													1	1	2	1												
Ascites			3	1							2				6	2			2		1	1			2				2	1	1	1
Ulcerative Stomatitis																																
Gastrodynia																																
Salivation																					1											
Ascaris Lumbricoides			39	3											2										1		4	1				
Tænia Solium			1																													
Congestion of the Liver			33										2		2				1						1							
Gum-boil			4																													
Ulcerated Throat															3																	
Thread Worm																											3					
Epulis																											1					
Ulceration of the Rectum			1	1																												
Lardaceous Liver																																
Ileus									1	1																						
Necrosis of the Alveoli															1																	
Intussusception of Intestines																																
Typhlitis			1																													
Chronic Ulcer of Stomach																																
Perforation of the Palate																																
Fissure of the Anus																			2													
Total			721	190					38	9	37	10	36	10	86	14	31	12	121	38	49	13	4	1	25	5	71	11	28	9	32	1
10.—*Urinary System.*																																
Bright's disease			11	5							1						1		8						2	1					1	
Hæmaturia (Vesical)																					1											
Cystitis													1		4		1		7		1				1				1		1	
Calculus of Bladder			2																													
Irritability of Bladder																																
Retention of Urine			3								1																2					
Gonorrhœa			268						4		4		4		8		5		3						1		37		15		1	
Phimosis and Paraphimosis			21						1				1		18		3		1				3				7		2			
Bubo (Gonorrhœal)			32						1		2				3				3		1						9		1		1	
Epididymitis (Gonorrhœal)			5																										1			
Gonorrhœal Condyloma																											1					
Gleet															1																	
Extravasation of Urine			1								1																					
Stricture of Urethra			38	1							2		1		2		3		6		2		1		3		8		1		1	
Urinary Fistula			12										2		2				1						2		1				1	
Incontinence of Urine													1						1								2	1	2			
Balanitis			1																								1		2			

Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

Civil Hospital, Tangalle.		Civil Hospital, Trincomalee.		Civil Hospital, Batticaloa.		Civil Hospital, Mullaitivu.		Civil Hospital, Vavuniya-Vilankulam.		Civil Hospital, Point Pedro.		Civil Hospital, Kandy.		Civil Hospital, Gampola.		Civil Hospital, Badulla.		Civil Hospital, Mátalé.		Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya.		District Hospital, Hapuralé.		District Hospital, Dikoya.		District Hospital, Lindula.		District Hospital, Uda Pussellawa.		District Hospital, Kelébokka.		District Hospital, Maduleima.		District Hospital, Katugastota.		TOTAL.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
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1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	3	1	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	83	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4	...	12	...	15	1	16	3	7	2	11	...	113	26	31	4	93	31	16	5	15	5	16	11	45	24	23	10	10	6	10	3	14	11	2	1	867	280
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	6
...	...	9	5	20	5	9	1	...	...	4	1	159	59	74	39	68	44	39	23	12	4	25	15	44	17	32	17	17	8	4	..	18	9	3	1	964	400
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	4	...
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6	1	27	5	51	6	39	4	15	4	41	2	321	87	123	49	180	76	71	31	34	11	49	28	106	43	74	34	34	16	18	5	35	20	6	3	2509	748
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	29	8
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	4	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	3	...
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2	...	...	...	2	...	5	.	3	...	2	...	34	..	5	..	12	...	11	...	13	...	8	...	11	...	17	...	5	...	...	..	3	..	1	...	484	..
1	..	1	.	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	5	...	4	...	3	...	6	...	2	..	17	...	17	...	6	...	1	..	1	..	...	...	138	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	..	6	...	...	...	...	. .	2	..	...	.	91	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	12	...
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...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	12	..	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	..	...	2	..	...	...	1	..	97	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	36	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	10	1
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VI.—RETURN of all

DISEASES.	Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.		General Hospital, Colombo.		De Soysa Lying-in Hospital, Colombo.		Leper Asylum, Hendala.		Civil Hospital, Panadurá.		Civil Hospital, Kalutara.		Civil Hospital, Kégalla.		Civil Hospital, Ratnapura.		Civil Hospital, Negombo.		Civil Hospital, Kurunégala.		Civil Hospital, Puttalam.		Civil Hospital, Chilaw.		Civil Hospital, Mártwila.		Civil Hospital, Galle.		Civil Hospital, Mátara.		Civil Hospital, Hambantota.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Foreign body in Bladder	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calculus in the Ureter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chylous Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlarged Prostrate	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute inflammation of the Prostrate Gland	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diuresis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	398	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	10	...	38	...	13	...	30	...	5	...	2	...	9	1	68	1	25	...	6	...
11.—*Generative System.*																																
Sloughing of Scrotum	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocele	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmatocele	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orchitis	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diseases of Women	...	...	56	1	83	4	...	...	7	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	4	...	...	...
Gangrene of the Penis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elephantiasis Scrotum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cyst of Breast (Male Mamilla)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impotence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Œdema of Scrotum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	112	1	83	4	...	...	7	...	10	1	4	...	1	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	23	1	4	...	1	...
12.—*Organs of Locomotion.*																																
Ostitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caries	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Necrosis	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	2	...
Synovitis	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
Ankylosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy of Joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Gangrene of Skin and Muscles	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Contraction of Tendons, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Periostitis	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lumbar Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deformity from Ankylosis of Joint	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abscess of Joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enchondroma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degeneration of cartilege, and of the articular surfaces of bones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlarged Bursa Patellæ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	37	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	9	...	4	1	8	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	17	1	5	1	2	...
13.—*Cellular Tissue.*																																
Abscess	...	...	140	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	10	...	8	...	8	...	20	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	45	...	4	...	9	...
Inflammation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea-worm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	140	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	10	...	8	...	11	...	21	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	45	...	4	...	9	...
14.—*Cutaneous System.*																																
Erythema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Lichen	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pityriasis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Psoriasis	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	2	...	1	...
Herpes	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herpes Zoster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Ecthyma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer	...	...	376	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	35	1	52	...	49	...	61	1	96	...	57	1	3	...	38	1	142	1	105	...	36	...
Boil	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Carbuncle	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Onychia	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Diseases, &c.—*continued.*

Civil Hospital, Tangalla.		Civil Hospital, Trincomalee.		Civil Hospital, Batticaloa.		Civil Hospital, Mullaitivu.		Civil Hospital, Vavuniya-Vilâpulam.		Civil Hospital, Point Pedro.		Civil Hospital, Kandy.		Civil Hospital, Gampola.		Civil Hospital, Badulla.		Civil Hospital, Mâtalé.		Civil Hospital, Nuwara Eliya.		District Hospital, Haputalé.		District Hospital, Dikoya.		District Hospital, Lindula.		District Hospital, Uda Pussellâwa.		District Hospital, Kellêpolla.		District Hospital, Maduleima.		District Hospital, Katugastota.		TOTAL.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
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4	...	5	...	6	..	8	...	5	...	5	...	89	1	20	...	21	...	19	..	25	2	13	1	36	...	54	1	12	...	3	...	6	...	2	...	954	13
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
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1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	33	...	5	...	7	3	6	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	..	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	255	14
...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	3	...
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3	...	1	...	2	...	..	...	1	...	3	...	41	...	8	...	13	3	10	1	8	1	1	...	1	..	9	...	.	..	1	1	1	...	1	1	369	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	..	36	...
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...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	34	...	2	...	3	...	4	1	1	.	3	..	4	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	153	8
1	...	8	..	8	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	47	1	7	...	6	...	21	..	13	...	4	...	12	..	16	...	8	...	2	...	4	..	...	...	430	3
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	. .	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	...
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1	...	8	...	8	...	2	...	...	.	11	...	48	...	8	...	6	...	21	...	13	...	4	...	12	...	16	...	8	...	2	...	4	..	...	..	436	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	...
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...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21	...	37	1	61	...	40	...	64	2	28	...	240	...	46	3	93	2	62	2	20	...	18	...	17	1	16	1	7	...	5	...	10	...	1	...	1849	30
...	...	...	..	...	. .	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
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...	..	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17	...

VI.—RETURN of all

DISEASES.	Lunatic Asylum, Colombo.		General Hospital, Colombo.		De Soyza Lying-in Hospital, Colombo.		Leper Asylum, Hendala.		Civil Hospital, Pánadurá.		Civil Hospital, Kalutara.		Civil Hospital, Kégalla.		Civil Hospital, Ratnapura.		Civil Hospital, Negombo.		Civil Hospital, Kurunégala.		Civil Hospital, Puttalam.		Civil Hospital, Chilaw.		Civil Hospital, Máráwila.		Civil Hospital, Galle.		Civil Hospital, Mátara.		Civil Hospital, Hambantota.	
14.—*Cutaneous System—contd.*	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Gangrene of Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Elephantiasis Arabum	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Parangi	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	...	6	...	132	...	13	...	2	...	9	1	30	...	29	...	...	...
Warts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cicatrix resulting from Burn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Itch	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	3	...	3	...
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Nettle-rash	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumor	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile Gangrene	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitlow	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Xeroderma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatty Tumor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	497	15	...	...	...	...	19	...	41	1	63	...	78	...	74	2	238	...	89	1	6	...	60	3	221	1	141	...	40	...
III.—CONDITIONS.																																
Old age	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
General debility	...	...	139	29	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	14	3	18	1	36	3	33	7	9	...	...	...	9	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
Still-born	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	140	30	...	...	1	1	4	...	2	1	14	3	18	1	36	3	33	7	9	...	...	...	9	1	3	...	4	...	...	...
IV.—POISONS.																																
Snake-bite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delirium Tremens	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Vegetable	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Arsenic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Opium	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Mushroom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Stramonium	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcohol	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
V.—INJURIES.																																
Burns and Scalds	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	1	1	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Multiple injury	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Privation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Contusion	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	9	...	1	...	7	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	26	...	12	...	4	...
Concussion of Brain	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...
Wounds	...	...	289	6	...	...	...	...	29	2	36	1	36	1	19	3	28	2	73	3	10	...	4	...	10	1	146	4	42	1	3	...
Wounds from Gunshot	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
Injury of Spinal Cord without known fracture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Sprain	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...
Dislocation	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Fracture	...	...	115	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	12	...	10	...	3	...	4	1	16	3	1	...	1	1	3	1	33	2	2	...	...	...
Concussion of Spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of Urethra without fracture of pelvis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia from Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body in Pharynx	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of Viscera with contusion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Asphyxia from Hanging	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign body in nose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	560	19	...	...	...	...	40	5	55	1	53	3	36	4	42	3	119	10	13	1	5	1	15	2	225	12	65	2	7	...
VI.—SURGICAL OPERATIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—HUMAN PARASITES																																
Filaria Sanguinis Hominis	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Only cases admitted for operations are shown here; but there were, in

[illegible]

[illegible]

Civil Hospital, [illegible]		Civil Hospital, [illegible]		Civil Hospital, Rathkilla		Civil Hospital, Rathkilla		Civil Hospital, Tarragh [illegible]		Civil Hospital, Pine Forks		Civil Hospital, Kilty		Civil Hospital, Gerard		Civil Hospital, Bulkley		Civil Hospital, [illegible]		[illegible]		District Hospital, Hazelton		[illegible]		Bulkley Hospital, Lakelse		Bulkley Hospital, Old Fort		Dunlop Hospital, Kispiox		District Hospital, Rathkilla		Bulkley Hospital, Kispiox		Totals	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	[illegible]	[illegible]
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7	...	12	...	2	...	217	2	116	1	1	...	38	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
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...	...	6	...	1	...	24	...	11	...	10	...	49	...	1	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...
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28	..	62	2	71	1	283	2	198	3	40	...	357	1	59	3	108	2	77	2	24	...	20	...	21	1	23	1	9	...	6	...	10	...	2	...	2066	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
...	..	3	2	7	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	243	33	29	6	8	1	71	20	18	6	2	...	11	3	17	4	12	3	...	...	1	...	7	2	707	127
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	7	...
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1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	14	2	3	1	3	...	2	..	8	2	5	3	3	3	11	4	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	95	29
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...	..	...	..	1	...	1	..	..	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	15
32	..	14	1	14	..	2	..	1	...	30	...	75	...	32	1	28	...	44	2	12	..	18	...	21	..	19	...	7	...	5	...	5	...	..	...	1054	39
2	..	1	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	2	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	2
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3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	10	1	13	2	14	2	10	2	6	1	9	3	5	...	14	2	12	1	2	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	315	29
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44	..	26	1	26	1	6	1	2	..	66	1	149	7	60	7	56	2	71	4	39	8	32	3	46	6	45	6	18	...	8	.	13	...	1	...	1329	107
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[illegible] performed on cases additional to those [illegible].

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VII.

FEVERS.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent.
Enteric	16	4	25·00
Simple continued	208	22	10·57
Febricula	11	—	—
Ague	1,328	5	·37
Remittent	135	32	23·70
Total	1,698	63	3·71

SYPHILIS.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent.
1. Primary:			
Hard chancre	187	—	—
Soft do.	583	—	—
Phagedæna	20	—	—
Sloughing sore	16	1	6·25
Suppurating bubo	1	—	—
2. Secondary	414	1	·24
3. Hereditary	12	—	—
4. Congenital	5	—	—
Total	1,238	2	·16

CANCER.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent.
Scirrhus	19	6	31·57
Epithelial	52	4	7 69
Melanotic	1	—	—
Osteoid	1	—	—
Total	73	10	13·69

TUMORS (NON MALIGNANT).

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent.
Cystic	13	—	—
Fibrous	7	—	—
Fibro-cystic	2	—	—
Osteo-sarcoma	2	—	—
Fibro-cellular	2	—	—
Fibro-plastic	1	—	—
Fatty	6	—	—
Osseous	3	—	—
Cartilaginous	2	—	—
Glandular	1	—	—
Vascular	2	—	—
Scirrhus	1	—	—
Simple sanguineous	1	—	—
Sebaceous	3	—	—
Total	46	—	—

TETANUS.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent.
Idiopathic	13	6	46·15
Traumatic	36	21	58·33
Total	49	27	55·10

HERNIA.

	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent.
Reducible	8	—	—
Inguinal	3	—	—
Oblique inguinal	2	—	—
Oblique strangulated inguinal	2	—	—
Direct reducible inguinal	1	—	—
Oblique irreducible inguinal	1	—	—
Obstructed inguinal	1	—	—
Strangulated inguinal	1	1	100·00
Strangulated	7	1	14·28
Total	26	2	7·69

VIII.—DISEASES of Women and Cases of Parturition.

	Cases treated.	Number of deaths.
Ulcer os uteri	6	—
Prolapsus of the uterus	17	1
Retroversion of the uterus	2	—
Ovarian dropsy	4	—
Inflammation of ovary	2	—
Leucorrhœa	22	—
Inflammation of cervix uteri	1	—
Ulcer of cervix uteri	1	—
Vesico-vaginal fistula	5	—
Inflammation of labia	4	—
Abscess of vulva	1	—
Amenorrhœa	9	—
Dysmenorrhœa	1	—
Menorrhagia	8	—
Metritis	4	1
Rupture of perineum	3	—
Retention of placenta	3	—
Convulsions	1	1
Puerperal mania	1	—
Abscess of breast	2	—
Total	97	3
Obstetric:		
Parturition	137	10
Abortion	5	0
Premature labour	10	1
Spurious pains	1	0
Pregnancy	5	0
Grand Total	255	14

IX.—FRACTURES.

1.—*Simple*	Treated.	Died.
Skull without depression	1	—
Left parietal bone	1	—
Upper jaw	1	—
Lower jaw	4	—
Ribs	29	2
Spine, with injury to cord	9	5
Clavicle	23	—
Scapula	1	—
Humerus	24	—
Radius alone	29	—
Ulna alone	14	—
Radius and Ulna	8	—
Metacarpal bone	1	1
Phalanges	2	—
Femur	32	1
Patella	1	—
Tibia alone	10	—
Fibula alone	5	—
Tibia and Fibula	9	—
Thigh	2	—
Metatarsus	2	—
Toes	1	—
Total	209	9
2.—*Compound.*		
Skull without depression	8	—
Skull with depression	8	3
Lower jaw	2	—
Ribs	4	—
Clavicle	2	—
Humerus	3	—
Radius alone	4	—
Ulna alone	6	—
Radius and Ulna	12	1
Fingers	5	—
Phalanges	2	—
Lower third of right arm	1	1

IX.—*continued.*

	Treated.	Died.
Femur	6	3
Patella	1	—
Tibia alone	11	4
Tibia and Fibula	12	1
Thigh	2	1
Metatarsus	1	—
Bones of foot	1	—
Toes	4	—
Total	95	14
3.—*Simple comminuted.*		
Ribs	1	—
Bones of hand	1	—
Elbow-joint	1	1
Humerus	1	—
Total	4	1
4.—*Compound comminuted.*		
Skull with depression	1	1
Bones of hand	1	—
Tibia and Fibula	3	3
Total	5	4
5.—*Multiple Fractures.*	2	1
Grand Total	315	29

	Treated.	Died.
Wounds:		
Contused	381	—
Lacerated	267	10
Incised	325	7
Punctured	105	10
Penetrating	6	1
Gun-shot	45	3
Total	1,129	31
Dislocations.		
Simple Dislocations:		
Lower jaw	1	—
Clavicle	1	—
Shoulder-joint	6	—
Humerus at shoulder-joint, subglenoid	1	—
Elbow	4	—
Metacarpal phalangeal articulation	1	—
Finger-joint	1	—
Wrist	2	—
Ulna	1	—
Ribs	1	—
Hip	4	—
Total	23	—

X.—SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

	For Disease.		For Accident.		Percentage of Deaths to Cases.	
Amputations.	Number.	Deaths.	Number.	Deaths.	Disease.	Accident.
Upper Extremities:						
Arm	1	1	2	—	100·00	—
Fore-arm	1	1	5	—	100·00	—
Fingers	—	—	11	—	—	—
Lower Extremities:						
Thigh at lower third	—	—	2	—	—	—
Leg	5	2	7	1	40·00	14·28
Ankle-joint	—	—	1	—	—	—
Medio-tarsus	—	—	2	—	—	—
Toes	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total	7	4	32	1	57·14	3·12
Other Operations.						
Operation for cataract	6	—	—	—	—	—
Iridectomy for artificial pupil	2	—	—	—	—	—
Linear extraction of cataract with Iridectomy	1	—	—	—	—	—
Excision of eye-ball for malignant disease	1	—	—	—	—	—
Operation for pterygium	1	—	—	—	—	—
Reparative operation for rupture of lobe of ear	1	—	—	—	—	—
Removal of polypus	1	—	—	—	—	—
Excision of tumor	12	—	—	—	—	—
Pavacentesis of fluid tumor	1	—	—	—	—	—
Plastic operation for harelip	1	—	—	—	—	—
Excision of prepuce	107	—	—	—	—	—
Excision of breast	1	—	—	—	—	—
Excision of elephantiasis scrotum	2	—	—	—	—	—
Excision of cancer	2	1	—	—	50·00	—
Excision of pile	2	—	—	—	—	—
Excision of cyst of labium pudendi	1	—	—	—	—	—
Excision of epulis	1	—	—	—	—	—
Excision of nævus	1	—	—	—	—	—
Radical cure for hydrocele	2	—	—	—	—	—
Amputation of penis	10	—	—	—	—	—
Removal of tumor with sac	2	—	—	—	—	—
Division of cicatrical band	2	—	—	—	—	—
Perineal section	1	1	—	—	100·00	—
Wood's operation for hernia	4	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-cutaneous division of tendons of both lower extremities	1	—	—	—	—	—
Removal of cancer	5	—	—	—	—	—
Reparative operation for phimosis	3	—	—	—	—	—
Incision for fistula in ano	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ligature of artery	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paracentesis of hydrocele of tunica vaginalis	2	—	—	—	—	—

II.—*continued.*

	For Disease.		For Accident.		Percentage of Deaths to Cases.	
	Number.	Deaths.	Number.	Deaths.	Disease.	Accident
Paracentesis of hydrocele with injection of iodine ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
Incision for hydrocele of tunica vaginalis and stitching sac to skin ...	5	—	—	—	—	—
Paracentesis abdomina ...	4	2	—	—	50 00	—
Removal of tumor ...	19	—	—	—	—	—
Opening of abscess ...	4	—	6	—	—	—
Tapping of hydrocele ...	25	—	—	—	—	—
Reduction of paraphimosis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Reduction of protruded intestine ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tenotomy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Extraction of foreign body from foot	—	—	1	—	—	—
Prepuce slit up ...	5	—	—	—	—	—
Removal of elephantiasis penis by dissection ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
For relief of strangulated hernia with opening of sac ...	1	1	—	—	100·00	—
Paracentesis thoracis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Operation for hæmatocele ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Trephining after fracture of skull with symptom of compression ...	—	—	1	1	—	100·00
Division of sphincter ani ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Reparative operation for vesico-vaginal fistula ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Operation for strangulated hernia...	1	1	—	—	100·00	—
Opening of lumbar abscess ...	2	1	—	—	50·00	—
Tapping of abdomen ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tapping for ovarian dropsy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Extraction of foreign body from bladder ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestrotomy ...	3	1	—	—	33·33	—
Artificial anus for strangulated hernia	1	1	2	—	100·00	—
Herniotomy ...	5	2	—	—	—	—
Incision for hæmatocele ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
Tracheotomy for spasmodic croup...	1	1	—	—	100·00	—
Digital compression for popliteal aneurism ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Do. for brachial ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Trephining for compound fracture of skull ...	—	—	1	1	—	100 00
Tapping of gluteal abscess ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Do. and treatment by injection of nævus ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ligature of piles ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tapping sub-maxillary cyst ...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Division of fistula ...	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	284	12	13	2	4·22	15·38
Grand Total ...	291	16	45	3	5·49	6·66

XI.—RETURN separating the Cases treated in Hospitals into Mixed Races and Malabars.—1883.

Name of Hospital.	Average daily number of Sick.		Remained 31st December, 1882.		Admitted into Hospital during the year.		Total number of Cases treated.		Died.		Discharged.		Remaining under treatment on the 31st Dec., 1883.		Percentage of Deaths to Total No. of cases treated	Percentage of Deaths to cases treated amongst		Principal Causes of Death.						
	Mixed races	Malabars	Mixed races.	Malabars.	Mixed races.	Malabars.	Mixed races.	Malabars	Mixed races.	Malabars.	Mixed races.	Malabars	Mixed races	Malabars		Mixed races.	Malabars	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Anasarca or General Dropsy.	General Debility.	Fevers.	Other Diseases.
Civil Hospital, Colombo ..	113·37	54·84	98	35	2815	1393	2913	1428	263	169	2552	1189	98	70	9·95	9·03	11·83	—	83	87	15	29	14	204
De Seysa Lying-in Hospital.	3·80	·03	6	—	75	2	81	2	4	—	76	2	1	—	4·81	4·93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Civil Hospital—																								
Pâradurú ..	7·83	2·33	4	1	193	53	197	54	25	6	168	47	4	1	12·35	12·69	11·11	—	4	4	12	—	—	11
Do. Kalutara ..	8·29	3·92	8	3	236	81	244	84	16	9	223	73	5	2	7·62	6·55	10·71	—	2	7	8	1	—	7
Do. Kégalla ..	7·63	2·70	9	—	235	83	244	83	17	9	222	66	5	8	7·95	6·96	10·84	—	8	2	3	3	—	10
Do. Ratnapura ...	21·62	6·82	25	4	370	94	395	98	26	13	349	71	20	14	7·91	6·58	13·26	—	2	10	5	1	1	20
Do. Negombo ..	11·93	8·31	9	4	192	136	201	140	19	22	181	110	1	8	12·02	9·45	15·71	—	6	4	—	3	—	28
Do. Kurunégala ..	36·17	14·82	45	22	700	247	745	269	58	46	653	210	34	13	10·25	7·78	17·10	—	32	3	—	7	15	47
Do. Puttalam ..	7·67	8·64	18	12	147	170	165	182	12	24	142	148	11	10	10·37	7·27	13·18	—	9	3	4	—	1	19
Do. Chilaw ..	1·02	·63	3	4	14	10	17	14	3	1	14	13	—	—	12·90	17·64	7·14	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Do. Máráwila ...	6·61	4·01	3	1	117	66	120	67	8	9	110	58	2	—	9·09	6·66	13·43	—	2	3	1	1	—	10
Do. Galle ...	42·63	6·36	49	3	937	120	986	123	44	9	902	104	40	10	4·77	4·46	7·31	—	2	8	8	—	1	34
Do. Mátara ..	20·38	3·58	21	1	304	49	325	50	25	1	279	46	21	3	6·93	7·69	2·00	—	2	5	—	—	1	18
Do. Hambantota ...	4·78	4·26	2	3	134	123	136	126	2	2	129	118	5	6	1·52	1·47	1·58	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Do. Tangalla ...	4·74	1·40	2	1	98	26	100	27	1	—	95	25	4	2	·78	1·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do. Trincomalee ...	7·25	3·31	8	4	149	57	157	61	10	2	140	58	7	1	5·50	6·36	3·27	—	5	—	—	2	—	5
Do. Batticaloa ...	16·64	3·01	14	—	287	24	301	24	7	4	282	15	12	5	3·38	2·32	16·66	—	5	1	1	—	—	4
Do. Mullaittivu ...	37·07	2·53	48	2	341	30	389	32	6	4	346	26	37	2	2·37	1·54	12·50	—	1	3	1	—	1	4
Do. V.-Vilánkulam ...	18·00	6·61	26	2	227	72	253	74	6	10	233	60	14	4	4·89	2·37	13·51	—	—	2	1	—	4	9
Do. Point Pedro ..	11·87	·16	14	—	344	8	358	8	4	1	346	6	8	1	1·36	1·11	12·50	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Do. Kandy ..	58·96	50·29	53	31	1293	937	1346	968	70	160	1224	760	52	48	9·93	5·20	16·52	—	59	26	62	33	7	43
Do. Gampola ...	15·04	22·85	20	17	234	351	254	368	35	68	212	240	7	40	19·77	13·77	23·91	—	39	4	15	6	2	57
Do. Badulla ...	16·04	11·49	25	13	541	256	566	269	52	75	501	180	13	14	15·20	9·18	27·88	—	44	31	22	1	13	16
Do. Mátalé ...	21·46	10·44	17	8	223	403	240	411	17	82	223	317	—	12	15·20	7·08	19·95	—	23	5	18	20	1	32
Do. Nuwara Eliya ...	9·62	7·08	8	4	194	135	202	139	9	31	187	103	6	5	11·73	4·45	22·40	—	4	5	1	6	—	24
District Hospital, Haputalé...	2·58	10·25	—	—	48	197	48	197	1	51	44	133	3	13	21·22	2·08	25·88	—	13	11	11	—	1	14
Do. Dikoya ...	·52	15·33	—	—	25	336	25	336	2	79	23	236	—	21	22·43	8·00	23·51	—	17	24	16	3	—	21
Do. Lindula ...	1·04	17·16	—	—	17	411	17	411	2	77	15	300	—	34	18·45	11·76	18·73	—	17	16	13	4	—	35
Do. Uda Pussellâwa ...	·19	5·91	—	—	8	145	8	145	1	22	7	119	—	4	15·03	12·50	15·17	—	8	6	1	3	—	5
Do. Kelébokka ..	·20	4·54	—	9	4	80	4	89	—	12	4	73	—	4	12·90	—	13·48	—	—	3	3	—	—	6
Do. Madulséma ..	·16	6·04	—	—	6	100	6	100	1	25	5	68	—	7	24·52	16·66	25·00	—	9	11	4	—	—	2
Do. Katugastota ...	—	1·80	—	3	—	22	—	25	—	7	—	18	—	—	28·00	—	28·00	—	1	1	—	2	—	3
Total...	515·11	301·45	535	187	10508	6217	11043	6404	746	1050	9887	4992	410	362	10·29	6·75	16·39	—	400	280	226	125	63	702
Lunatic Asylum, Colombo...	207·96	58·76	211	55	59	15	270	70	18	4	38	6	214	60	6·47	6·66	5·71	—	2	2	—	—	1	17
Leper Asylum, Hendala ...	114·99	18·75	118	20	33	5	151	25	13	4	13	9	125	12	9·71	8·60	16·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	17

XXI.—RETURN separating the Malabars into those sent in by the Police and those voluntarily seeking admission.—1883.

Name of Hospital.	Mixed Races.		Malabars.																				Total of Mixed Races and Malabars.	
			Sent in by Police.								Voluntarily seeking Admission.								Sent in from Estates.		Total of all Malabars.			
			Immigrants.		Emigrants.		Residents.		Total.		Immigrants.		Emigrants.		Residents.		Total.							
	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.
Civil Hospital, Colombo ...	2913	263	...	...	...	...	758	115	758	115	...	...	...	...	670	54	670	54	...	...	1428	169	4341	432
De Soysa Lying-in Hospital ...	81	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	83	4
Civil Hospital—																								
Pánaduré ...	197	25	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	6	54	6	...	...	54	6	251	31
Do. Kalutara ...	244	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	5	58	5	26	4	84	9	328	25
Do. Kégalla ...	244	17	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	4	62	4	21	5	83	9	327	26
Do. Ratnapura	395	26	...	...	...	...	9	3	9	3	...	...	...	...	76	6	76	6	13	4	98	13	493	39
Do. Negombo ...	201	19	...	...	...	...	18	4	18	4	...	...	...	...	107	17	107	17	15	1	140	22	341	41
Do. Kurunégala ..	745	58	...	...	..	...	11	8	11	8	...	...	...	..	220	32	220	32	38	6	269	46	1014	104
Do Puttalam ...	165	12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	24	182	24	...	...	182	24	347	36
Do. Chilaw ...	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	14	1	...	...	14	1	31	4
Do. Márávila ...	120	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	9	67	9	...	...	67	9	187	17
Do. Galle ...	986	44	...	...	...	...	16	3	16	3	...	...	...	...	70	4	70	4	37	2	123	9	1109	53
Do. Mátara ...	325	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1	50	1	..	...	50	1	375	26
Do. Hambantota ...	136	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	126	2	126	2	...	...	126	2	262	4
Do. Tangalla ...	100	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	27	...	127	1
Do. Trincomalee ...	157	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	61	2	61	2	...	...	61	2	218	12
Do. Batticaloa ...	301	7	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	21	1	21	1	1	1	24	4	325	11
Do. Mullaittivu ...	389	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	32	4	...	..	32	4	421	10
Do. Vavuniya-Viláṇkulam ...	253	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	4	...	69	10	74	10	...	...	74	10	327	16
Do. Point Pedro ...	358	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	1	8	1	...	..	8	1	366	5
Do. Kandy ...	1346	70	...	...	120	41	...	...	120	41	...	...	491	63	...	...	491	63	357	56	968	160	2314	230
Do. Gampola ...	254	35	1	1	26	15	17	7	44	23	27	5	48	8	48	8	123	21	201	44	368	88	622	123
Do. Badulla ...	566	52	...	...	2	1	33	16	35	17	17	5	26	6	72	14	115	25	119	33	269	75	835	127
Do. Mátalé ...	240	17	...	...	...	...	65	34	65	34	...	...	2	...	117	16	119	16	227	32	411	82	651	99
Do. Nuwara Eliya ...	202	9	...	...	...	...	13	7	13	7	1	...	...	...	73	15	74	15	52	9	139	31	341	40
District Hospital, Haputalé ...	48	1	...	...	...	...	17	5	17	5	...	...	...	...	20	6	20	6	160	40	197	51	245	52
Do. Dikoya ...	25	2	1	...	13	3	...	...	14	3	1	...	6	2	...	...	7	2	315	74	336	79	361	81
Do. Lindula ...	17	2	18	3	...	...	2	1	20	4	11	5	...	...	...	...	11	5	380	68	411	77	428	79
Do. Uḍa Pussellâwa ...	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	3	2	19	1	...	...	2	...	21	1	121	19	145	22	153	23
Do. Kelébokka ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	9	1	79	11	89	12	93	12
Do. Madulsíma ...	6	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	8	1	1	...	2	...	11	1	85	21	100	25	106	26
Do. Kaṭugastota ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	8	1	17	6	25	7	25	7
Total ...	11043	746	25	8	162	61	963	205	1150	274	86	17	586	80	2318	243	2990	340	2264	436	6404	1050	17447	1796
Percentage of Deaths to Cases		6·75		32·00		37·65		21·28		23·82		19·76		13·65		10·48		11·37		19·25		16·39		10·29
Lunatic Asylum, Colombo ...	270	18	...	...	...	...	70	4	70	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	4	340	22
Leper Asylum, Hendala ...	151	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	4	25	4	...	...	25	4	176	17
Total ...	11464	777	25	8	162	61	1033	209	1220	278	87	17	586	80	2342	247	3015	344	2264	436	6499	1058	17963	1835
Percentage of Deaths to Cases		6·77		32·00		37·65		10·23		22·78		19·54		13·65		10·54		11·40		19·25		16·27		10·21

XIII.—STATEMENT showing the Amounts received from Paying Patients in the several Government Civil Hospitals, the De Soyza Lying-in Hospital, the District Hospitals, and the Lunatic and Leper Asylums during the year 1883.

		Rs.	cts.
Civil Hospital ...	Colombo ...	809	21¼
De Soyza Lying-in Hospital	do. ...	30	0
Civil hospital ...	Pánaduré ...	56	37
Do. ...	Kalutara ...	182	44
Do. ..	Kégalla ...	20	31
Do. ...	Ratnapura ...	120	91
Do. ...	Negombo ...	97	66
Do. ...	Kurunégala ...	559	32
Do. ...	Puttalam ...	21	25
Do. ...	Chilaw ...	—	
Do. ...	Márávila ...	5	75
Do. ...	Galle ...	356	25
Do. ...	Mátara ...	38	50
Do. ...	Hambantota ...	70	4
Do. ...	Tangalla ...	29	25
Do. ...	Trincomalee ...	46	87
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	18	70
Do. ...	Mullaittívu ...	—	
Do. ...	Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam ...	—	

		Rs.	cts.
Civil Hospital ...	Point Pedro ...	19	0
Do. ...	Kandy ...	1,977	1
Do. ...	Gampola ...	1,046	17½
Do. ...	Badulla ...	175	54½
Do. ...	Mátalé ...	1,229	14
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya...	332	93
District Hospital ...	Haputalé ...	825	10
Do. ...	Dikoya ...	1,442	98
Do. ...	Lindula ...	441	42
Do. ...	Uḍa Pussellâwa.	549	39½
Do. ...	Kelébokka ...	413	40
Do. ...	Madulsíma ...	477	55
Do. ...	Katugastota ...	82	20
Lunatic Asylum ...	Colombo ...	843	94½
Leper Asylum ...	Hendala ...	—	
	Total ... Rs.	12,318	62¼

XV.—STATEMENT showing the Expenditure incurred on account of the Police Hospital, Maradana, and the several Immigrant Hospitals, during the year 1883.

	For Diet.		Servants.		Equipment.		Contingencies.		Salary of Medical Officer.		Total.	
Police Hospital.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Maradana	2,134	55	—		—		414	73	1,500	0	4,049	28
Immigrant Hospitals.												
Dambulla	1,576	47	1,572	0	138	22	160	43	1,200	0	4,647	12
Anurádhapura	1,629	49	768	0	65	0	143	62	1,200	0	3,806	11
Mihintalé	910	20	566	0	89	50	107	66	600	0	2,273	36
Mannár	987	6	270	10	14	25	—		1,200	0	2,471	41
Vaṅkálai and Pesalai ...	922	74	269	73	—		—		1,000	0	2,192	47
Puliadiyirrakam	531	71	240	0	25	0	15	0	600	0	1,411	71
Total Immigrant Hospitals ...	6,557	67	3,685	83	331	97	426	71	5,800	0	16,802	18
Grand Total ...	8,692	22	3,685	83	331	97	841	44	7,300	0	20,851	46

NOTE.—Only the salaries of the Medical Officers are paid by the Civil Medical Department, the rest of the expenditure by the Inspector-General of Police and the Government Agents.

XIV.—RETURN of all Diseases treated in the Police, Immigrant, and Pioneer Hospitals during the year 1883.

Diseases.	Police Hospital, Maradána.		Immigrant Hospitals. Dambulla.		Anurádhapura.		Mihintalé.		Mannár.		Yapkálai and Péráliai.		Palisdiyirrakam.		Total.		Pioneer Hospitals. Tissamaharáma.		Hallamunella.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.																						
Sub-division A.																						
Simple continued fever	14	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ague	85	..	32	...	32	2	19	1	127	...	152	...	28	...	390	3	55	...	155	...	210	...
Remittent Fever	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	265	...	265	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Total ...	100	...	32	...	34	2	20	2	128	...	152	...	28	...	394	4	55	...	425	...	480	...
Sub-division B.																						
Acute Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	12	...	...	...	47	...	47	...
Chronic do.	49	...	16	...	2	..	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	28	...	...	...	56	...	56	...
Muscular do.	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœal do.	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Lumbago	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Syphilis	...	...	1	..	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary do.	...	...	6	...	9	..	4	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	29	...	...	...	107	...	107	...
Cancer	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia	...	...	32	3	10	..	3	...	9	...	2	...	2	...	58	3	...	...	32	...	32	...
General Dropsy	...	...	6	...	1	...	21	2	18	2	30	1	15	2	91	7	1	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis pulmonalis	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	2	1	2	1
Chronic osteo-arthritis	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	58	...	65	4	35	1	42	2	35	3	39	1	28	2	244	13	1	...	246	1	247	1
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.																						
1.—*Nervous System.*																						
Paralysis	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Neuralgia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brow Ague	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurodynia	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locomotor Ataxy	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	..	1	...	1	...
2.—*Diseases of the Eye.*																						
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of the Eye	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	19	...	19	...
3.—*Diseases of the Ear.*																						
Inflam. Memb. Tym., and other diseases of the Ear	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—*Diseases of the Nose.—Nil.*																						
5.—*Circulatory System.*																						
Phlebitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—*Absorbent System.*																						
Inflammation of glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
7.—*Ductless Glands.—Nil.*																						
8.—*Respiratory System.*																						
Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	42	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	13	...	13	...
Pneumonia	1	...	1	...	11	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	1	...	5	...	6	...
Asthma	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	8	...
Pleurisy	...	...	...	. .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	45	...	4	...	18	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	1	...	75	...	76	...
9.—*Digestive System.*																						
Gum-boil	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
Hernia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Dyspepsia	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
Dysentery	27	...	4	...	9	5	14	5	20	1	27	3	10	2	84	16	5	...	101	...	106	...
Diarrhœa	37	...	25	11	4	2	6	3	19	5	82	5	...	...	136	26	1	...	133	...	134	...
Colic	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	69	...
Constipation	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	178	...	178	...
Fistula in Ano	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhoids	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XIV.—*continued.*

Diseases.	Police Hospital, Maradana.		Immigrant Hospitals. Dambulla.		Anuradhapura.		Mihintalé.		Mannár.		Vankalai and Pésalai.		Pulinaiyirrakam.		Total.		Pioneer Hospitals. Tissamaharáma.		Haldummulla.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
II.—Local Diseases—*continued.*																						
9.—*Digestive System—contd.*																						
Hepatitis	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of the Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Stomatitis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Splenitis	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	97	...	97	...
Peritonitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	111	...	32	11	24	8	21	8	40	6	110	9	10	2	237	44	7	...	594	...	601	...
10.—*Urinary System.*																						
Bright's disease	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cystitis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	125	...	125	...
Phimosis and Paraphimosis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bubo (Gonorrhœal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epididymitis (Gonorrhœal) ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture of Urethra	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinary Fistula	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calculus of the Bladder	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	...	2	...	12	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	126	...	126	...
11.—*Generative System.*																						
Hydrocele	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orchitis	12	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Women	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.—*Organs of Locomotion.*																						
Synovitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.—*Cellular Tissue.*																						
Guinea-worm...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	172	...	172	...
Abscess	34	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Total ...	34	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	2	...	17	...	...	...	176	...	176	...
14.—*Cutaneous System.*																						
Psoriasis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herpes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Ulcer	32	...	44	2	21	1	40	...	36	...	23	...	7	...	171	3	6	...	90	...	96	...
Boil	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49	...
Parangi	...	...	17	...	69	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Itch	12	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	6	...	7	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	32	...	32	...
Elephantiasis Arabum	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	62	...	62	2	97	1	60	...	42	...	30	...	7	...	298	3	6	...	174	...	180	...
III.—Conditions.																						
General Debility	3	...	39	7	6	...	26	3	3	...	61	...	11	...	146	10	...	...	4	...	4	...
IV.—Poisons.																						
Delirium Tremens	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Injuries.																						
Burns and Scalds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Contusion	12	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	139	...	139	...
Wounds	5	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	121	...	121	...
Sprain	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	76	...	76	...
Dislocation	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Wounds from Gunshot	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	...	8	...	8	...	4	...	8	...	12	...	3	...	43	...	...	...	339	...	339	...
VI.—Surgical Operations.—*Nil.*																						
VII.—Human Parasites.—*Nil.*																						
VIII.—Congenital Malformations.—*Nil.*																						
Grand Total ...	458	...	249	24	245	18	184	15	264	9	415	10	93	4	1450	80	70	...	2180	1	2250	1

XVI.—RETURN of all Diseases treated in the Jail Hospitals during the year 1883.

Diseases.	Convict Hospital, Colombo.		Hulftsdorp.		Mahara.		Pánadurá.		Kalutara.		Negombo.		Kégalla.		Ratnapura.		Avisáwella.		Kurunégala.		Puttalam.		Chilaw.		Galle.		Mátára.		Hambantota.		Tangalla.		Jaffna.		Mannár.		Mullaittívu.		Vavúniya-Vilappkulam.		Trincomalee.		Batticaloa.		Kandy.		Mátalé.		Badulla.		Nuwara Ellya.		Anurádhapura.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I.—General Diseases.																																																										
Sub-Division A.																																																										
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Simple continued fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
Febricula	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Ague	220	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	45	...	95	...	39	...	2	...	2	...	52	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	16	...	18	...	670	...
Remittent Fever	13	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	...	...	4	...	3	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	4
Simple Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Measles	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Cow-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Chicken-pox	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
Mumps	2	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
Small-pox	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Total	258	1	...	...	177	...	...	...	7	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	76	1	97	1	43	...	37	1	6	...	56	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	46	1	1	...	4	...	16	...	18	...	867	5
Sub-Division B.																																																										
Acute Rheumatism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...
Chronic do.	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	35	...
Muscular do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Gonorrhœal do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Lumbago	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Primary Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Secondary do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Scrofula	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Diabetes	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Anæmia	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
General Dropsy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	11	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hæmoptysis (Tubr.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	6
																																																											1	...
Total	29	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	8	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	5	...	16	1	5	...	2	1	3	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	126	8
II.—Local Diseases.																																																										
1.—*Nervous System.*																																																										
Tetanus	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Epilepsy	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...

| | | |

XVI.—*continued.*

Diseases.	Convict Hospital, Colombo.		Hulftsdorp.		Mahara.		Pánaduré.		Kalutara.		Negombo.		Kégalla.		Ratnapura.		Avissáwella.		Kurunégala.		Puttalam.		Chilaw.		Galle.		Mátara.		Hambantota.		Tangalla.		Jaffna.		Mannár.		Mullaittivu.		Vavuniya-Vilákulam.		Trincomalee.		Batticaloa.		Kandy.		Mátalé.		Badulla.		Nuwara Ellya.		Anuráthapura.		Total.	
II.—Local Diseases —*continued.*	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
9.—*Digestive System.*																																																											
Tonsillitis ...	3																		2																										2										7	
Gastritis ..					3																																																			3	
Hernia ..					1																																																			1	
Dyspepsia ...					1						2																		1																				1						5	
Dysentery ...	76	3			11				5		22	1			32				15	1	29		5		11	1	9		15		4		1						1						63	3	2		3	1	3		9		316	10
Diarrhœa ...	23				50				1		21	5			1				42		11		32		71	2	4		9	1	4												1		91	1	1				2		7	1	371	10
Colic ...																									1								1														1				1				4	
Constipation ...																											2																												2	
Fistula in Ano ...																									1																														1	
Hœmorrhoids ...					2						1												1																																4	
Hepatitis ...	7																																														1	1						8	1
Congestion of the Liver ...					1																																																		1	
Jaundice ...	12				1						2												1		1																														17	
Ascites ...											1																																												1	
Splenitis ...	1																																																						1	
Pharyngitis ...					1								1																																										2	
Prolapsus Ani ...											1																																												1	
Sore Throat ..					2																																																			2	
Tympanites ...					2																																																			2	
Ascaris Lumbricoides..					1																																																			1	
Total ...	122	3			76				6		50	6	1		33				59	1	40		39		85	3	15		25	1	8		2						1				1		156	4	5	1	3	1	7		16	1	750	21
10.—*Urinary System.*																																																											
Bright's disease ...																			2																																				2	
Cystitis ...																							1																										1						2	
Gonorrhœa ...					2														1																																				3	
Bubo (Gonorrhœal) ...																																													2										2	
Stricture of Urethra ...																													3																1										4	
Urinary Fistula ...	3																																														1								4	
Hœmaturia ...	1																																																						1	
Diuresis ...																																	1																						1	
Paralysis of the Bladder	1																																																						1	
Total ...	5				2														3				1						3				1												3		1				1				20	
11.—*Generative System.*																																																											
Orchitis ...	3																												1																1										5	
Diseases of Women ...	1	1																																																					1	1
Total ...	4	1																											1																1										6	1

| | | |

XVII.—STATEMENT showing Average Strength, Admissions into Hospital, Average Daily Sick, with the ratio of admissions and deaths per 1,000 of Average Strength for all Diseases for each Jail in Ceylon.

JAILS.	Average strength.	Ratio per 1,000.								Admitted per 1,000 of average strength.				
		Admissions into Hospital.	Average daily sick.	Deaths from						Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
				Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Fevers.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	Other diseases.	All causes.					
Jails in Colombo (Węlikaḍa, Slave Island, Breakwater, New Asylum, and Mahara)	1,256	811·30	14 79	2·38	·79	—	—	5·57	8·75	127·38	308·12	65·28	114·64	116·24
Hulftsdorp ...	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara ...	42	523 80	16·19	—	—	—	—	—	—	142·85	142·85	—	23·80	214·28
Negombo ...	155	535·48	35·74	38·70	—	—	—	—	38·70	341·93	58·06	45·16	—	90·32
Kęgalla ...	37	135·13	4·59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135·13
Ratnapura ...	31	1161·29	31·93	—	—	—	—	—	—	1064·51	—	—	32·25	64·51
Avisáwélla ...	7	258·71	7·14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142·85	—	142·85	—
Kurunęgala ...	127	1496·06	31·81	7·87	7·87	—	—	—	15·74	448 81	535·43	141·73	55·11	314·96
Puttalam ...	48	3062·50	70·41	—	20·41	—	—	—	20·41	833·33	1979 16	41·66	62·50	145·83
Chilaw ...	43	2302·32	58·37	—	—	—	—	—	—	860·46	1000·00	69·76	46·51	325·57
Galle ...	184	891·30	29·89	16·30	5·43	5·43	—	5·43	32·60	445·65	201·08	43·47	21·73	173·91
Mátara ...	54	537·03	15 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	240·74	111·11	—	—	185·18
Hambantoṭa ...	102	1274·50	49·60	9·80	—	—	—	9·80	19·60	235·29	539·21	137·25	49 01	313·72
Taṇgalla ...	23	913·04	36·52	—	—	—	—	—	—	347·82	—	173·91	130·43	260·86
Jaffna ...	79	455·69	19·62	—	—	—	—	37·97	37·97	12·65	77·21	37 97	77·21	253·16
Mannár ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittívu ...	1	2000·00	·06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2000·00
Vavúṇiya-Viláṇkulam ...	2	2000·00	930·	—	—	—	—	—	—	2000·00	—	—	—	1·50
Trincomalee ...	7	714·28	7·14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	285 71	—	142·85	285·71
Batticaloa ...	63	126 98	6·34	—	—	—	—	—	.	15·87	15·87	15·87	15·87	63·49
Kandy ...	533	641·65	17·63	7·50	1·87	1·87	—	5·62	16·88	288·93	24·39	90 05	48·78	189·49
Mátalé ...	29	724 13	13·79	—	—	—	—	3·44	3·44	103·44	34·48	68·96	103·44	413·79
Badulla ...	47	297 87	6·04	21·29	—	—	—	—	21 29	63·82	85·10	—	63·82	85·10
Nuwara Eliya ...	35	1542·85	20·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	142 85	457·14	57·14	228·57	657·14
Anurádhapura ...	50	920·00	11·00	20·00	—	—	—	—	20·00	320·00	360·00	60·00	20·00	160·00
Total ...	3,080	804·86	20·58	6·49	1·62	·64	·32	6·81	15·90	223·05	250·00	64·28	71·42	163·63

XVIII.—TABLE showing the working of "The Contagious Diseases Ordinance" during the year 1883, with regard to the number of Cases coming under examination.

	Colombo.	Kandy.	Galle.	Total.
How many women were on the list on 1st January, 1883? ...	93	19	—	112
Do. do. 31st December, 1883? ...	91	14	—	105
How many deserted during the year? ...	46	5	—	51
Of these, how many were eventually brought back by the Police?	6	—	—	6
How many were released by order of the Police Magistrate? ...	4	2	—	6
How many of these have been brought back for examination? ...	—	—	—	—
How many new cases came on the list during the year? ...	42	2	—	44
Of these, how many were volunteers? ...	12	—	—	12

XIX.—RETURN of the Numbers treated, and the Amounts collected, at the Out-door Dispensaries during the year 1883.

Dispensaries.	Number of Patients.	Amount Collected.		Amount Expended.		Amount credited to Government.	
Western Province.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Maradana	8,249	1,061	92	—		1,061	92
Mahara	438	—		—		—	
Hęndela	611	205	12	—		205	12
Avisáwélla	810	80	60	—		80	60
Pánaduré	10,334	1,110	7	—		1,110	7
Bandáragama	1,722	196	39	—		196	39
Kalutara	4,007	296	15	—		296	15
Matugama	3,656	137	8	—		137	8
Béruwala	20,739	1,053	65	—		1,053	65
Ratnapura	3,056	126	7	—		126	7
Negombo	3,979	599	84	—		599	84
Minuwangoda	2	0	50	—		0	50
Kęgalla	1,286	213	89	—		213	89
Total ...	58,889	5,081	28	—		5,081	28
North-Western Province.							
Kurunęgala	7,021	1,191	22½	—		1,191	22½
Puttalam	4,313	459	62	—		459	62
Chilaw	2,180	207	23	—		207	23
Máráwila	736	100	19	—		100	19
Kalpitiya	570	45	17	—		45	17
St. Anna's, Talawila	52	3	83	—		3	83
Total ...	14,872	2,007	26½	—		2,007	26½
Southern Province.							
Galle	4,126	116	55	—		116	55
Mátara	3,324	333	37	—		333	37
Hambantota	3,028	118	27	—		118	27
Tangalla	1,535	153	10	—		153	10
Balapitimódara	1,847	212	83	—		212	83
Węligama	2,663	114	35	—		114	35
Bentota	1,199	94	50	—		94	50
Total ...	17,722	1,142	97	—		1,142	97
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa	2,841	272	14	—		272	14
Trincomalee	1,213	39	45	—		39	45
Kalmunai	1,430	41	45	—		41	45
Total ...	5,484	353	4	—		353	4
Northern Province.							
Jaffna	1,461	122	94	—		122	94
Mannár	566	1	0	—		1	0
Point Pedro	7,367	31	96	—		31	96
Vangkálai and Pésálai	213	15	92	—		15	92
Kangkésanturai	187	2	36	—		2	36
Kayts	385	10	64	—		10	64
Chavakachchéri	1,533	23	12	—		23	12
Valluveddítturai	226	3	28	—		3	28
Mullaittívu	2,820	59	19	—		59	19
Vavuniya-Vilángkulam	2,176	3	4	—		3	4
Total ...	16,934	273	45	—		273	45
Central Province.							
Kandy	5,701	612	52	—		612	52
Gampola	1,704	209	90	—		209	90
Badulla	793	225	62	—		225	62
Mátalé	348	136	30	—		136	30
Nuwara Eliya	300	83	90	—		83	90
Dambulla	840	1	50	—		1	50
Total ...	9,686	1,269	74	—		1,269	74
North-Central Province.							
Anurádhapura	2,278	141	48	—		141	48
Mehintalé	1,159	9	79	—		9	79
Total ...	3,437	151	27	—		151	27
Grand Total ...	127,024	10,279	1½	—		10,279	1½

XX.—RETURN of the Numbers treated, and the amounts collected, at the District Out-door Dispensaries during the year 1883.

DISPENSARIES.	Number of Patients.	Amount Collected.	Amount credited to Government.
Western Province.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Avisáwélla	187	27 68	27 68
Rakwána	824	47 25	47 25
Balaṇgoḍa	1,107	26 79	26 79
Total...	2,118	101 72	101 72
Central Province.			
Mátalé	653	—	—
Badulla	103	—	—
Kaṭugastoṭa	455	53 71	53 71
Kęlębokke	1,273	46 21	46 21
Haputalé	748	108 7	108 7
Dikoya	1,598	49 15	49 15
Madulsíma	915	47 32	47 32
Uḍa Pussęlláwa	881	77 62	77 62
Lindula	2,067	85 41	85 41
Dimbula	1,894	259 56	259 56
Maskeliya	847	62 85	62 85
Maturaṭa	981	84 80	84 80
Deltoṭa	834	42 4	42 4
Teldeniya	2,014	77 29	77 29
Kaḍugannáwa	433	95 95	95 95
Ramboḍa	1,093	167 28	167 28
Náwalapiṭiya	1,248	168 45	168 45
Total....	18,037	1,425 71	1,425 71
Grand Total....	20,155	1,527 43	1,527 43

XXI.—COST OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1883.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Rs. cts.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Total. Rs cts.
Salaries			
Fixed	83,547 13		
Provisional	110,149 75		
		193,696 88	
Allowances.			
Allowance to American Mission for training up young men to the Practice of Medicine	1,000 0		
Allowance to Principal and Lecturers, Medical College, and Demonstrator of Anatomy	9,500 0		
Subscription to the Colonial Medical Library	500 0		
For the purchase of appliances to illustrate lectures ...	736 4		
Government scholarship	663 69		
Pay of head servant, Medical College	191 70		
Pay of coolies for the dead-house	450 0		
For clerical work in checking departmental expenditure ...	1,429 99		
		14,471 42	
Contingencies.			
Remuneration to private Medical Practitioners, Vaccinators, &c ...	2,172 59		
For stitching papers, binding books, repair of office furniture and other petty expenses	920 7		
Pay of peon, purchase of articles for the Medical College ...	517 32		
		3,609 98	
			211,778 28
Hospitals and Sanitation.			
Hospitals, &c.		—	214,879 17
Rent.			
Rent of house occupied by dispenser, Civil Medical Stores ...	240 0		
Do. Superintendent of Medical duties, Jaffna ...	120 0		
Rent of house occupied as Government Dispensary, Balapitimodera ...	60 0		
Do. do. Kalpiṭiya ...	60 0		
Do. do Kayts ...	30 0		
Do. do. Kalmunai ...	120 0		
Do. do. Chávakachchéri ...	42 0		
Allowance in lieu of house-rent to Medical Officer, Węlikaḍa Jail ...	600 0		
Rent of Civil Medical Stores	1,050 0		
Rent of house for the European Nurses	400 0		
Rent of Colonial Surgeon's Office, Kandy	500 0		
Rent of "Temple House" from April to December, 1883 ...	825 0		
		4,047 0	
Transport.			
Horse allowance to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, &c. ...	420 0		
Do. Superintendent of Vaccination, Colombo ...	420 0		
Batta to Assistant Colonial Surgeons and travelling expenses of Medical Officers	8,173 37		
		9,013 37	
General			
Purchase of medicines and instruments in England	46,893 79		
Articles for the Civil Medical Stores	2,014 82		
Transport of medicines	75 74		
Cost of medicines in Ceylon	132 16		
Cost of stationery	2,218 59		
		51,335 10	
			64,395 47
Grand Total ...			491,052 92

XXIV.—STATEMENT showing the Medico-Legal duties performed by the Medical Officers of the Civil Medical Department during 1883, with the amount of Fees, &c., received by them.

STATIONS.	Murders and Manslaughters.	Fees.	Travelling expenses.	Aggravated Assault.	Fees.	Travelling expenses	Simple Assault	Fees.	Rape.	Fees.	Concealment of Birth.	Fees.	Travelling expenses.	Analyses.	Fees.	Other Medico-legal examinations.	Fees.	Travelling expenses.	Total.
	No.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	No.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	No.	Rs. cts.	No.	Rs. cts	No.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	No	Rs. cts.	No.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
Western Province.																			
Colombo ...	43	892 50	147 64	22	231 0	—	23	241 50	10	105 0	—	—	—	41	430 50	43	21 0	—	2,069 14
Avisáwélla ...	1	21 0	9 0	10	105 0	—	—	—	5	52 50	—	—	—	—	—	6	126 0	72 36½	385 86½
Pánaduré ...	3	63 0	13 55	22	231 0	—	—	—	8	84 0	2	21 0	—	—	—	11	231 0	55 2	698 57
Kalutara ..	3	63 0	6 0	26	273 0	—	—	—	5	52 50	—	—	—	—	—	8	168 0	—	562 50
Béruwala ...	2	42 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 0
Ratnapura ...	7	147 0	67 25	8	73 50	—	—	—	3	31 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	319 25
Negombo ...	7	105 0	25 11	92	451 50	—	—	—	9	94 50	—	—	—	—	—	20	420 0	110 71	1,206 82
Kégalla ...	3	63 0	14 12	37	388 50	—	—	—	8	84 0	—	—	—	—	—	8	168 0	33 49	751 11
Rakwána ...	1	21 0	—	4	42 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 0
Balaṇgoḍa ..	6	126 0	24 75	1	10 50	—	—	—	2	21 0	—	—	—	—	—	1	10 50	—	192 75
North-Western Province.																			
Kurunégala ...	8	168 0	116 75	24	252 0	6 37	3	31 50	2	21 0	1	10 50	—	—	—	23	483 0	119 0	1,208 12
Puttalam ..	—	—	—	1	10 50	—	3	31 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	189 0	6 0	237 0
Chilaw ...	2	21 0	2 25	3	31 50	—	—	—	3	31 50	—	—	—	—	—	3	52 50	—	138 75
Máráwila ..	5	63 0	7 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	63 0	7 50	140 50
Kalpiṭiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21 0	9 0	40 50
Southern Province.																			
Galle ...	4	84 0	14 25	14	147 0	—	—	—	4	42 0	—	—	—	—	—	8	168 0	125 87½	581 12½
Mátara ...	2	42 0	12 87	27	283 50	—	1	10 50	1	10 50	—	—	—	—	—	3	42 0	10 37	411 74
Hambanṭota ..	1	21 0	11 25	1	10 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42 75
Tangalla ...	5	105 0	33 75	16	168 0	—	—	—	3	31 50	1	21 0	—	—	—	5	105 0	50 25	514 50
Balapitimódara ...	2	42 0	—	17	157 50	—	—	—	3	31 50	—	—	—	—	—	3	42 0	—	273 0
Weligama ...	—	—	—	6	63 0	—	—	—	2	21 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 0
Eastern Province.																			
Batticaloa ...	4	84 0	43 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10 50	—	—	—	2	21 0	—	159 0
Trincomalee ...	1	21 0	24 0	3	31 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42 0	9 0	127 50
Northern Province.																			
Jaffna ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	105 0	9 0	114 0
Mannár ...	—	—	—	1	10 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 50
Point Pedro ...	1	10 50	11 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21 0	8 25	51 0
Kayts ...	3	63 0	7 50	3	31 50	75	1	10 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	73 50	6 0	192 75
Tenmirádchi ...	1	21 0	15 0	—	—	—	—	—	1	10 50	—	—	—	—	—	3	63 0	1 50	111 0
Vavuṇiya-Viláṇkulam ...	1	21 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0
Central Province.																			
Kandy ...	6	105 0	53 75	9	42 0	—	9	21 0	3	31 50	—	—	—	—	—	23	430 50	89 75	773 50
Gampola ..	—	—	—	14	73 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	60 0	29 50	163 0
Badulla ...	7	147 0	110 66	28	252 0	—	—	—	4	42 0	—	—	—	—	—	6	126 0	99 72	777 38
Mátalé ..	8	168 0	48 24	8	84 0	—	7	73 50	2	21 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	394 74
Nuwara Eliya ...	2	21 0	9 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42 0	9 0	81 50

[continued over.]

XXIV—*continued.*

Stations.	Murders and Manslaughters.	Fees.	Travelling expenses.	Aggravated Assault.	Fees.	Travelling expenses	Simple Assault.	Fees.	Rape.	Fees.	Concealment of Birth.	Fees.	Travelling expenses.	Analyses.	Fees.	Other Medico-legal examinations.	Fees.	Travelling expenses.	Total.
Central Province.—contd.	No.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	No.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	No.	Rs. cts.	No.	Rs. cts.	No.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	No.	Rs. cts	No.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts
Dambulla ...	2	42 0	36 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 75
Haldummulla ...	—	—	—	1	10 50	15 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 25
Haputalé ...	—	—	—	1	10 50	—	—	—	1	10 50	—	—	—	—	—	6	126 0	40 0	187 0
Dikoya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42 0	3 0	45 0
Madulsíma ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42 0	9 0	51 0
Uda Pusséllawa ...	1	21 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	105 0	59 0	185 0
Maskeliya ...	3	52 50	3 0	1	10 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 0
Maturata ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 50
Náwalapitiya ...	—	—	—	5	52 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	63 0	—	115 50
North-Central Province.																			
Anurádhapura ...	2	42 0	30 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21 0	—	93 75
Mihintalé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42 0	31 12	73 12
Total...	147	2,908 50	899 44	405	3,538 50	22 87	48	430 50	80	840 0	5	63 0	—	41	430 50	227	3,735 0	1,003 42	13,871 73

XXV.—RETURN of the Medical Officers borne on the strength of the Civil Medical Department on the 31st December, 1883.

Name.	Station.	Duties.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.	Length of Service.
				Rs. cts	Y. M.
Colonial Surgeons.					
W. C. Ondaatjie	Galle ...	Inspection of Civil and Jail Hospitals, &c., Superintendent of Vaccination for Southern Province	February, 1861	8,000 0	37 11
J. T. Morgan, M.B., C.M. ...	Kandy ...	Do. do. Central and North-Central Provinces ...	January, 1863	8,000 0	22 11
J. W. Margenout	Jaffna ...	Do. do. Northern Province	September, 1877	7,000 0	33 7
W. Dias, M.D.	Colombo ...	Do. do. Western and North-Western Provinces ...	January 1, 1863	6,000 0	21 2
Senior Medical Officer.					
F. A. Vandersmaght, M.D. ...	Batticaloa ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals, Batticaloa, Inspection of the Civil and Jail Hospitals, and Superintendent of Vaccination, Eastern Province ...	August, 1863	3,500 0	20 11
Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.					
J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S. ...	Colombo ...	Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum	December 14, 1878	8,250 0	5 0
Assistant Colonial Surgeons.					
J. L. Vanderstraaten, M.D. ...	Colombo ...	Principal, Ceylon Medical College and Physician, General Hospital ...	September, 1872	8,750 0	20 9
F. Keyt, M.D.	Colombo ...	In charge of Convict Hospital, Colombo	April, 1882	5,480 0	20 7
J. Attygalle, M.D.	Kandy ...	Do. Civil Hospital, Kandy	February 1, 1880	3,500 0	17 6
W. J. Rockwood, M.D.	Colombo ...	Do. Civil Medical Stores and Surgeon, General Hospital ...	November, 1882	4,500 0	17 4
E. Gratiaen, L.F P.S.	Mátalé ...	Do. Civil and Jail Hospital and other duties of the station ...	October 6, 1883	4,500 0	15 2
J. Carbery, M.B., C.M.	Colombo ...	Do. Medico-legal duties and Infectious Hospital ...	April 1, 1881	4,480 0	16 3
W. E. Misso, M.R.C.S.	Badulla ...	Do. Civil and Jail Hospital and other duties of the station ...	April, 1877	4,500 0	14 11
C. J. Kriekenbeek, M.B., C.M. ...	Galle ...	Do. Civil Hospital, Galle	February, 1879	3,500 0	14 2
H. T. Staples, M.R.C.S. ...	Trincomalee ...	Do. Civil and Jail Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	November, 1882	3,500 0	14 1
W. G. Keith, M.B., C.M. ...	Kandy ...	Do. Jail and Medico-legal duties	June 17, 1882	4,500 0	13 0
T. F. Garvin, M.B., C.M. ...	Colombo ...	Port Surgeon, Colombo	November, 1882	4,000 0	8 3
P. F. Solomons, M.B., C.M. ...	Negombo ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	April, 1882	3,500 0	6 4
H. A. Moraes, L.R.C.S. & P. ...	Kurunégala ...	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	October, 1883	4,000 0	5 10
E. De Livera, M.B., C.M. ...	Gampola ...	Do. do. do. ...	March, 1883	4,000 0	5 8
G. P. Schokman, M.B., C.M. ...	Mátara ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	August, 1880	3,500 0	5 11
W. H. Swan, M.B., C.M. ...	Galle ...	In charge of Jail and Medico-legal duties	October 19, 1883	3,000 0	4 11
S. Fernando, M.B., C.M. ...	Ratnapura ..	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	December, 1880	3,000 0	4 7
A. H. Fretz, L.R.C.S. & P. ...	Kalutara ...	Do. do. do. ...	October 1883	3,000 0	3 11
R. H. Hutchings	Nuwara Eliya ...	Do. do. do. ...	January 1, 1883	4,000 0	1 0
J. D. MacDonald, M.D. ...	Colombo ...	Office Assistant to Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals	October 1, 1883	4,000 0	0 3
F. Oorloff, M.B., C.M.	Jaffna ...	In charge of Jail duties	January, 1883	3,000 0	2 2
A. H. Toussaint	Galle ...	Port Surgeon, Galle, and in charge of Infectious Hospitals ...	August, 1879	2,250 0	21 10
E. Waitealingam	Mullaittívu ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station ...	January, 1871	2,000 0	12 11
W. H. Meir	Colombo ...	Superintendent, Leper Asylum	October, 1879	2,000 0	11 4
Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon.					
J. H. Ebell	Puttalam ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station ...	March, 1883	1,500 0	1 1

XXV—*continued.*

Name.	Station.	Duties.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary. Rs. cts.	Length of Service. Y. M.
Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.					
S. Waitealingam	Mannár ...	In charge of Immigrant and Jail Hospital and other medical duties of the station	November, 1876	1,200 0	10 7
H. A. Phillips	Mahara ...	Do. Jail and other medical duties of the station	March, 1883	1,200 0	10 7
E. N. Schokman	Pánaduré ...	Do. Civil Hospital and other medical duties of the station ...	September, 1875	1,200 0	10 7
F. G. Spittel	Tangalla ...	Do. Civil and Jail Hospital and other medical duties of the station ...	September, 1875	1,200 0	9 7
W. Mass	Dambulla ...	Do. Immigrant Hospital and other medical duties of the station ...	May, 1882	1,200 0	9 7
H. A. Keegel	Colombo ...	Do. Police Hospital, Maradana	October, 1881	1,100 0	8 7
E. Modder	Kurunégala ...	Do. Jail Hospital	July, 1882	1,100 0	8 7
N. Supayah	—	On leave to Europe	—	1,100 0	7 8
S. Hallock	Colombo ...	House Physician, General Hospital	December, 1883	1,100 0	7 8
W. Jayesinghe	Balapitimódera ...	In charge of Out-door Dispensary and other medical duties of the station ...	June, 1882	1,100 0	7 7
S. B Perera	Batticaloa ...	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	October, 1882	1,100 0	6 8
V. Saravanamuttu	Chilaw ...	In charge of Out-door Dispensary and other medical duties of the station ...	July, 1882	1,100 0	6 8
W. E. Leembruggen	Kégalla ...	Do. of Civil and Jail Hospital and other medical duties of the station ...	November, 1881	1,000 0	5 9
P. S. Wijesinghe	Hambantota ...	Do. do. do. ...	January, 1883	1,000 0	5 9
C. F. Ephraims	Weligama ...	In charge of Out-door Dispensary and other medical duties of the station ...	June, 1882	1,000 0	5 9
M. Elliatamby	—	On leave to Europe	—	1,000 0	3 8
M. Chellappa	Kalmunai ...	In charge of Out-door Dispensary and other medical duties of the station ...	April, 1883	1,000 0	1 0
J. Heyzer	Colombo ...	Registrar, Medical College	January, 1882	900 0	2 2
J. De Rosairo	Máráwila ...	In charge of Civil Hospital and other medical duties of the station ...	January, 1882	900 0	2 0
J. M. Ratnayake	Béruwala ...	In charge of Out-door Dispensary and other medical duties of the station ...	September, 1882	900 0	1 4
H. C. Seneveratne	Colombo ...	House Surgeon, General Hospital	March, 1883	900 0	1 0
M. Sinnatamby	Colombo ...	House Surgeon, Lunatic Asylum	March, 1883	900 0	1 0
R. C. Sinnecutty	Kandy ...	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	January, 1883	900 0	1 0
V. Muttukumaru	Galle ...	Do. do.	December, 1883	900 0	1 0
Medical Practitioners.					
J. Mendis	Colombo ...	In charge of Breakwater and Slave Island Jails	October 1, 1878	720 0	5 3
J. H. Town	Chávakachchéri ...	Do. Out-door Dispensary	January 8, 1862	600 0	21 11
U. Tambu	Kapitiya ...	Do. do.	September 8, 1876	600 0	7 3
J. P. Harward	Vavuniyá-Villápkulam ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospital and other medical duties of the station ..	October 1, 1872	1,000 0	12 11
G. C. Adrianaz	Pulisdiyirrakam ...	In charge of Immigrant Hospital	January 1, 1878	600 0	6 0
A. Appavupillai	Anurádhapura ...	Do. do.	July 21, 1871	1,500 0	12 5
J. B. Shaw	Vankálai ...	Do. do.	August 1, 1877	1,000 0	7 0
J. A. Jacobs	Mihintalé ...	Do. do.	June, 1, 1879	600 0	4 7
C. McIntyre	Point Pedro ...	In charge of Civil Hospital and other medical duties of the station ...	January 1, 1880	1,140 0	14 0
E. A. Anderson	Colombo ...	Health Officer of the Port	July, 1871	1,000 0	12 6
M. H. Hitchcock	Kayts ...	Do. do.	—	240 0	—
E. Lovel	Kánkésanturai ...	Do. do.	—	240 0	—
A. Sivasithamparam	Valluveţţiturai ...	Do. do.	—	240 0	—
V. Navasivayam	Trincomalee ...	Do. do.	—	240 0	—
B. H. Outhwaite	Batticaloa ...	Do. do.	—	120 0	—
S. Cameron	Point Pedro ...	Do. do.	—	240 0	—
Estates Branch.					
Superintending Medical Officers.					
H. Thornhill	Kandy ...	Superintending Medical Officer	January 1, 1883	5,000 0	1 0
G. W. Fowler, M.D.	Badulla ...	Do. do.	January 1, 1883	5,000 0	1 0
C. T. Griffin	Dikoya ...	Do. do.	January 1, 1883	5,000 0	1 0

District Medical Officers.							
R. C. Allons	Kelébokka ...	In charge of District Hospital and other medical duties	January 1, 1883	2,000 0	10	7
A. B Santiagoe	Haputalé ...	Do. do. do.	January 1, 1883	2,000 0	7	8
H. Paulesz	Dikoya ...	Do. do. do.	January 1, 1883	2,000 0	3	9
E. De Kretser	Uda Pusselláwa ...	Do. do. do.	January 1, 1883	2,000 0	1	0
N. S. Chandrasagram	Madulsima ...	Do. do. do.	March, 1883	2,000 0	6	8
G. VanRoyen, L.R.C.S. & P. ...	Lindula ...	Do. do. do.	December, 1883	2,000 0	0	1
Medical Assistants.						
G. P. Fonseka	Dimbula ...	In charge of Out-door Dispensary and other medical duties ...	December, 1883	2,000 0	1	0
M. Kaylasapille	Rakwána ...	Do. do. do. ...	January, 1883	2,000 0	3	3
J. W. De Hoedt	Maskeliya ...	Do. do. do.	January 1, 1883	2,000 0	1	7
O. S. Meerwald	Maturata ...	Do. do. do.	January 1, 1883	2,000 0	1	6
A. Chiniah	Deltota ...	Do. do. do.	January 1, 1883	2,000 0	1	6
C. Heynsberg	Balangoda ...	Do. do. do.	January 1, 1883	2,000 0	1	0
E. A. De Costa	Ramboda ...	Do. do. do.	January 1, 1883	2,000 0	1	0
V. T. LaBrooy	Náwalapitiya ...	Do. do. do.	January 1, 1883	2,000 0	2	7
F. P. Abeyesekere	Kandy ...	Do. do. do.	October 1, 1883	1,000 0	1	0
S. F. G. Danforth	Avisáwélla ...	Do. do. do.	January 1, 1883	1,000 0	1	6
V. Cramer	Badulla ..	Do. do. do.	January 1, 1883	1,000 0	1	0
E. C. Perera	Mátalé ...	Do. do. do.	January 1, 1883	1,000 0	1	0
M. Candyah	Teldeniya ...	Do. do. do.	January 1, 1883	2,000 0	1	0
H. De Hoedt	Kadugannáwa ...	Do. do. do.	February, 1883	1,000 0	0	11

W. R. KYNSEY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR THE YEAR 1883.

IN laying before Government the annual report on the working of the Government Printing Office during 1883—during the whole of which I was absent from the Colony on furlough—it is due to Mr. Luker, who is responsible for the year's results, that I should state that on my return from furlough in February last I found a report had been drafted by him, and that it was at my request that he postponed submitting it, in order that certain information connected with the Jobbing Department, deemed to be of importance, and which will be adverted to in the remarks on that Branch, might be included. The detailed examination of the year's work, which this necessitated, proved a more tedious undertaking than was anticipated. In the interim, Mr. Luker who in June proceeded on three months' privilege leave to India, has terminated his connection with the Office, having obtained a lucrative appointment in Madras.

I.—EXPENDITURE.

2. The following statement shows that the expenditure of 1883 was Rs. 95,237·56, as against Rs. 97,314·55 in the previous year :—

1882. Rs.	cts.		Heads of Service.	1883. Rs.	cts.
21,892	23	...	*Fixed Salaries* ...	21,949	80
8,992	39	...	*Provisional Salaries* ...	8,289	80
			Office Contingencies :		
16,686	52	...	Day- and Piece-work and Overtime	14,365	7
3,236	1	...	Incidental Expenses ...	2,860	94
			Printing Material (special vote)	1,000	0
			Miscellaneous Services :		
42,748	6	...	Stationery	44,121	78
93,555	21	...	Total, Printing Office Votes ...	92,587	39
3,759	34	...	Other Funds	2,650	17*
97,314	55	...	Total Expenditure ...	95,237	56

3. Omitting the expenditure under the Departmental heads of "Machinery and Standing Plant" and "Type, Rule, Furniture, &c.," which may be considered expenditure on capital account, and taking in each case the value of the actual quantity of paper used, the following Table shows the working expenses of the Bookwork and Jobbing Departments for both years :—

1882. Bookwork. Rs.	cts.	Jobwork. Rs.	cts.	Total. Rs.	cts.		1883. Bookwork. Rs.	cts.	Jobwork. Rs.	cts.	Total. Rs.	cts.
6,257	85	4,602	21	10,860	6	... Superintendence	6,521	97½	3,663	80	10,185	77½
2,916	98	1,120	52	4,037	50	... Proof Reading and Revision ...	3,479	46	1,148	71	4,628	17
6,531	53	67	14	6,598	67	... Composition, Piecework ...	5,453	54	110	73	5,564	27
7,660	73	3,551	4	11,211	77	... Composition, On Time ...	7,309	64	3,914	68	11,224	32
1,268	75	6,037	13½	7,305	88½	... Presswork	1,415	50	5,892	76½	7,308	26½
997	0	3,253	0	4,250	0	... Warehouse work	1,004	0	3,426	35½	4,430	35½
86	79	110	17	196	96	... Stereotyping	240	76	294	23	534	99
70	57	—		70	57	... Binding	366	52	—		366	52
—		1,598	77	1,598	77	... Ruling	—		1,377	40½	1,377	40½
702	81½	555	77½	1,258	59	... Clerical Staff	690	4	666	48	1,356	52
664	61	531	0	1,195	61	... Miscellaneous Expenses ...	561	89	590	81	1,152	70
513	95	410	63½	924	58½	... Leave†	437	86½	214	58	652	44½
27,671	57½	21,837	39½	49,508	97		27,481	19	21,300	54½	48,781	73½
6,137	53	38,899	10	45,036	63	... Paper	5,216	97	35,389	44‡	40,606	41
33,809	10½	60,736	49½	94,545	60	... Total, Working Expenses ...	32,698	16	56,689	98½	89,388	14½

* Includes Rs 1,285·09 paid through the Bishop of Colombo as part payment of printing the Book of Common Prayer in Siphalese (*vide* para. 6), a balance being paid this year ; and Rs. 1,312·50 from funds of Public Instruction Department (*vide* para. 19).

† This does not include cases of leave where officers' duties have been carried on by a colleague without incurring extra expense to Government.

‡ The value of paper actually issued to Departments being shown in Table II. as Rs. 40,166·03 (one per cent. has been allowed to cover contingencies), it follows that the value of paper in our stocks of printed forms was reduced during the year by Rs. 4,776·59. Stocks are now kept down to the lowest practicable limit.

II.—THE BOOKWORK DEPARTMENT.

4. During the year, 9,285 pages of Bookwork were printed, as against 8,881 in 1882, an increase of 404 pages. The following is a summary for the two years (details are given in Table I. annexed) :—

Cost.	Pages printed in 1882.		Pages printed in 1883.	Cost.
	1	Royal broadside ..	1	
	2,564	Foolscap folio ...	2,175	
Printing charges Rs. 27,671·57	4,130	Demy 4to ...	4,795	Printing charges Rs. 27,481·19
Paper ... „ 6,137·53	830	Royal 8vo. ...	1,276	Paper ... „ 5,216·97
	1,154	Demy 8vo. ...	768	
	202	Foolscap 8vo. ...	270	
	8,881		9,285	

Only once previously—viz., in 1879, when the number of pages printed reached 10,097—has the outturn of Bookwork exceeded that of 1883. But, taking as the test of the pressure of work in the Bookwork Department the amount paid for "composition," the work of 1882 was in reality heavier than that of 1883, this expenditure in the two years having been as follows :—

1882	...	Rs. 18,006·68
1883	...	„ 16,788·59

The explanation is that the Registrar-General's Report on the Census of 1881, a volume of 436 pages, mostly heavy, small type (bourgeois) tabular matter, some costing as much as Rs. 6 a page, was printed in 1882. The value of the composition in an ordinary foolscap page of Administration Report or Council Paper (small pica type) is about Rs. 1·75. The decrease in foolscap folio was however more than counterbalanced by increase in demy quarto, which include the "Gazette" (English and Vernacular) and the "Supreme Court Circular:" the latter was somewhat more regular in its issue than in 1882, 36 numbers having been published as against 23.

5. Perhaps the most important works undertaken during the year were the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes ; these together extended to 263 pages, and as the whole had to be kept in type during their passage through the Legislative Council, almost all the long primer type in the Office was locked up for some months (not in fact being released till March this year), and considerable difficulty was experienced in attending to ordinary current work.

6. The following books, to which some public interest may attach, were completed and published within the year :—

(1) A Primer of Agriculture for the use of Primary and Middle Schools, by Mr. H. W. Green, the Director of Public Instruction.

(2) A First Book of Botany for Siṇhalese Students, by Mr. W. K. James, Principal of the Normal School.

(3) Swabhásha Ratnadámaya : a Sixth Standard Siṇhalese Reading Book, by the Rev. C. Alwis.

The above were printed for the Public Instruction Department.

(4) The Mahâwansa, Part I., Chapters I.—XXXVI., (1) in Páli, (2) in Siṇhalese ; the former having been revised and edited, and the latter translated and edited, under orders of Government, by the High Priest of Adam's Peak and Baṭuwantudáwé Pandit.

(5) A second Edition of the "Abhidhánappadípika": a Dictionary of the Páli Language by Moggallána Théro, with English and Siṇhalese Interpretations, Notes, and Appendices by Waskaduwé Subhúti, Buddhist Priest.

(6) A Hand-Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Péradeniya, by Dr. Trimen, the Director.

(7) The Book of Common Prayer in Siṇhalese, under the editorship of the late Rev. S. W. Dias, Siṇhalese Colonial Chaplain.

It has been stated by competent persons—and as I had no hand in the work myself, having been absent from the Island, I may be allowed to endorse the opinion—that the last is the best specimen of Siṇhalese letterpress printing ever executed in the Island ; I will even venture to assert that, as a specimen of typography, it will hold its own when compared with similar publications issued from noted European Establishments.

III.—THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

7. Table II. shows the aggregate number of printed forms, &c., furnished in the course of the year to the various Departments of the Public Service, and the expenditure incurred on account of each Department. The number of forms supplied shows a decrease of 1,154,035 on the previous year, the figures being :

1882	...	14,493,840
1883	...	13,339,805

The working expenses of the two years compare as follows :—

1882.				1883.
Rs. 21,925·81	...	Printing charges	...	Rs. 21,209·66½
38,899·10	...	Paper	...	35,389·44
Rs. 60,824·91				Rs. 56,599·10½

8. Forty-four new forms were during the year added to the Standard Files, distributed as follows :—Government Agents 2, Medical 40, General 2. Twelve standard forms were

superseded. The increase in Medical forms was due to the amalgamation of the Estates Medical Aid Department with that of the Civil Medical Department.

9. *Machine Ruling.*

1882.				1883.
2,251,830	...	Number of forms ruled	...	2,711,387
3,717,143	...	Number of rulings involved	...	3,960,522
Rs. 1,527·20	...	Cost	...	Rs. 1,377·40½
41·08 cts.	...	Average cost per 1,000 rulings	...	34·77 cts.

The reduction in cost notwithstanding an increase of a quarter of a million of rulings is owing to the introduction by Mr. Luker in February of the task system. The result was a strike amongst the ruling boys, but the supply was equal to the demand, and no inconvenience was experienced. As in the case of "composition," piecework is undoubtedly the most satisfactory mode of payment to employés and employed, and the rulers (a smaller number of whom are required under the task system) have benefited as well as the Government by the change.

10. *Perforating and Paging Machines.*—861,092 forms were perforated in 1883 against 351,055 in 1882, and 128,508 impressions were made with the paging machine, as compared with 61,947 in the previous year.

11. The number of packages despatched through the agency of the Colonial Store, and the number of packets posted during 1883, were 1,014 and 3,254 respectively; the corresponding numbers for 1882 having been 994 and 3,168.

12. As in previous years since 1880, two presses were, for the convenience of the Prison authorities, kept at work by convict labour at the Welikada Prison. There were thus printed in 1883, 375,840 forms (involving 531,840 impressions) against 293,520 forms (with 466,560 impressions) in 1882. The paper and all necessaries are supplied from this office, which also pays the cart hire on sending work to and fro. I am unaware of the amount for which the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment takes credit in his accounts, but the value of the work *to this Office* may be stated at about Rs. 200, from which Rs. 55 paid for cart hire should be deducted.

13. As regards the amount with which each Department is debited in Table II. as the cost of the forms, &c., supplied to it, a departure from the plan adopted up to 1880 has in the present report been adopted. In my report for the year 1880 I refrained "from working out the charge against each Department at the standing rate of Rs. 7·50 per 1,000, or even at the actual* cost per 1,000.....because such calculations do not give a reliable estimate." I stated that "the cost of forms varies from about Rs. 2 to Rs. 45 per 1,000, according to their size and the quality of paper on which they are printed," and that "to present figures which afford an approximation to the truth† it is necessary to have a classification of forms according to size and paper."

Such a classification for the year 1883 has, since my return from leave, been worked out. The work involved an examination of the whole of the advice notes of the year's issues, and has proved more laborious than anticipated, but the time taken up has, I consider, been well spent in ascertaining the actual cost of work. All issues have been classified both as regards the sizes of the forms and the qualities of paper printed on, and the cost of printing (to ascertain which averages for over 100 kinds of forms have had to be struck) and of paper will be found shown separately. From the beginning of this year the necessary details as to the forms supplied have been noted at the time of issue, and the difficulty experienced in working out the information now for the first time submitted will not recur.

14. To show how unreliable the old method of estimating the value of formwork at an all-round rate of Rs. 7·50 per 1,000 was, I need but draw attention to the two first items in the Table. The Secretariat proper and its branch the Record Office were supplied with practically the same number of forms—39,500. On the old system the value in each case would have been given as Rs. 292·50; on that now adopted, the cost is shown to have been Rs. 463·84 and Rs. 72·40, respectively; the explanation being that the majority of the forms supplied to the Secretariat are printed on creamlaid foolscap which costs Rs. 12·50 per 1000 sheets, those supplied to the Record Office having been chiefly small slips for indexing purposes and printed on the commonest description of paper. To take another case of more consequence: the value of over two millions of forms supplied to the Post Office would, at Rs. 7·50 per 1,000, have been shown as Rs. 15,552·89; whereas the cost is now ascertained to have been a little more than half that amount, viz., Rs. 8,494·75.

15. Reliable information of this nature is, I submit, of some importance. In 1882 I suggested the expediency of discontinuing the issue of work to Departments gratis, stating that there would be but little difficulty in ascertaining the cost of work, and pointing out—as I have done on several occasions since—the anomaly of making a Department pay for the stationery issued to it from the Colonial Store, and not charging it for printed forms obtained from this Office. One result undoubtedly is, that less care is taken in the use of the latter than the former; another—and one which some Departments are not slow to appreciate—is, that while the supply of (say) a certain quantity of foolscap paper for correspondence may be denied, there is practically no limit to the issue of printed letter-forms which a Department may obtain on application. The advisability of adopting my suggestion was so far entertained, that I was called upon to furnish details of the cost of work, but the clerical assistance which was absolutely necessary to enable me

* I. e., the ascertained average cost per 1,000 in the aggregate. † I. e., for each Department.

at the time to furnish the details, was not available, and the matter remained in abeyance. Now that details are at hand, I venture again to draw attention to the matter. I find it generally admitted that printed forms are wasted to a large extent. The desirability of placing some restriction on the practically indiscriminate issues now permitted will, I believe, be allowed. For my own part, I believe that nothing will conduce to greater economy in the use of printed forms than to provide for their issue on payment. Speaking from facts within my knowledge as regards this establishment, I can report that some thousands of rupees are now being saved yearly as compared with a few years back, when paper was issued free from the Colonial Store, owing to the fact that it has to be paid for, and that consequently more discrimination is exercised in using it.

IV.—STEREOTYPING.

16. In the draft report to which I have alluded, Mr. Luker has remarked as follows:—"The Stereotyping Department has proved a great boon to the office, and has helped materially to "reduce the cost of 'composition.' The man in charge has now become fairly proficient in his "duties, and the work executed is very creditable. Several hundreds of plates have been "stereotyped by him during the year. The success attending the working of this Department "leads me to hope that the time is not very remote when the Government Printer will be enabled "to introduce electrotyping."

Undoubtedly it would pay to introduce electrotyping without delay. While an ordinary stereo will be worn out, according to the hardness of the metal employed, after say from 50,000 to 100,000 copies have been printed off it, millions of impressions may be taken from an electro, with its copper surface, and consequently it does not require frequent renewal. But as other Departments of the Office are more urgently in need of a considerable outlay, I do not see my way to recommend the introduction of electrotyping at present.

V.—BOOKBINDING.

17. There is no Binding Department attached to the Office. The expenditure of Rs. 366·52 shown in paragraph 3 (and in Table I.) was for binding given out on contract.

VI.—PLANT AND MATERIAL.

18. The expenditure on new plant and material in 1883 was Rs. 3,402·64, compared with Rs 2,173·26 in 1882:—

1882. Rs.	cts.		1883. Rs.	cts.
1,435	46	... Machinery and Standing Plant ...	514	42
737	80	... Type, Rule, Furniture, &c. ...	2,888	22
2,173	26		3,402	64

In the second item are included the wages of Type and Lead casters (for whom constant employment is found), amounting to Rs. 419·88.

19. Mr. Luker has stated that "the five printing machines and hand presses were, with "the exception of a few days occupied with repairs (which were satisfactorily executed by the "Factory Engineer) constantly employed during the year. Two unserviceable presses disposed "of in 1882 not having been replaced, the capabilities of the machinery at the Government "Printer's disposal were somewhat reduced."

A sum of Rs. 183·08 (included under "Miscellaneous Expenses") was expended in unsuccessful attempts to fit to one of our Double Crown machines the "Mark Smith's Taker-off" which arrived in September, 1882. The first cost of this apparatus having been Rs. 306·75, Rs 489·83 have been spent on it without any good result. This is due to the fact that the Crown Agents were persuaded to send out an "improvement" (?) on the apparatus indented for, and for which measurements were forwarded; the apparatus supplied has proved in one essential respect to be too small to be of any use, and I propose to return it in order that it may be exchanged for one of the original patents, which is believed to be better adapted to our requirements.

20. The vote of Rs. 1,000 taken in the Supply Bill for 1883 could do but little in adding to plant and material, the inadequateness of which has for some years past been a complaint. Even when supplemented from the vote for incidental expenses, it merely enabled Mr. Luker to indent for a few type cases, composing sticks, galleys, chases, and roller stocks (which fall under the denomination of standing plant), and to supply certain deficiencies in existing founts. An expenditure of Rs. 1,312·50 on Sinhalese type was met from the funds of the Public Instruction Department; this was sanctioned on a suggestion made in 1882 that a portion of the vote allowed to that Department for publishing vernacular schoolbooks might with propriety be devoted to the purchase of type, thus enabling this establishment, rather than private presses, to undertake the printing, the cost of the type being ultimately saved by the reduction in the printing bill which would thus be effected.

As characteristic of the time during which some of our type—a good deal of which has been consigned to the metal pot during the last two or three years—has been in use, it is worth mentioning that on receipt last year of an order for a few "sorts" for a fount of Brevier still in use, the typefounders stated that there would necessarily be some delay in its execution, *as no type of the same fount had been cast by them for over twenty years!*

It is gratifying to report that a recent urgent representation of the impossibility of continuing to meet the demands on the Office with its most inadequate equipment, and the serious results which would in all probability ensue from funds being withheld, has had the desired effect.

VII.—CASH RECOVERIES.

21. The cash recoveries of 1883 show a falling off of Rs. 1,740·77 on those of 1882:—

1882. Rs.	cts.			1883. Rs.	cts.
1,170	37½	...	Subscriptions to and sale of "Gazette" ...	1,121	42
1,000	16	..	Advertisements in "Gazette" ...	538	23
590	42½	...	Subscriptions to and sale of "Supreme Court Circular"	416	00
488	46	..	Printing for Local Boards, &c. ...	326	19
1,275	15	...	Miscellaneous receipts	381	96
Rs. 4,524	57			Rs. 2,783	80

In 1882 the "miscellaneous receipts" were unusually large owing to the sale of the two printing presses, alluded to above, and of old type and waste paper, which altogether realized Rs. 1,021.

The amounts recoverable by the Government Agents for advertisements of Fiscal's sales in the "Gazette" was Rs. 4,746·49 against Rs. 5,017·24 in 1882. The amount realized at the Record Office by sale of ordinances and books received from this Office was, I understand, Rs. 811·60, against Rs. 853·60 in 1882.

It may be noted under this head that the circulation of the "Gazette" at the close of the year was 512, the subscribers numbering 78, and that the circulation of the "Supreme Court Circular" was 239, the subscribers numbering 48.

VIII.—STAFF.

22. The staff of the Office on the 31st December consisted of 154 persons—a decrease of two on the previous year. The distribution was as follows:—Government Printer and 2 Assistants, 6 Readers and Foremen, 4 Reading boys, 3 Clerks, 67 Compositors, 29 Machine Printers and Pressmen, 17 Warehousemen, 13 Machine Rulers, 2 Stereotypers, 2 Type and Lead Casters, 1 Rollermaker, 1 Engine Driver, 1 Fireman, 4 Office boys, and 1 Cooly.

Mr. Luker has recorded his acknowledgments to his chief subordinate officers for the assistance rendered by them in his endeavours to carry on the work of the Establishment satisfactorily, and I would take this opportunity of acknowledging my own indebtedness to Mr. Luker for the efficient manner in which the Office was worked during my absence, which admitted of my being allowed an extension of my leave from twelve to eighteen months.

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23. The present report can hardly conclude without a reference to the remarks of the Inspector-General of Prisons in his Administration Report for 1882, in which he states his opinion that Ceylon might advantageously follow in the footsteps of the authorities in India by employing convicted prisoners in printing work. There may be some force in what is stated regarding machinery being driven and tended by convict labour—only however after the work to be printed has been "made ready" by a qualified machine printer, who would also have to supervise its execution—but it is a mistake to suppose that those who have not gone through a proper training can take full charge of printing machinery. As regards "composing," the Inspector-General states "there would be no difficulty in teaching men to compose from printed matter." As a matter of fact, seven-eighths of the "composition" done here is from manuscript copy, so that in any case it would only be possible to act upon his suggestions to a very small extent. A recent Administration Report of the Madras Government stated, however, that free compositors have had to be employed in the Printing Establishment carried on in the prison at Madras.

Apart from this, however, it may be stated emphatically that the youth or man of strong muscle and little brains is as unfit to become a good compositor as a sickly youth is able to wield a sledge hammer; and the Inspector-General is, I fancy, mistaken if he believes that the material in our jails is convertible into good printers. There is probably no trade in which, *to excel*, quickness of perception, retentive memory, delicacy of touch, and even artistic taste, are more required than in the Composing department of the Printing profession. It must be confessed that in Ceylon we labour under great disadvantages in consequence of the absence of some of these qualifications, but the introduction of convict labour would certainly not lessen our difficulties. Efforts have been made in the past few years to secure youths of fair education and train them to a higher standard of professional ability, and possibly in time the Ceylon compositor may be able to hold his own against others. Be this as it may, it is to be hoped that no such retrogade move as that under notice is in contemplation.

GEO. J. A. SKEEN,
Government Printer.

Government Printing Office,
Colombo, 1884.

I.—BOOKWORK DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Pages printed in the Bookwork Department of the Government Printing Office during 1883, and the Cost incurred on account of the same, separating (1) Printing Charges (including Superintendence) and (2) Value of Paper used.

NAME OF WORK AND SIZE OF PAGE.	No. of Pages.	No. of Copies printed.	Printing Charges inclusive of Superintendence.		Value of Paper.		Total Cost.	
			Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Foolscap Folio.								
Blue Book, 1882	590	110	2,762	80	241	92	3,004	72
Administration Reports 1881 (completed) ...	76	240	605	75	81	57	687	32
Do 1882 (unfinished) ...	315	240	2,291	75	338	8	2,629	83
Sessional Papers, 1882 (completed) ...	238	225	2,196	86	334	79	2,531	65
Do. 1883–4 (unfinished) ...	200	225	1,166	40	276	3	1,442	43
Supplementary Supply Schedules, 1883 ..	10	100	122	46	5	89	128	35
Supply Schedules, 1884	124	100	271	77	52	92	324	69
Post Office Daily List	596	148	721	68	134	10	855	78
Catalogue of Páli, Siphalese, and Sanscrit MSS. in Temple Libraries of Ceylon (unfinished) ...	20	250	101	36	16	64	118	0
Instructions to His Excellency the Governor ...	4	25	44	92	0	35	45	27
Report of Kandyan Artwork Association for 1883 ...	2	200	18	80	2	68	21	48
	2,175	—	10304	55	1,484	97	11789	52
Demy Quarto.								
Government Gazette (English) with Supplements ..	3,583	522	6,968	34	2,516	89	9,485	23
Do. (Vernacular) do. ...	1,068	144	1,506	89	225	22	1,732	11
Supreme Court Circular, Vol. V. (Nos. 24 to 69) ...	144	388	505	87	82	47	588	34
	4,795	—	8,981	10	2,824	58	11805	68
Royal Octavo.								
Legislative Enactments, Vol. II., Part 3, 1872–3 ...	62	250	187	93*a*	21	40	209	33
Do. Vol. II., Part 4, 1873 ...	36	250	215	20*b*	12	43	227	63
Do. Vol III., Part 3, 1882 ...	28	—	75	3*c*	20	88	95	91
Reprints of Miscellaneous Ordinances ...	114	—	492	92*d*	48	98	541	90
Draft and Passed Ordinances, Session of 1883–4 ...	36	—	782	44	27	75	810	19
Siphalese and Tamil Translations of Ordinances ..	132	—	295	59*e*	93	23	388	82
Mahâwapsa, Part I. (Páli and Siphalese) completed ...	66	500	633	27*f*	24	45	657	72
List of School Examinations for 1883 (completed) ...	24	150	132	78	9	64	142	42
District Classification of Schools for 1884 ...	46	200	231	98	14	4	246	2
Western Province Gazetteer	102	500	203	82	50	23	254	5
Colonial Store Price List (completed) ...	32	600	174	51	38	93	213	44
Regulations for District Medical Officers ...	12	30	42	15	3	36	45	51
Extracts from Code for Aided Schools (Siphalese) ...	16	400	36	65	15	74	52	39
Do. do. (Tamil) ..	16	400	32	55	15	74	48	29
Book of Common Prayer in Siphalese ...	554	2,000	1,999	97	—*g*		1,999	97
	1,276	—	5,536	79	396	80	5,933	59
Demy Octavo.								
Civil List, 1883	230	120	841	51*h*	24	5	865	56
Postal Guide, 1883	132	550	341	98	58	35	400	33
——Telegraph Tariff Supplements ...	32	150	7	64	3	9	10	73
Post Office Savings Bank Rules (commenced) ...	22	—	27	67	—		27	67
Post Office Manual (commenced) ...	8	—	26	68	—		26	68
Catalogue of Books sold by Public Instruction Dept..	20	500	27	90	7	33	35	23
Abhidánappadípika, 2nd Edition (completed) ...	36	500	67	49	50	43	117	92
Swabhásha Ratnadámaya (Siphalese Reading Book) ..	80	2,000	184	54	131	74	316	28
Hitópadésaya (unfinished)	136	500	300	85	52	20	353	5
Hand-Guide to Royal Botanic Gardens ...	38	500	68	19	18	55	86	74
Proceedings of Royal Asiatic Society, C.B, 1882 ...	26	250	135	63	11	70	147	33
Galle Friend-in-Need Society's Report for 1882 ...	8	125	14	64	0	75	15	39
	76	—	2,044	72	358	19	2,402	91
Foolscap Octavo.								
Police Pocket Register	54	250	114	95*i*	11	45	126	40
A First Book of Botany in Siphalese (completed) ...	100	500	301	11	40	46	347	51
A Primer of Agriculture	116	400	143	25	31	52	174	77
	270	—	559	31	83	43	642	74
Sheet Almanac for 1883	1	8,353	54	72	69	0	123	72
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,285	—	27,481	19	5,216	97	32,698	16

a Includes Rs. 10 for Stereotyping.
b " " 60 "
c " " 26 "
d " " 105 "
e " " 19·76 "
f Includes Rs. 298·37 for Binding.
g Paper supplied privately.
h Includes Rs. 68·15 for Binding.
i " " 20 for Stereotyping.

II.—JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT of the Number of Printed Forms, &c., supplied to Public Departments during 1883, and the Cost incurred on account of each Department, showing separately (1) Printing Charges (including Superintendence) and (2) Value of Paper used.

DEPARTMENTS.	Aggregate No. of Forms supplied.	Printing charges		Value of Paper.		TOTAL.	
		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Secretariat ...	39,500	123	27	340	57	463	84
—— Record Office	39 548	23	5	49	35	72	40
Treasury ...	43,553	48	67	129	20	177	87
Audit Office	32,917	136	39	365	3	501	42
Provincial Agencies :*							
Western Province	1,194,814	1,884	76	3,255	43	5,140	19
North-Western „	357,249	599	19	1,232	91	1,832	10
Southern „	574,522	996	79	2,006	48	3,003	27
Eastern „	381,328	687	54	1,500	14	2,187	68
Northern „	187,736	454	56	1,082	49	1,537	5
North-Central „	76,420	187	17	386	36	573	53
Central „	655,709	1,327	88	2,544	35	3,872	23
Road Committees :							
Western Province	379,860	349	63	722	53	1,072	16
North-Western „	124,010	153	45	276	37	429	82
Southern „	175,302	177	36	307	58	484	94
Eastern „	39,362	40	13	81	57	121	70
Northern „	158,255	136	87	271	23	408	10
North-Central „	66,960	52	0	112	99	164	99
Central „	273,593	293	99	551	86	845	85
Public Works	179,456	384	76	694	66	1,079	42
Survey ...	60,801	158	8	449	2	607	10
Customs ...	404,041	398	99	745	84	1,144	83
Masters Attendant :							
Colombo	31,538	60	77	120	38	181	15
Trincomalee	1,527	3	77	6	54	10	31
Galle ...	3,107	7	79	13	40	21	19
Jaffna ...	300	0	21	1	42	1	63
Postal and Telegraph	2,073,719	3,226	67	5,268	8	8,494	75
Public Instruction	164,860	527	9	838	14	1,365	23
Registration :							
Lands ...	117,020	393	84	896	76	1,290	60
Marriages, Births, and Deaths	283,037	613	11	1,141	4	1,754	15
Railway :							
Traffic	193,596	247	27	482	51	729	78
Engineering	64,285	120	1	204	43	324	44
Stores	535,714	331	47	713	40	1,044	87
Tickets	368,601	—		—		—	
Extension	14,067	34	3	94	96	128	99
Fiscals :							
Western Province	498,683	895	12	1,928	1	2,823	13
North-Western „	92,482	210	75	382	60	593	35
Southern „	221,674	455	62	883	43	1,339	5
Eastern „	88,893	203	62	368	56	572	18
Northern „	145,914	323	20	653	58	976	78
North-Central „	9,535	20	96	36	9	57	5
Central „	259,315	455	56	921	28	1,376	84
Police	208,254	568	8	911	84	1,479	92
Prisons	213,487	712	31	1,161	94	1,874	25
Colonial Store	38,043	76	9	187	31	263	40
Medical ...	614,242	1,241	54	1,958	19	3,199	73
Botanic Gardens	4,922	11	67	25	10	36	77
Museum	1,214	1	99	2	58	4	57
Ecclesiastical	1,387	2	59	6	14	8	73
Loan Board	1,357	5	88	25	63	31	51
Savings Bank	11,485	19	94	—		19	94
Colombo Harbour Works	13,792	14	18	23	30	37	48
Carried forward ...	11,720,966	19,399	66	36,362	60	55,762	26

* The Agents' figures include the following supplies for Village Councils and Tribunals :—

	Forms.	Printing charges.		Value of Paper.		Total.	
		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Western Province ...	262,266	281	59	488	46	770	5
Northern do. ...	3,007	3	18	5	53	8	71
Southern do. ...	86,118	94	7	153	2	247	9
Eastern Province ...	90,625	120	78	202	10	322	88
North-Central do. ...	2,650	6	19	8	0	14	19
Central do. ...	84,203	99	47	136	98	236	41

DEPARTMENTS.	Aggregate No. of Forms supplied.	Printing charges.	Value of Paper.	TOTAL.
		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
[Brought forward ...	11,720,966	19,399 66	36,362 60	55,762 26
Colombo Waterworks	6,478	17 44	34 87	52 31
Grain Commissioners	33,784	181 89	370 73	552 62
Ceylon Volunteers	1,750	2 93	5 42	8 35
Municipalities and Local Boards	55,935	51 75	93 24	144 99
Miscellaneous	7,857	14 44	87 76	102 20
Supreme Court	11,972	37 0	85 33	122 33
Queen's Advocate	13,494	33 51	70 72	104 23
District Courts:				
Anurádhapura	20,321	26 94	52 97	79 91
Colombo	52,671	85 6	156 78	241 84
Galle	36,254	36 6	71 21	107 27
Jaffna	11,717	13 24	25 17	38 41
Kalutara	19,171	19 85	38 0	57 85
Kandy	2,425	4 12	11 22	15 34
Kurunégala	6,979	8 47	20 50	28 97
Mátara	24,768	30 89	65 69	96 58
District and Minor Courts:				
Badulla	13,831	13 14	26 80	39 94
Batticalon	31,963	26 56	55 91	82 47
Chilaw	52,081	66 0	118 97	184 97
Kégalla	21,590	23 86	46 68	70 54
Mannár	14,479	23 40	42 32	65 72
Mullaittívu	5,440	6 86	13 19	20 5
Negombo	37,518	32 84	68 43	101 27
Ratnapura	33,868	41 31	74 29	115 60
Tangalla	30,062	33 98	62 95	96 93
Trincomalee	35,636	38 4	71 67	109 71
Vavuṇiya-Vilápkulam	8,793	12 65	21 28	33 93
Minor Courts:				
Anurádhapura	45,995	45 30	83 28	128 58
Colombo Court of Requests	76,026	83 83	146 49	230 32
Colombo Police Court...	94,478	96 34	175 8	271 42
Avisáwélla	9,492	10 75	20 73	31 48
Balangoḍa	37,507	38 67	73 89	112 56
Balapiṭimódara	11,454	25 97	44 20	70 17
Chávakachchéri	38,445	34 7	67 52	101 59
Dikoya	26,958	35 26	63 83	99 9
Dimbulla	11,581	14 44	26 84	41 28
Galle	30,064	38 32	71 25	109 57
Galagedara	49,847	41 26	83 78	125 4
Gampola	15,513	17 15	34 79	51 94
Hambantoṭa	11,324	13 12	23 67	36 79
Jaffna	31,485	38 94	68 78	107 72
Haldummulla	10,112	13 82	27 32	41 14
Kalpiṭiya	11,015	12 47	23 81	36 28
Kalutara	42,078	45 59	83 90	129 49
Kandy	42,249	37 2	69 17	106 19
Kayts	44,398	38 1	67 60	105 61
Kurunégala	92,383	76 59	142 31	218 90
Mallákam	17,445	16 69	30 31	47 0
Mátara	49,172	56 70	112 81	169 51
Mátalé	7,510	10 40	19 36	29 76
Maturaṭa	7,234	7 13	13 80	20 93
Nuwara Eliya	65,188	66 72	127 27	193 99
Náwalapiṭiya	24,479	27 2	50 87	77 89
Pánaduré	27,781	27 29	52 7	79 36
Paṇwila	20,899	25 90	48 3	73 93
Pasyála	15,675	18 43	35 71	54 14
Point Pedro	18,701	16 19	31 43	47 62
Pussellíwa	27,005	33 11	59 76	92 87
Puttalam	6,595	8 39	15 76	24 15
U'rugala	1,287	2 22	4 75	6 97
Unofficial Justices of Peace and Coroners ...	6,627	6 57	11 16	17 73
TOTAL ...	13,339,805	21,361 57	40,166 3	61,572 60

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